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Collostructional Analysis on Future *Will* in Malaysian English Online News

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Abstract

This study aimed to find out the attracted and repelled verbs occur in the construction of future *will* of Covid-19 vaccine in Malaysia and how these verbs indicate the predictability of vaccination for locals. A specific context of Covid-19 vaccine in Malaysia from February to April in 721 Malaysian English online newspaper were used as the source of data in this study. A sequential explanatory design was used in this research which consisted of simple collexeme analysis to get a list of attracted and repelled verbs in future will and qualitative descriptive to explain how those verbs indicate the predictability of vaccination for Malaysian. This study revealed that aspectual verbs (e.g., start, begin, continue), engender verbs (e.g., benefit, enable, result), and verbs of desire (e.g., need, deliberate) are the top three of attracted verbs classification. Meanwhile, in repelled verbs classification, it is nominated by verbs with predicative complement (e.g., accept, buy, address), verbs of creation and transformation (e.g., raise, assist), and engender verbs as well as aspectual verbs. Those attracted verbs also indicate the predictability of Covid-19 vaccine in Malaysia was limited to the distribution and how the vaccination program was prepared. This study is also expected to give practical implications on the use of collostructional analysis for further research in grammatical structures and semantical aspects especially on the methodology and data analysis as well as being reference and guidance for any related fields in terms of future *will* usage.

INTRODUCTION

Over the years, new trends have appeared in the development of grammatical theories. Construction Grammar (CxG) has transformed conventional linguistic understanding about the relationship between lexeme and grammar in a

natural language as two different components as mentioned in Generative Grammar by Chomsky in 1972. Generative Grammar theory views every component of language such as syntax, semantic and phonology has its own classifications and constraints which are principally independent to each other (Ramonda, 2014). On the other hand, CxG theory views syntactic structures as symbolic units which combine a particular form (i.e., morphological, syntactic, and phonological properties) with a particular meaning (i.e., semantic, pragmatic, and discourse functions) (Goldberg, 1995). In other words, symbolic units are constructed from form-meaning pairings which cannot be separated to each other, or it is known as construction (Evans, Bergen & Zinken, 2007; Langacker, 2008; Hilpert, 2008).

Based on the understanding of CxG, Stefanowitsch & Gries (2009) asserted that CxG emphasizes more on the relationship between lexeme (i.e. words) and grammatical structures and this relationship depends on semantic compatibility. The words appear in a certain slot of construction if their meanings are compatible to that construction (Stefanowitsch & Gries, 2004). Every word tends to occur frequently in a specific construction because of its collocability. This implies that different words will show different degrees of collocability depending on the context. Therefore, the suitability of grammar, lexeme and context play an important role in creating the meaning and determining the words' occurrence.

Collostructional Analysis (CA) is a methodological development to provide empirical data on the words collocability in a specific construction. It is a corpus-based quantitative methodology which is used to find out how significant the word occurence in a particular slot of a construction. According to Putri (2018), it is different from collocational analysis which focuses on words combination in a sentence to form a natural and better meaning. Stefanowitsch & Gries (2003) explained that CA enables the researcher to see data from two linguistics perspectives (i.e., semantical and syntactical aspects) by investigating the observed frequencies of word occurrences in a construction than expected.

In relation to CA, the number of word occurrences or frequencies in a slot of construction will influence the association strength which determines whether words are attracted or repelled. If the observed frequency (i.e., co-occurrence frequency in the corpus) is higher than the expected frequency (i.e., co-occurrence frequency expected based on chance alone), it indicates an attracted association between words and construction. Moreover, CA consists of three methodological

developments namely as simple collexeme analysis (SCA), distinctive collexeme analysis (DCA), and covarying collexeme analysis (CCA). Those three mentioned methodologies are conducted for different purposes depending on the researchers' need. SCA is the simplest variant of CA which helps the researcher to investigate the association between a construction and words in a particular slot of that construction (Stefanowitsch & Gries, 2003; Stefanowitsch, 2014). Meanwhile, distinctive collexeme analysis is used to compare the association strength of a lexeme in a slot of two functionally similar constructions (Stefanowitsch & Gries, 2004). Moreover, covarying collexeme analysis is conducted to measure the association strength of lexemes in two different slots of a construction (Stefanowitsch & Gries, 2005).

Due to the interdependence of lexemes and grammatical construction, Sari (2019) stated that tense is used to indicate the time of related situation at the speaking moment which can be reflected in the form of verbs as one of grammatical category. It has three main concepts of time such as past, present, and future. The existence of future tense is debatable because there is no inflection on the verb happened to indicate future tense as in present and past tense by adding affixes such as *-s/-es* and *-ed* to the main verbs of the construction. An article by Nuriyeva (2016) investigated the existence of future tense in contemporary English by Ilyish (1971), Jespersen (1958), and Khaimovich, et.al. (1967) as follows. Ilyish even admitted that there are only two tense systems which are present and past tense. Moreover, Jespersen added that most of English future are expressed by the phrase "shall/will + infinitive" in which both *shall* and *will* bring their own meaning which implies that they cannot be classified fully as the markers of future tense. Those arguments bring to the current understanding by Khaimovich, et.al. about the absence of special forms to indicate future tense, so that it can be replaced by a number of ways to show future situations.

