



การประชุมวิชาการนำเสนอผลงานวิจัยระดับชาติของนักศึกษาด้านมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ ครั้งที่ 2
วันที่ 19 มกราคม 2562

ณ คณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏสวนสุนันทา

ประเภทคำกริยาในข้อสอบโทอิกและโทเฟล

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บทคัดย่อ

บทความนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อการเปรียบเทียบความถี่ของประเภทคำกริยาระหว่างข้อสอบ TOEIC และข้อสอบ TOEFL เพื่อค้นหาว่าคำกริยาประเภทใดมีความถี่มากที่สุด และเปรียบเทียบว่าระหว่างข้อสอบ TOEIC และ TOEFL นี้ ข้อสอบแบบใดมีความถี่และการใช้ประเภทของคำกริยามากที่สุด ประการแรกข้อมูลที่ใช้ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ดาวน์โหลดจากเว็บไซต์ออนไลน์ โดยจะศึกษาคำกริยารูปแบบต่างๆที่ใช้ในการสอบ TOEIC และ TOEFL โดยการเก็บตัวอย่างชุดข้อสอบของ TOEIC และ TOEFL อย่างละ 15 ชุด จากนั้นใช้โปรแกรม TagAnt สำหรับใส่ไฟล์ข้อความและกำหนดชนิดของคำ (Part of speech) และทำการสรุปประเภทของคำกริยาที่ใช้บ่อยที่สุดระหว่าง TOEIC และ TOEFL โดยใช้ AntConc เพื่อทำการวิเคราะห์ จากนั้นจะแสดงประเภทความถี่ 5 อันดับแรกของประเภทคำกริยาทั้ง TOEIC และ TOEFL ผ่านแผนภูมิ ผลจากการวิจัยพบว่าประเภทคำที่มักพบบ่อยในข้อสอบ TOEIC และ TOEFL มีทั้งหมด 18 ประเภท คือ verb base form, verb past participle, Be-verb, past tense, Verb/Gerund, present participle, Be-verb, 3rd person singular present, Other verbs, 3rd person singular present, Be-verb, past tense, Other verbs, non-3rd person singular present, Be-verb, non-3rd person singular present, Be-verb, base form, Have, 3rd person singular present, Have, non-3rd person singular present, Be-verb, past participle, Have, base form, Have, past tense, Be-verb, gerund, Have, gerund and Have, past participle. And the most frequency types of verbs in these examinations are Verb (base form), Verb past participle and Verb gerund. และการสอบที่มีความถี่ของคำกริยามากที่สุดคือการสอบ TOEFL นั้นอาจหมายความว่า TOEFL มีความซับซ้อนและเป็นทางการมากกว่าการสอบ TOEIC อย่างไรก็ตามคำประเภทต่างๆ ของคำกริยามีความสำคัญสำหรับการสอบเหล่านี้ และการวิจัยนี้หวังว่าจะเป็นประโยชน์สำหรับการเตรียมพร้อมในการสอบก่อนการทดสอบจริง

คำสำคัญ : ประเภทคำกริยาระหว่างข้อสอบโทอิกและโทเฟล, วิเคราะห์ความถี่



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Types of Verbs in TOEIC and TOEFL Tests*

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Abstract

This article was comparing the frequency types of verbs between TOEIC and TOEFL for finding that which types of verbs are the most frequent in these examinations And comparing what kind of the examinations there are most frequent types of verbs. First, the data used in this study were collected from online websites. These studies will first review various types of verbs used in the TOEIC and TOEFL (incomplete sentences), by collect test example TOEIC and TOEFL each 15 test of the specific reading part. Then used TagAnt program for input text file and assign part of speech and comparing and summarizing the most frequently used verb between the TOEIC and TOEFL by using AntConc to analysis, then show the top 5 frequency types of verbs in both TOEIC and TOEFL through the charts. The research found that the frequency types of verbs between TOEIC and TOEFL (In part reading) is usually found in the exam are 18 types of verbs such as verb base form, verb past participle, Be-verb, past tense, Verb/Gerund, present participle, Be-verb, 3rd person singular present, Other verbs, 3rd person singular present, Be-verb, past tense, Other verbs, non-3rd person singular present, Be-verb, non-3rd person singular present, Be-verb, base form, Have, 3rd person singular present, Have, non-3rd person singular present, Be-verb, past participle, Have, base form, Have, past tense, Be-verb, gerund, Have, gerund and Have, past participle. And the most frequent types of verbs in these examinations are Verb (base form), Verb past participle and Verb gerund. And the test that has the most frequency of verbs is the TOEFL examinations. That maybe the TOEFL is more complicated and formal than TOEIC exam. However, all types of verbs are important for these examinations and this research hope that helps for prepared to take the exam before the actual test.

