

ABSTRACT

Auliana, Risma.2020. *A Study of Word Frequency in Selected Children Movies (Ugly Duckling And Me, The Lion King, And Brother Bear)*. Thesis. English Education Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Jember. Advisors: (1) Dr. Tanzil Huda, M.Pd (2) Widya Oktarini S.S, MA

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For decades, movie has been widely observed in many terms but, in educational field, movies do not seem always applicable. In Indonesian context, for example, learning English using movie for the beginners can be more distressing and wasting time. On the other hand, especially for vocabulary development, the use of movies can be further employed. Language used in the movies can be analyzed using corpus-based approach to provide more useful information such as for English learners, Teachers and materials developers.

The research questions motivate the present study includes (1) What are the most frequent words in each movie? and (2) How are the semantic representations of the most frequent used in the movie?

This research was qualitative in nature and applied corpus-based approach. By conducting a corpus-based analysis of a variety of texts from one genre of movie language, this study explores how the most frequent words reflected different linguistic representations. Using SCP program, the corpus forming the basis of analysis consists of various texts from three Children movies – *Ugly Duckling and Me, The Lion King* and *Brother Bear*.

The result of this research proved that pronouns are the most frequent vocabulary used in the movies. The domination of pronouns overrides nouns in the position of subject and object. It might give important information of the position of pronouns in real context and situation and thus its portion in language teaching should be taken into account. Concerning the semantic representation of the words, it is informed that the use of the most frequent words can make the situation in the classroom more personal and more likely for the speaker to respond. Therefore, it may indicate that in spoken language, by using ‘pronoun’ there will be an intimate interaction between the speaker and the listener.

The the present study suggest that 1) the next researchers can analyse other corpus with larger scale and may focus on other aspects of vocabulary instead of pronouns 2) Words frequency and their semantic representation should be taken into account to create good vocabulary material 3) The students of English as a second/foreign language can frequently practice pronouns in real conversation.