Generally, there are some ways that can be used to express future actions or situations such as using the modal verbs (i.e. *shall* and *will*), be going to, simple present tense and perfect tense. Particularly, Nurlaila (2019) explained that modal auxiliary verb is a verb that is used with another verb to express a mood which does not only have a grammatical function, but also having its own dictionary meaning. It is used as a helping verb which usually occurs before a main verb to qualify a meaning (Biber, et al. 2002). Moreover, the modal auxiliary verb *will* is oftenly obtained both in written and spoken English. The *will* is usually integrated with the future tense due to its meaning of volition and prediction (Biber, et al. 2002). It is always related with

something that cannot be assured whether it happens or not or uncertain and fully as a part of prediction (Dekeyser & Colen, 1979). It is in line with the result of study by Stefanowitsch & Gries (2004) which found that *will* is strongly associated with lowdynamicity actions (e.g., *find, receive, hold, finish, reach*), perception/cognition events (e.g., *see, know, want, consider, notice, etc*.) or states (e.g. *depend, remain, become*) which implies minimum movements and efforts as well as the lack of planning.

In relation to that, previous study on collostructional analysis by Oktavianti & Prayogi (2020) revealed that *will* is the most frequent expression that is used to show prediction or any future-related according to some corpora such as Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), British National Corpus (BNC), A Representative Corpus of Historical English Registers (ARCHER). They also added that *will* is an ultimately salient unit in English grammar due to its high frequency of use to express future or prediction. Similarly, Seog, et.al. (2019) found a surprising result on their study of the *will* and *going to* typical use among the Korean EFL learners and American native speaker in which the study revealed that *will* is oftenly used to express the future actions rather than *going to* influenced by the language level of the user. In response to that, the future *will* would be an interesting object to study further by using simple collexeme analysis due to its frequent use.

In accordance with the frequent use of future *will*, the common use of a construction will impact to language users' automaticity to produce this construction. However, this automaticity does not mean that the future *will* does not have a pattern to analyze as a construction. According to Hilpert (2016), future *will* still can combine much more often than expected although it can be combined with any lexical verb in the English language. Hilpert even asserted that *will* has a collocational profile that shows its strong association with certain types of lexical verbs as well as its repulsion. This collocational profile may also vary depending on the context. Therefore, this collocational profile of *will* can be captured by adopting collostructional analysis.

Furthermore, the use of future *will* can also be found in an online newspaper. As online newspapers are assumed as the most reliable source of information (Tewari 2016), the suitable arrangement of words with good grammar is highly concerned. It is a written discourse provided for people and has become a normal routine (Pajunen 2008). It serves people with up-to-date daily information and takes roles as the instrument of education and channel to deliver any decision or information in the

communication process. In accordance with the important roles of newspapers, the implementation of Covid-19 vaccine in Malaysia is highly concerned and widely discussed in Malaysian English online newspapers (MEON). Those reportages employed future will in their explanation and some direct quotations by experts, government and related people.

To sum up, it can be concluded that there are few studies which are trying to have detailed investigation with collostructional analysis especially on future *will* construction. In fact, the use of CA can generate a list of words which can be useful for teaching and learning English. Moreover, in terms of the source of data, no studies used online newspapers as their data. They used English general corpora such as COCA, BNC, ARCHER, etc. and specialized corpora such as textbooks. Moreover, those mentioned previous studies are in Indonesian, European, Korean context. Simple collexeme analysis will be a useful methodology to implement because it will investigate the relation between the words and the construction of future marker *will* to form the meaning by looking at the degree of attraction or repulsion that those words exhibit to the construction. Besides, this study also would be a current study for Covid-19 issue in Malaysia context because the publication on CA cannot be obtained even in google scholar. Thus, this study aims to categorize the list of most significant attracted and repelled verbs in future *will* construction in Malaysia English Online Newspaper (MEON). It also aims to reveal how those verbs indicate high predictability of vaccination in Malaysia.

METHOD

This section provides a brief explanation about the conducted research design which is followed by how the data was compiled and selected, corpus design and construction which explains about the corpora was constructed. Moreover, this section also explains about how the data were being analyzed by utilizing simple collexeme analysis.

Research Design

This study employed mixed method research design with sequential explanatory design in which the results of quantitative analysis would be explained further qualitatively. Simple Collexeme Analysis (SCA) was also used to measure the association strength between verbs and the construction of future *will*. The application of SCA provided a list of attracted and repelled verbs in *will* construction which was

categorized based on Levin's Verb Classification in 1993. Afterward, this verb categorization was utilized to reveal how those verbs indicate the predictability of Covid-19 vaccination in Malaysian English Online newspapers.

Data Collection Procedure

In terms of data collection technique, this study employed two steps which are searching and pre-processing. In searching step, the researcher used search engine on the website of both two selected MEON (i.e., STAR and New Straits Times). The researcher typed keyword like *Covid-19 vaccine, vaccine, inoculation, immunization,* and *jab* which are contextually similar. Meanwhile, in pre-processing step, there are two procedures done which are ensuring the data regarding Covid-19 vaccination in Malaysia and identifying the duplicate text.

Corpus Design and Construction

In terms of data, this study used a specialized corpus which is a corpus consists of one text type or genre such as political speeches, newspaper editorials, master's theses, or business letters (Ngula, 2017). There were 721 news reports from February to April 2021 about Covid-19 vaccine from two Malaysian English Online newspaper named The Star and New Straits Times with total of word tokens 259,020. The news reports were collected from February to April 2021 because the reportages during those months are representative for pre- and post- arrival of Covid-19 vaccine in Malaysia.

Table 2.1 Brief Background of Corpora

Months	New Straits Times (NST)	The Star (STAR)
February	117 news reports Tokens: 40,717	148 news reports Tokens: 60,453
March	85 news reports Tokens: 27,385	160 news reports Tokens: 58,750
April	93 news reports Tokens: 31,399	118 news reports Tokens: 40,316
Total	295 news reports Tokens: 99,501	426 news reports Tokens: 159,519

Furthermore, Both STAR and NST corpora were in the form of tagged corpus to indicate the construction of future *will* in the reportage as well as enhancing the

accuracy of words occurrence. The table 2.2 below will show some sample part-of-speech (POS) in the corpora.