Keywords : Types of Verbs between TOEIC and TOEFL, Frequency analysis



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Introduction

Learning English is essential for socializing and entertainment as well as work. As a result, having English proficiency is now essential for all Thai people who wish to successfully find a good job. In Thailand is one of those countries in which English has been widely used and made compulsory in schools. Now, English has become crucial in Thai people's daily lives, particularly in workplaces. Since many people around the world communicate in English, it is necessary for employers or companies in Thailand to headhunt for those who can communicate in English so that they can help in driving the company to a global standard. This is one reason why many employers adopt a method to assess the English listening and reading proficiency of their employees and job applicant by the English proficiency exams.

The English proficiency exam is a great way to see what level English is at. Furthermore can also be a useful and necessary way to prove level of English for work, study or citizenship for some countries. There are so many different types of English proficiency exams and differences is the purpose of these exams, such as two popular tests that universities student or employees can use, that are the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) and the Test of English for International Communication (TOEIC).

The Test of English as a Foreign Language, or TOEFL, is a test which measures people's English language skills to see if they are good enough to take a course at university or graduate school in English-speaking countries. It is for people whose native language is not English but wish to study in an international University. It measures how well a person uses listening, reading, speaking and writing skills to perform academic tasks. This test is accepted by more than 7,500 colleges, universities, and agencies in more than 130 countries; which mean it is the most widely recognized English test in the world.

The TOEIC exam or the Test of English for International Communication (TOEIC), Listening and Reading Test is used to assess non-native English proficiency and is currently used in many countries as a standard measure of English ability. The TOEIC test is also one of the most common internationally recognized English proficiency exams in the world. The reason for this is that TOEIC is increasingly being seen as a reliable standard measure for making both employer and academic decisions. It is claimed to be applied "as a benchmark for employment, promotion, overseas business travel, and transfer in workplaces" (In'nami and Koizumi, 2011).

The main differences between the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) and the Test of English for International Communication (TOEIC) are the purpose of these exams, IELTS is for people who want to study or immigrate to Australia, whereas TOEIC is for business purposes. The parts of the test are also quite different, while IELTS tests all four



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skills (reading, listening, writing and speaking), TOEIC only tests reading and listening. Another difference is that IELTS seems to be popular among students from South America and the Middle East, while Japanese and French students tend to choose TOEIC. (Fabiana Traversin, langports website, 2017)

As mention previously, there are many of factors that influence test scores including reading ability, listening ability, grammatical knowledge, writing, and the vocabulary. (Beglar and Hunt, 2005) remind us that “vocabulary acquisition is a crucial, and in some senses, the central component in successful foreign language acquisition” and as educators we know that vocabulary is the heart of a language. Learners depend on vocabulary as their first resource (Huckin & Bloch, 1993) and a rich vocabulary makes the skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing easier to perform. Therefore, so many words that need to know in order to do certain things is important in second language acquisition (Miura, 2005; Nation, 2006). It is from this context that have explored how many words that learners need to understand to compare types of verbs in proficiency test between TOEIC and TOEFL.

Verbs are words that show an action (sing), occurrence (develop), or state of being (exist). Almost every sentence requires a verb. Verbs are also at the heart of sentences and clauses; they are indispensable to the formation of a complete thought. Verbs change in form, or tense, to indicate whether the actions or states are occurring in the present (or are happening continuously), occurred in the past, or will occur in the future for example “I take the bus” (Present simple) and I took the bus (Past simple) etc. However, there are many types of verb and grammar rules go with them.

Therefore, this paper aims to compare the frequency of verb in TOEIC and TOEFL. There are 15 set of TOEIC tests and 15 set of TOEFL tests, the research uses AntConc program for finding the frequency of verb between TOEIC and TOEFL. The research evaluates in frequency to showing the frequency that types of verbs appears between TOEIC and TOEFL for study what kind of examinations have most frequency of verbs and what types of verb most frequent in examinations. Therefore, this study will be useful for guidelines to prepare before the actual test.

The purpose of this study

To study what kind of the test have most frequency types of verbs and comparing frequency type of verb in TOEIC and TOEFL.

Methodology

The main purpose of this study was compare frequency type of verb in TOEIC and TOEFL (Part Reading).