Table 2.2 Sample of POS-Tagging in the used corpora

POS Tag	Description	Examples
MD	Modal	*Will, would, can, could, etc.*
VV	Verb (Infinitive)	*Act, allocate, ask, allow, etc.*
DT	Determiner	*The*
NN	Noun (Common Noun)	*Vaccine, vaccination, information, awareness, etc.*
NNS	Noun Plural	*Injections, cases, vaccines, etc,*
RB	Adverb	*Ever, here, up, soon, etc.*

Data Analysis

In terms of data analysis, the researcher followed some steps proposed by Hilpert (2020) of implementing simple collexeme analysis such as extracting all examples of construction future *will* from a corpus by running the concordance, identifying the frequencies of all verbs collocates in the concordance, identifying the overall corpus frequencies of those verb collocates, and applying statistical test by creating 2x2 contingency table, calculated expected frequency and applying Fisher-Exact test which will be described briefly as follows.

As simple collexeme analysis by Stefanowitsch and Gries (2003) was conducted, the researcher used AntConc 3.5.9 and R Studio. The researcher used AntConc 3.5.9. to run concordance of future *will* by typing the tagging of modal *will* (i.e. will_MD) and infinitive verbs (*) in which the (*) stands for any kind of verbs appear after the modal auxiliary verb *will*. Afterward, in order to figure out the association strength between the verbs and construction of future *will* in Malaysian English online newspapers from February to April 2021. The data will be in the form of quantitative data (i.e., frequencies) as shown in the following table in which *V* belonging to a word class Verb, v_i refers to a specific verb, *C* belonging to a class of construction (i.e. future construction) and c_i refers to a specific construction (i.e. future *will*). Moreover, $\neg v_i$ stands for other verbs and $\neg c$ stand for other construction.

Table 2.3 Contingency Table 2x2 of Future *will*

	Word v_i of Class *V*	**Other Words of Class *V***	**Total**
Construction c of Class C	Frequency of *V* (v_i) in *C* (c)	Frequency of *V* ($\neg v_i$) in *C* (c)	Total frequency of *C*(c)
Other Construction of Class C	Frequency of *V* (v_i) in *C* ($\neg$c)	Frequency of *V* ($\neg v_i$) in *C* ($\neg$c)	Total frequency of *C*($\neg$c)
Total	Total frequency of *V*(v_i)	Total frequency of *V*($\neg v_i$)	Total frequency C

To meet the first research objectives, this study identified four frequencies in simple collexeme analysis by utilizing AntConc and MS Excel as follows.

a. The frequency of a lexeme in future *will* construction
b. The frequency of a lexeme in all other construction
c. The frequency of future *will* construction
d. The frequency of all other construction with lexemes

Table 2.4 Contigency Table of *Will Involve*

	involve	**Not *involve***	**Total**
Will	40 (*f1)*	921 (*f3)*	961
Not *Will*	30 (*f2)*	9276 (*f4*)	9306
Total	70	10,197	*10,267*

Afterward, the researcher calculated the expected frequency to determine whether the association between a verb and future *will* construction is attracted or repelled by multiplying the total of row (i.e. the observed frequency of future *will* construction) with the total of column (i.e. the observed frequency of a verb) and dividing them with the number of all other constructions in the corpora as the following formula. The result of this expected frequency will be compared to the observed verb frequency found in the construction of future *will*. If the observed frequency is higher than the expected frequency, it means that the verb is attracted or vice versa.

$$\textbf{Expected Frequency} = \frac{961 \times 70}{10{,}267} = \frac{67{,}270}{10{,}267} = 6{,}55$$

The expected frequency of involve is 6,55 and the observed frequency of *involve* is 40. This formula result shows that the observed frequency is higher than expected

frequency (6,55 < 40), so that we could say the verb *involve* has positive association with future *will* or classified as attracted verb.

In order to measure how significantly strong the association between the verbs and future will construction, the one-tailed Fisher-Yates Exact (FYE) test was adopted to get the p-value. The smaller p-value indicates the higher significant association between a word and construction (Rajeg, et al. 2018). Afterward, the *p-value* is converted into a base-ten logarithm value in which the result will represent the collostruction/association strength (i.e., AssocStr) as the following input on R studio according to Rajeg, et.al. (2020).

```
#create crosstabulation matrix
crosstab<-matrix(data= c(40,30,921,9276), nrow=2, byrow=FALSE)

#give column and row names
colnames(crosstab)<-c("V1","V2")
rownames(crosstab)<-c ("1","2")

#run Fisher-Exact Test

pfye<-fisher.test(crosstab,alternative="greater" or "less")
("greater", observed frequency > expected frequency)
("less", observed frequency < expected frequency)

#print out the probability (i.e. p-value)
pfye$p.value

#convert into collostruction strength for expository reason
 -log(pfye$p.value, 10)
```

According to Rajeg et. al. (2018), if the value of collostruction strength is positive, it shows attraction /association. They also added that it will be repulsion/dissociation if the collostruction strength shows negative values. In terms of its significancy, the commonly used threshold is "CollStr > 1.30103", which is equal to pFYE < 0.05.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Most Significant Attracted Verbs in Future *Will* Construction of MEON

From the data analysis, this study found that there are 211 verbs occurred in future *will* construction in which 164 verbs identified as attracted verbs and 47 verbs as repelled verbs. In order to have a deeper analysis, this study was focused on the top twenty of both attracted and repelled verb classification.