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1) Instruments

The data used in this study were obtained by using one main instrument:

1) AntConc program 2) TagAnt program 3) TOEIC test 15 set 4) TOEFL test 15 set.

1.1 Antconc

AntConc is a freeware concordance program for Windows, Macintosh OS X, and Linux. The software includes seven tools are concordance tool to shows search results in a 'KWIC' (KeyWord In Context) format, Concordance plot tool to shows search results plotted as a 'barcode' format. This allows you to see the position where search results appear in target texts, File view tool, this tool shows the text of individual files. This allows you to investigate in more detail the results generated in other tools of AntConc, Clusters/N-Grams to show how clusters based on the search condition. In effect, it summarizes the results generated in the Concordance Tool or Concordance Plot Tool. The N-Grams Tool, on the other hand, Scans the entire corpus for 'N' (e.g. 1 word, 2 words, ...) length clusters. This allows you to find common expressions in a corpus, Collocates to shows the collocated of a search term. This allows you to investigate non-sequential patterns in language, Word list tool for counts all the words in the corpus and presents them in an ordered list. This allows you to quickly find which words are the most frequent in a corpus and keyword List for shows the which words are unusually frequent (or infrequent) in the corpus in comparison with the words in a reference corpus. This allows you to identify characteristic words in the corpus.

1.2 TagAnt

TagAnt is a simple freeware tagging tool based around the TreeTagger engine (developed by Helmut Schmid) that takes either a input text or an input list of text files (UTF-8 encoded) and assigns Parts-Of-Speech (POS) tags to them. These are types of verb in this study are bellow.

VV (base form)

- It is the version of the verb without any endings (endings such as -s, -ing, and ed). The base form is the same as the infinitive (e.g., to walk, to paint, to think) but without the.

VVN (Past participle)

- Past participles are formed from verbs. Past participles (just like present participles) can be used as adjectives or used to form verb tenses.



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VVD (Be-verb, past tense) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The past tense of To Be in English has two forms: WAS and WERE
WVG (Gerund, Present Participle) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Present participles are formed from verbs. Present participles (just like past participles) can be used as adjectives or used to form verb tenses.
VBZ (Be-verb, 3rd person singular present) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The form of a verb used with singular nouns and with the pronouns he, she, it and one "Is" is the third-person singular of "to be".
VVZ (Other verbs, 3rd person singular present) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- In English grammar, the third-person singular verb ending is the suffix -s or -es that's conventionally added to the base form of a verb in the present tense when it follows a singular subject in the third person (for example, "She waits and watches").
VBD (Verb, past tense) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The purpose of past tense verbs within the English language is to express activity, action, state, or being in the past. A simple past tense verb always has just one part.- The past tense of To Be in English has two forms: WAS and WERE- Simple Form: Although most past tense verbs end in -ed, certain verbs have irregular past tense forms that do not follow this rule.
VVP (Other verbs, non-3rd person singular present) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- "Other" Verb, non-3rd person singular present.
VBP (Be-verb, non-3rd person singular present) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The non 3rd person singular present form is identical to the base form of the verb, which is defined as the infinitive without the preposition to.
VB (Be-verb, base form) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Verb to be has three forms: Is, am, are
VHZ (Have, 3rd person singular present) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The -s form of the verb HAVE: has, 's.
VHP (Have, non-3rd person singular present) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Verb have, present non-3rd person singular
VBN (Be-verb, past participle) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The past participle form of the verb BE: been.



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VH (Have, base form) - Often means part of the verb HAVE.
VHD (Have, past tense) - The past tense form of the verb HAVE: had, 'd.
VBG (Be-verb, gerund) - The -ing form of the verb BE: being.
VHG (Have, gerund) - The -ing form of the verb HAVE: having.
VHN (Have, past participle) - The past participle form of the verb HAVE: had.

2) Data Collection

The data used in this study were collected from online websites. These studies will first review various types of verb used in the TOEIC and TOEFL (incomplete sentences), by collect test example TOEIC and TOEFL each 15 test of specific reading part.

2.1 English proficiency test (TOEIC)

The TOEIC (Prat reading) is an objective test using an optically-scanned answer sheet. There are 100 questions to answer in 75 minutes in part reading. The test format is same each time, and the answers are all filled in on a separate answer sheet. Consisting 15 set of the test in part reading by AntConc to find the frequency.

TOEIC Test collection was downloaded from the following websites

- 1.) (<http://freetoEICexam.blogspot.com>)
- 2.) (<http://chulatutor.com/toEIC-test/>)
- 3.) (http://tewtoEIC.com/toEIC_all/)

2.2 English proficiency test (TOEFL)

In most test centers worldwide, take the TOEFL iBT® test on a computer. However, the TOEFL test is administered as a paper-based test (revised TOEFL® Paper-delivered Test) in a few places where testing via the internet is not available. There are 20 questions to answer in 60 minutes in part reading. Consisting 15 set of the test in part reading by AntConc to find the frequency.



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TOEFL Test collection was downloaded from the following websites

- 1.) (http://birtraining.edu/Files/Documents/TOEFL_Thai.pdf)
- 2.) (<http://e-abroad.com/toefl.htm>)
- 3.) (http://ets.org/toefl_itp)

3) Data Analysis

1. Download consisting 15 set of TOEIC and TOEFL test in part reading.
2. All test were extracted through the Notepad in order to be changed into text files.
3. Then, Used the TagAnt program for input test of test files and assigns Parts-Of-Speech tags to files.
4. Input all texts that already assigns part of speech to Antconc program to analysis frequency between TOEIC and TOELF.

Results

Table 1: Frequency of types of verb used in the TOEFL and TOEFL in the reading part

	Types of Verb	Frequency in TOEFL	Frequency in TOEIC
1	VV (base form)	830	929
2	VVN (Part participle)	798	369
3	VVD (Be-verb, past tense)	521	105
4	VVG (Gerund, Present Participle)	505	658
5	VBZ (Be-verb, 3rd person singular present)	403	429
6	VVZ (Other verbs, 3rd person singular present)	339	79
7	VBD (Be-verb, past tense)	327	56
8	VVP (Other verbs, non-3rd person singular present)	277	181
9	VBP (Be-verb, non-3rd person singular present)	262	126
10	VB (Be-verb, base form)	159	93
11	VHZ (Have, 3rd person singular present)	76	44



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12	VHP (Have, non-3rd person singular present)	60	116
13	VCN (Be-verb, past participle)	47	29
14	VH (Have, base form)	42	16
15	VHD (Have, past tense)	32	3
16	VBG (Be-verb, gerund)	30	0
17	VHG (Have, gerund)	11	14
18	VHN (Have, past participle)	1	0

The table shows that the frequency types of verb between TOEIC and TOEFL (In part reading) is usually found in the exam are verb base form, verb participle, Be-verb, past tense, Verb/Gerund, present participle, Be-verb, 3rd person singular present, Other verbs, 3rd person singular present, Be-verb, past tense, Other verbs, non-3rd person singular present, Be-verb, non-3rd person singular present, Be-verb, base form, Have, 3rd person singular present, Have, non-3rd person singular present, Be-verb, past participle, Have, base form, Have, past tense, Be-verb, gerund, Have, gerund and Have, past participle, But did not found these frequency types in TOEIC, VBG (be-verb, Gerund) and VHN (have, past participle).

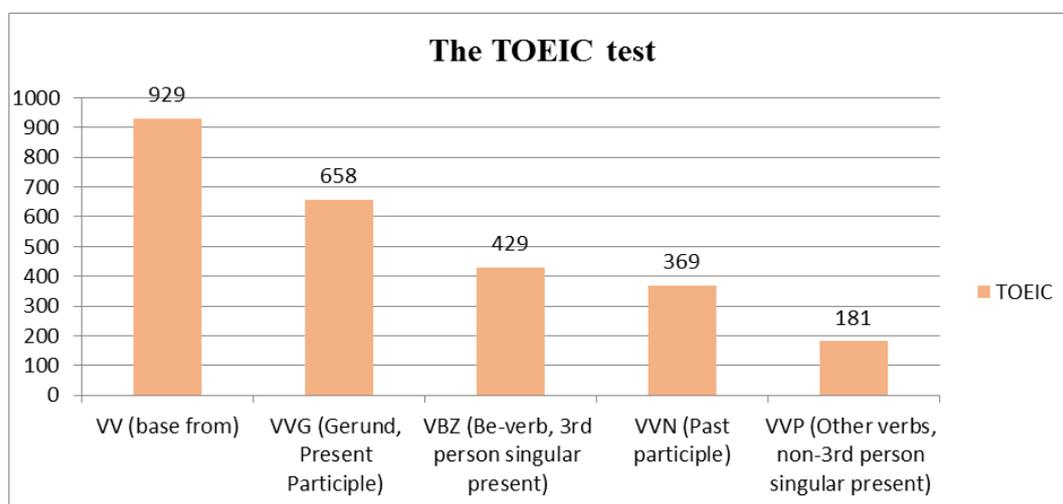


Figure1: The top 5 frequency types of Verb in the TOEIC test.