In terms of attracted verbs, the verb *involve* was calculated to have the highest association strength with construction future *will*. The *involve* has a positive association with future *will* during those selected months because the value of its observed frequency is higher than the expected frequency (40 > 6,55). In terms of significance, *p-value* of *involve* (1,18E-17) is smaller than significant level 0.05, so that it can be said that *involve* is significantly attracted with construction *will*. Similarly, for the word *start,* it has positive association with observed frequency > expected frequency (39 > 9,17). The *start* also has significant association with future *will* because *p-value* < 0.05 (5,44E-10 < 0.05). Meanwhile, in the third position, there is *begin* with its association strength (14,61), followed by *continue* (13,55), *cover* (7,31) and so forth as shown in table 3.1.

Moreover, after identifying the attracted verbs based on Levin's verb classes (1993). We can see that there are some verb classes such as verbs of social interaction, aspectual verbs, avoid verbs, verbs of desire, verbs of motion, verbs of sending and carrying, verbs with predicative complement, engender verb, verbs of creation and transformation, verbs of communication, verbs of perception and verbs of assessment. This study proved that aspectual verbs (i.e., *start, begin, continue, commence*) was obtained to occur more in construction future *will*. The second verb type is engender verbs such as *benefit, enable,* and *result,* followed by verbs of desire (i.e., *need, deliberate*) and verbs of creation and transformation (i.e. *proceed, give*) and so forth as we can see in table 3.1 follows.

Table 3.1 The Most Significant Attracted Verbs in Future *will* Construction

No.	Verbs	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	*p-values*	Assoc. Strength	Types of Verb
1	involve	40	6,55	1,18E-17	22,93	Verbs of Social Interaction
2	start	39	9,17	5,44E-10	15,26	Aspectual verbs
3	begin	34	7,39	2,48E-09	14,61	Aspectual verbs
4	continue	44	12,54	2,82E-08	13,55	Aspectual verbs
5	cover	17	3,84	4,90E-02	7,31	Avoid verbs

6	need	17	4,49	7,22E-01	6,14	Verbs of desire
7	arrive	21	6,55	8,71E-01	6,06	Verbs of motion
8	receive	77	44,46	8,93E-01	6,05	Verbs of sending and carrying
9	announce	10	1,68	1,07E+00	5,97	Verbs with predicative complement
10	benefit	10	1,68	1,07E+00	5,97	Engender verb
11	enable	15	3,84	2,05E-01	5,69	Engender verb
12	proceed	9	1,68	1,19E+01	4,93	Verbs of creation and transformation
13	last	6	0,75	1,57E+00	4,80	Aspectual verbs
14	ask	8	1,40	2,02E+01	4,69	Verbs of communication
15	give	23	9,36	3,74E+01	4,43	Verbs of creation and transformation
16	see	15	5,24	0.000137131	3,86	Verbs of involving the body
17	commence	6	1,03	0.0002024385	3,69	Aspectual verbs
18	deliberate	4	0,56	0.0009806751	3,01	Verbs of desire
19	assess	5	0,94	0.001199719	2,92	Verbs of assessment
20	result	5	1,03	0.002030787	2,69	Engender verb

The Most Significant Repelled Verbs in Future *Will* Construction of MEON

On the other hand, in terms of repelled verbs, it was found that the most significant repelled verb is *accept* and *engage* which only occurred once in future *will* with the expected frequency 1,22. It means that the association between *accept* and future *will* is negative association. Moreover, in terms of their significance, both of them are not significant as their AssocStr is lower than 1.30103 (0,185 < 1.30103) to be stated significantly attracted. In other words, they show repulsion which means that both *accept* and *engage* are rarely significant to appear than expected as collocates for future *will*. This case also happened to the other eighteen repelled verbs which could be seen in the following table 3.2.

Furthermore, there are some Levin's verb classifications identified from the list of repelled verbs in this study such as verbs with predicative complement, verbs of social interaction, engender verbs, verbs of appearance, disappear, and occurrence, verbs of searching, verbs of creation and transformation, verbs of assessment, verbs of putting, learn verbs, avoid verbs, and verbs of communication. Verbs with predicative complement (i.e., *change, submit, raise, assist)* were Lesly collocated with future *will* construction in MEON about Covid-19 vaccine. Moreover, the verbs like *lead, ease* (engender verbs) and *reopen, stop* (aspectual verbs) were come after which is followed by the other verb types as shown in table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2 The Most Significant Repelled Verbs in Construction of Future *will*

No.	Verbs	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	*p-values*	Assoc. Strength	Types of Verb
1	Accept	1	1,22	0.6528405	0,1851929	Verbs with predicative complement
2	Engage	1	1,22	0.6528405	0,1851929	Verbs of social interaction
3	Lead	2	2,15	0.6335018	0,1982521	Engender verb
4	launch	1	1,31	0.6177932	0,2091569	Verbs of appearance, dissapear, and occurrence
5	find	2	2,25	0.6071271	0,2167204	Verbs of searching
6	buy	1	1,40	0.5835802	0,2338994	Verbs with predicative complement
7	change	1	1,40	0.5835802	0,2338994	Verbs of creation and transformation
8	reopen	1	1,40	0.5835802	0,2338994	Aspectual verbs
9	submit	1	1,40	0.5835802	0,2338994	Verbs of creation and transformation
10	consider	3	3,28	0.5826553	0,2345883	Verbs of assessment
11	supply	2	2,34	0.5810456	0,2357898	Verbs of putting
12	address	1	1,50	0.5503525	0,2593591	Verbs with predicative complement
13	raise	1	1,50	0.5503525	0,2593591	Verbs of creation and transformation
14	study	1	1,50	0.5503525	0,2593591	Learn verbs
15	sign	4	4,40	0.5474784	0,261633	Verbs with predicative complement
16	ease	1	1,59	0.5182253	0,2854814	Engender verb
17	stop	1	1,68	0.4872838	0,312218	Aspectual verbs
18	protect	7	7,86	0.4658052	0,3317957	Avoid verbs
19	inform	1	1,78	0.4575878	0,3395256	Verbs of communication
20	assist	4	4,87	0.4560175	0,3410185	Verbs of creation and transformation

Based on the frequency of both attracted and repelled verb classification, there is a link between the result of this research with the study done by Stefanowitsch and Gries in 2004 & 2008 which found that *will* is mostly attracted with low-dynamicity actions such as states verbs, perception/cognition events. As the top three attracted verb classifications frequencies are aspectual verbs, engender verbs and verbs of desire, in which these three verb classifications show limited actions and less movement. Meanwhile, the result is also in line with the statement by Hilpert (2016) about the tendency of future *will* to occur more frequent or less frequent in a construction. The list of repelled verbs actually proved that most of those repelled

verbs show more movement or action like *submit, raise,* and *assist* which implies a direct impact.

The Predictability Indication of Attracted and Repelled Verbs

In addition, this research also did an analysis on how those attracted and repelled verbs were used contextually to indicate the predictability of vaccination in MEON based on their concordances. This study successfully revealed that the immunization program me in Malaysia was still on preparation from February to April 2021. It can be proved by looking at the top three verb classifications on attracted and repelled verbs.

Most of attracted verb classifications implied about the schedule for vaccination, the future impacts of vaccination as well as Malaysia government's ways of making decision to succeed the vaccination. For instance, the aspectual verbs like *start* and *begin* in the following sentences.

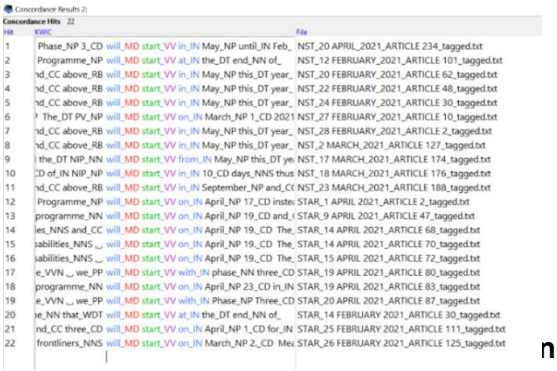
> "The second phase of the National Covid-19 Immunisation Programme **will start** on April 17 instead of April 19 as previously announced…" – (STAR_1 April 2021_Article 2)
>
> "We would like to announce that we **will begin** vaccinating media practitioners in May said Khairy Datuk Seri Adham Baba here today." – (NST_28 April 2021_Article 210)

The words *start* and *begin* actually refer to similar meaning which indicate the time of an event or activity to be held. Based on the previous result, it showed that both of them show different level of AssocStr to future *will.* The word *start* seemed to occur more (39) compared to *begin* with (34). It can be said that both of them did not show significant difference in terms of their appearance in the future *will* of Covid-19 vaccine reportage in MEON from February to April 2021. Interestingly, they also show their typical patterns in the reportage which are [MD + VV + IN] and [MD + VV + VVG].

In the first pattern [MD+ VV + IN], the POS tag "IN" represents preposition in English language such as *in, on, of, like, after,* and so forth. The implementation of this pattern in "start" and "begin" can be seen in picture 3.1 below. In the display of their concordances, we can see that some prepositions occurred such as *in, at, from, on,* and *with*. These prepositions also occurred in almost similar frequency range which are 22 for "start" and "begin" with 20. It implies that this kind of pattern is commonly used in future *will* construction when it is followed by aspectual verbs. The prepositions were also followed by the nouns which indicate the time of an activity such as months (e.g. *April, February,* etc.) and the date. Moreover, the words "start" and "begin" here

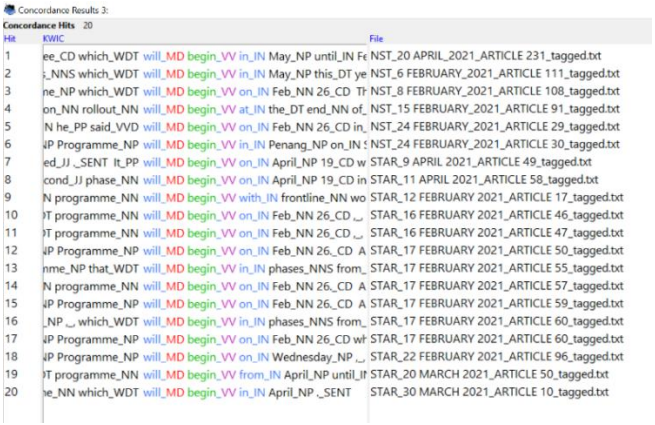
used to indicate the predictability of Malaysian vaccination in the form of schedules for phases.

Picture 3.1 The concordance of pattern [*will*_MD + start_VV + *_IN]


Concordance Results 2:
Concordance Hits 22

Hit	KWIC	File
1	Phase_NP 3_CD will_MD start_VV in_IN May_NP until_IN Feb_	NST_20 APRIL_2021_ARTICLE 234_tagged.txt
2	Programme_NP will_MD start_VV at_IN the_DT end_NN of_	NST_12 FEBRUARY_2021_ARTICLE 101_tagged.txt
3	nd_CC above_RB will_MD start_VV in_IN May_NP this_DT year_	NST_20 FEBRUARY_2021_ARTICLE 62_tagged.txt
4	nd_CC above_RB will_MD start_VV in_IN May_NP this_DT year_	NST_22 FEBRUARY_2021_ARTICLE 48_tagged.txt
5	nd_CC above_RB will_MD start_VV in_IN May_NP this_DT year_	NST_24 FEBRUARY_2021_ARTICLE 30_tagged.txt
6	? The_DT PV_NP will_MD start_VV on_IN March_NP 1_CD 2021	NST_27 FEBRUARY_2021_ARTICLE 10_tagged.txt
7	nd_CC above_RB will_MD start_VV in_IN May_NP this_DT year_	NST_28 FEBRUARY_2021_ARTICLE 2_tagged.txt
8	nd_CC above_RB will_MD start_VV in_IN May_NP this_DT year_	NST_2 MARCH_2021_ARTICLE 127_tagged.txt
9	the_DT NIP_NN will_MD start_VV from_IN May_NP this_DT ye	NST_17 MARCH_2021_ARTICLE 174_tagged.txt
10	CD of_IN NIP_NP will_MD start_VV in_IN 10_CD days_NNS thus	NST_18 MARCH_2021_ARTICLE 176_tagged.txt
11	nd_CC above_RB will_MD start_VV in_IN September_NP and_CC	NST_23 MARCH_2021_ARTICLE 188_tagged.txt
12	Programme_NP will_MD start_VV on_IN April_NP 17_CD inste	STAR_1 APRIL 2021_ARTICLE 2_tagged.txt
13	programme_NN will_MD start_VV on_IN April_NP 19_CD and_	STAR_9 APRIL 2021_ARTICLE 47_tagged.txt
14	ies_NNS and_CC will_MD start_VV on_IN April_NP 19_CD The_	STAR_14 APRIL 2021_ARTICLE 68_tagged.txt
15	sabilities_NNS ,_, will_MD start_VV on_IN April_NP 19_CD The_	STAR_14 APRIL 2021_ARTICLE 70_tagged.txt
16	sabilities_NNS ,_, will_MD start_VV on_IN April_NP 19_CD The_	STAR_15 APRIL 2021_ARTICLE 72_tagged.txt
17	e_VVN ,_, we_PP will_MD start_VV with_IN phase_NN three_CD	STAR_19 APRIL 2021_ARTICLE 80_tagged.txt
18	programme_NN will_MD start_VV on_IN April_NP 23_CD in_IN	STAR_19 APRIL 2021_ARTICLE 83_tagged.txt
19	e_VVN ,_, we_PP will_MD start_VV with_IN Phase_NP Three_CD	STAR_20 APRIL 2021_ARTICLE 87_tagged.txt
20	e_NN that_WDT will_MD start_VV at_IN the_DT end_NN of_	STAR_14 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 30_tagged.txt
21	nd_CC three_CD will_MD start_VV on_IN April_NP 1_CD for_IN	STAR_25 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 111_tagged.txt
22	frontliners_NNS will_MD start_VV on_IN March_NP 2_CD Mea	STAR_26 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 125_tagged.txt

n [*will*_MD + begin_VV + *_VV]


Concordance Results 3:
Concordance Hits 20

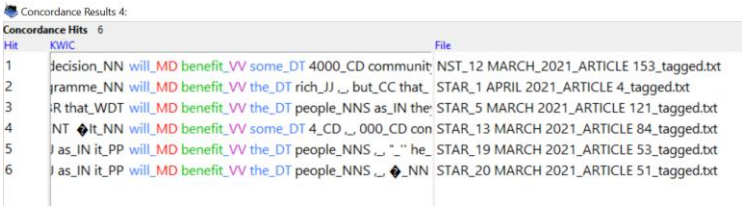
Hit	KWIC	File
1	ee_CD which_WDT will_MD begin_VV in_IN May_NP until_IN Fe	NST_20 APRIL_2021_ARTICLE 231_tagged.txt
2	_NNS which_WDT will_MD begin_VV in_IN May_NP this_DT ye	NST_6 FEBRUARY_2021_ARTICLE 111_tagged.txt
3	ne_NP which_WDT will_MD begin_VV on_IN Feb_NN 26_CD Th	NST_8 FEBRUARY_2021_ARTICLE 108_tagged.txt
4	on_NN rollout_NN will_MD begin_VV at_IN the_DT end_NN of_	NST_15 FEBRUARY_2021_ARTICLE 91_tagged.txt
5	N he_PP said_VVD will_MD begin_VV on_IN Feb_NN 26_CD in_	NST_24 FEBRUARY_2021_ARTICLE 29_tagged.txt
6	P Programme_NP will_MD begin_VV in_IN Penang_NP on_IN S	NST_24 FEBRUARY_2021_ARTICLE 30_tagged.txt
7	ed_JJ ._SENT It_PP will_MD begin_VV on_IN April_NP 19_CD w	STAR_9 APRIL 2021_ARTICLE 49_tagged.txt
8	cond_JJ phase_NN will_MD begin_VV on_IN April_NP 19_CD in	STAR_11 APRIL 2021_ARTICLE 58_tagged.txt
9	N programme_NN will_MD begin_VV with_IN frontline_NN wo	STAR_12 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 17_tagged.txt
10	T programme_NN will_MD begin_VV on_IN Feb_NN 26_CD ,_,	STAR_16 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 46_tagged.txt
11	T programme_NN will_MD begin_VV on_IN Feb_NN 26_CD ,_,	STAR_16 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 47_tagged.txt
12	P Programme_NP will_MD begin_VV on_IN Feb_NN 26_CD A	STAR_17 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 50_tagged.txt
13	nme_NP that_WDT will_MD begin_VV in_IN phases_NNS from_	STAR_17 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 55_tagged.txt
14	N programme_NN will_MD begin_VV on_IN Feb_NN 26_CD A	STAR_17 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 57_tagged.txt
15	P Programme_NP will_MD begin_VV on_IN Feb_NN 26_CD A	STAR_17 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 59_tagged.txt
16	_NP ,_, which_WDT will_MD begin_VV in_IN phases_NNS from_	STAR_17 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 60_tagged.txt
17	P Programme_NP will_MD begin_VV on_IN Feb_NN 26_CD wh	STAR_17 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 60_tagged.txt
18	P Programme_NP will_MD begin_VV on_IN Wednesday_NP ,_,	STAR_22 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 96_tagged.txt
19	T programme_NN will_MD begin_VV from_IN April_NP until_IN	STAR_20 MARCH 2021_ARTICLE 50_tagged.txt
20	e_NN which_WDT will_MD begin_VV in_IN April_NP ._SENT	STAR_30 MARCH 2021_ARTICLE 10_tagged.txt

Another example for the indication of future impacts of vaccinations is from the engender verbs like *benefit*. The word *benefit* refers to the prediction of an advantage or profit gained from the vaccination in Malaysia. In the example below, we can see how the association between *benefit* and *will* was used to make a forecast about the economic condition in the future because of the immunization programme in Malaysia. The word *benefit* also has a typical pattern according to the result of concordance which is [MD + VV + DT].

> "We are of the view that the market will rerate and shift to stocks that **will benefit** from the economic recovery should the execution of the vaccination programme progress smoothly…" – (NST_16 February_Article 87)

The word "benefit" also shows its special pattern with future *will* in the reportages of MEON. Its typical pattern is [MD + VV + DT] in which DT relates to determiner. Determiner itself is usually a part of noun phrase, so that the head of this phrase must be a noun (plural or singular). In other words, the existence of determiner here indirectly implies the predictability about direct object of word "benefit" or whom was getting the advantage from the vaccination in Malaysia.

Picture 3.3 The concordance of pattern [*will*_MD + benefit_VV + the_DT]



Concordance Results 4:

Concordance Hits 6

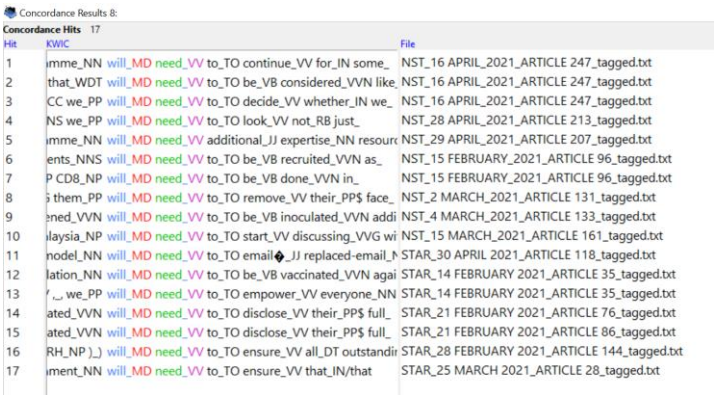
Hit	KWIC	File
1	decision_NN will_MD benefit_VV some_DT 4000_CD communit	NST_12 MARCH_2021_ARTICLE 153_tagged.txt
2	gramme_NN will_MD benefit_VV the_DT rich_JJ ,_, but_CC that_	STAR_1 APRIL 2021_ARTICLE 4_tagged.txt
3	R that_WDT will_MD benefit_VV the_DT people_NNS as_IN the	STAR_5 MARCH 2021_ARTICLE 121_tagged.txt
4	NT \u2022lt_NN will_MD benefit_VV some_DT 4_CD ,_, 000_CD con	STAR_13 MARCH 2021_ARTICLE 84_tagged.txt
5	as_IN it_PP will_MD benefit_VV the_DT people_NNS ,_, "_" he_	STAR_19 MARCH 2021_ARTICLE 53_tagged.txt
6	as_IN it_PP will_MD benefit_VV the_DT people_NNS ,_, \u2022_NN	STAR_20 MARCH 2021_ARTICLE 51_tagged.txt

In terms of indicating Malaysian government ways of making decision for vaccination, we can see this in the construction of *will* with verbs of desire like *need*. As the verb *need* is used to express necessity or obligation, the example below shows the verb *need* here was applied to emphasize the recruitments of the mentioned vaccinated people to participate as volunteers. Meanwhile, the second sentence below collocated *need* with *will* to indicate the plan that obliged Malaysia government to discuss with any countries about the vaccine. Lastly, the concordance of *need* in future will mostly in the pattern of [MD + VV + TO].

> "A total of 50000 vaccine recipients **will need** to be recruited as volunteers under this registry and followed up for two years."- (NST_15 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 96)
>
> "On possible vaccine passport Khairy said Malaysia **will need** to start discussing with the European Union and other countries to accept all vaccines that have been given …" – (NST_15 MARCH 2021_ARTICLE 161)

As the verb "need" is used to express necessity or obligation, the first example above shows the verb "need" here was applied to emphasize the recruitments of the mentioned vaccinated people to participate as the volunteers. Meanwhile, the second example collocated "need" with *will* to indicate the plan that obliged Malaysia government to discuss with any countries about the vaccine. Interestingly, the concordance of "need" in future *will* here mostly in the pattern of [MD + VV + TO]. *To infinitive* was employed to mention the predictability of a "must" to having actions. In other words, the combination of *will* and "need" here has similar meaning with suggestion form to do something towards the vaccination as shown in picture 3.4.

Picture 3.4 The concordance of future *will* and "need"



Concordance Results 8:

Concordance Hits 17

Hit	KWIC	File
1	mme_NN will_MD need_VV to_TO continue_VV for_IN some_	NST_16 APRIL_2021_ARTICLE 247_tagged.txt
2	that_WDT will_MD need_VV to_TO be_VB considered_VVN like_	NST_16 APRIL_2021_ARTICLE 247_tagged.txt
3	CC we_PP will_MD need_VV to_TO decide_VV whether_IN we_	NST_16 APRIL_2021_ARTICLE 247_tagged.txt
4	NS we_PP will_MD need_VV to_TO look_VV not_RB just_	NST_28 APRIL_2021_ARTICLE 213_tagged.txt
5	mme_NN will_MD need_VV additional_JJ expertise_NN resour	NST_29 APRIL_2021_ARTICLE 207_tagged.txt
6	ents_NNS will_MD need_VV to_TO be_VB recruited_VVN as_	NST_15 FEBRUARY_2021_ARTICLE 96_tagged.txt
7	P CD8_NP will_MD need_VV to_TO be_VB done_VVN in_	NST_15 FEBRUARY_2021_ARTICLE 96_tagged.txt
8	them_PP will_MD need_VV to_TO remove_VV their_PP$ face_	NST_2 MARCH_2021_ARTICLE 131_tagged.txt
9	ened_VVN will_MD need_VV to_TO be_VB inoculated_VVN addi	NST_4 MARCH_2021_ARTICLE 133_tagged.txt
10	laysia_NP will_MD need_VV to_TO start_VV discussing_VVG wi	NST_15 MARCH_2021_ARTICLE 161_tagged.txt
11	nodel_NN will_MD need_VV to_TO email\u2022_JJ replaced-email_N	STAR_30 APRIL 2021_ARTICLE 118_tagged.txt
12	lation_NN will_MD need_VV to_TO be_VB vaccinated_VVN agai	STAR_14 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 35_tagged.txt
13	,_, we_PP will_MD need_VV to_TO empower_VV everyone_NN	STAR_14 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 35_tagged.txt
14	ated_VVN will_MD need_VV to_TO disclose_VV their_PP$ full_	STAR_21 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 76_tagged.txt
15	ated_VVN will_MD need_VV to_TO disclose_VV their_PP$ full_	STAR_21 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 86_tagged.txt
16	RH_NP)_) will_MD need_VV to_TO ensure_VV all_DT outstandir	STAR_28 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 144_tagged.txt
17	ment_NN will_MD need_VV to_TO ensure_VV that_IN/that	STAR_25 MARCH 2021_ARTICLE 28_tagged.txt

Furthermore, the indications from those verb classifications are supported by (Dekeyser & Colen, 1979) who stated that modal *will* indicates purely future prediction. If *will* purely implies something that cannot be ensured whether it happens or not, it means that all verbs that are attractedly collocated with this future expressions indicate the prediction of time, future impacts and Malaysia government' desire to do vaccination which are likely belong to the preparation of the immunization programme starting from the schedule of vaccination, the information related to the vaccine, and Malaysia government's ways of making a decision to succeed this programme.

On the other hand, this study also revealed that the verbs classification on repelled verbs such as verbs with as verbs with predicative complement (i.e. *accept, buy, address, sign*), verbs of creation and transformation (i.e. *change, submit, assist, raise*) and engender verbs (i.e. *lead* and *ease*), we can see that those kind of verbs show the real action that should be made by the government during the chosen months. It indicates that the prediction on the reportages was just at the stage of government preparation to hold immunization program. All the verbs that are calculated to have least association strength or classified as repelled verbs indicate the prediction of the undergoing vaccination which implies the low possibility for all Malaysian to get vaccine by April 2021.

The word "accept" was collocated less often with the future *will* construction to indicate the high predictability of Malaysian to get the vaccination as what we can see in the following example.

> "My own Prime Minister Boris Johnson said that he **will accept** the vaccine."- (STAR_25 MARCH 2021_ARTICLE 27)

From the example, we can see that the word "accept" is followed by the direct object "the vaccine" without any detail information left. In fact, the word "accept" here implies the possibility for people to get something. In addition, we also have another category that relates to the action which is verbs of creation and transformation in the list of top twenty repelled verbs in construction future *will* about Covid-19 vaccine in Malaysia. This verb category is on the fourth position in the previous findings of attracted verbs which is totally different from its calculation in repelled verbs. In here, it is represented by *change* in which its application can be seen in the following sentence.

"With more people being vaccinated things **will change** over period of time."- (STAR_19 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 70)

The word "change" refers to a better transformation made from increasing the number of people who got vaccinated. As "change" is on the list of top twenty repelled verbs, this implies that there is a low possibility of change created at that moment happened because the vaccination was still on planning. Moreover, this study also found that engender verb is in the third position in repelled verbs which was represented by "lead". The "lead" can be obtained in the following sentence.

"The government takes this issue seriously as it **will lead** to confusion among the people." – (NST_26 FEBRUARY 2021_ARTICLE 17)

The example above was found in a news report entitled "Spreading Fake News on Covid-19 Vaccine Action Can Be Taken Against You". The future *will* was followed by "lead" to predict what will happen due to the spread of fake news about the Covid-19 vaccine. The "lead" itself means inviting others to receive or accept their thoughts or opinions without any facts given.

CONCLUSION

From the collostructional analysis, this study found that aspectual verbs, engender verbs and verbs of desire are the typical verbs which are significantly attracted to the construction of future *will* during the reportage of Covid-19 vaccine from February to April 2021 in Malaysian English Online Newspapers (MEON). These attracted verbs classification were used to indicate the preparation of Malaysia for doing the immunization programme during the selected months like the schedule for vaccination, the impacts of vaccination until how the government made decision. This is also supported by the verb classes on repelled verbs such as verbs with predicative complement, verbs of creation and transformation and engender verbs which are indirectly proved that the current condition of not all Malaysian got the vaccine evenly.

However, this study is limited on the range of time and specific online newspapers which implies the urgency of having a further study which extends the implementation of collostructional analysis for future *will* in the context of another countries' vaccination during certain period of time to capture different phenomenon of Covid-19 vaccine or any related topics.

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