From the figure1 show that the Top 5 frequency types of verb in The TOEIC Test that usually used in the exam (Part Reading) are VV (Base form), VVG (Gerund, Present participle), VBZ (Be-verb , 3rd person singular present), VVN (Part Participle) and VVP (Other verbs, non-3rd person singular present)



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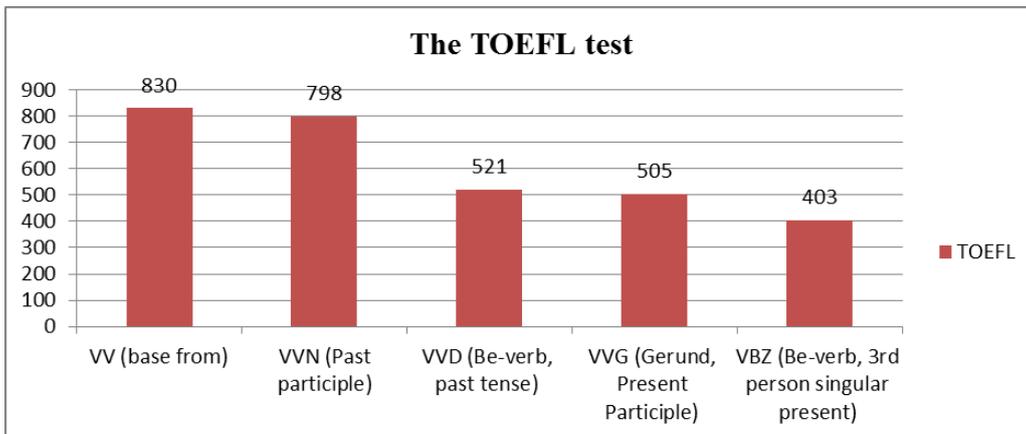


Figure2: The top 5 frequency types of Verb in the TOEFL test.

From the figure2 show that the Top 5 frequency types of verb in The TOEFL Test that usually used in the exam (Part Reading) are VV (Base from), VVN (Past Participle), VVD (Be-verb, Past tense), VVG (Gerund, Present participle) and VBZ (Be-verb , 3rd person singular present).

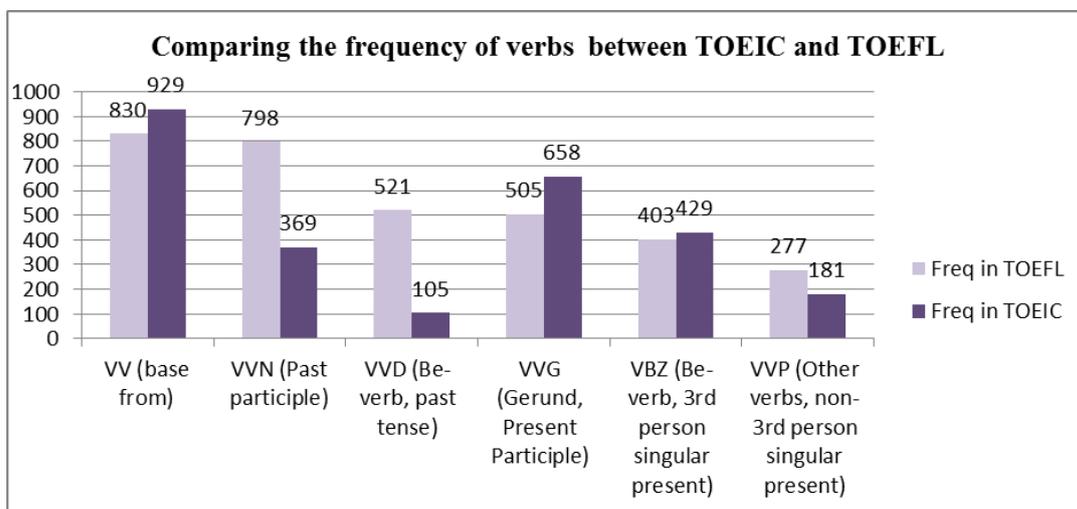


Figure3: Comparing frequency types of Verb between TOEIC and TOEFL.

From the figure 3 show that TOEFL examinations have average frequency types of verb more than TOEIC in quantity.



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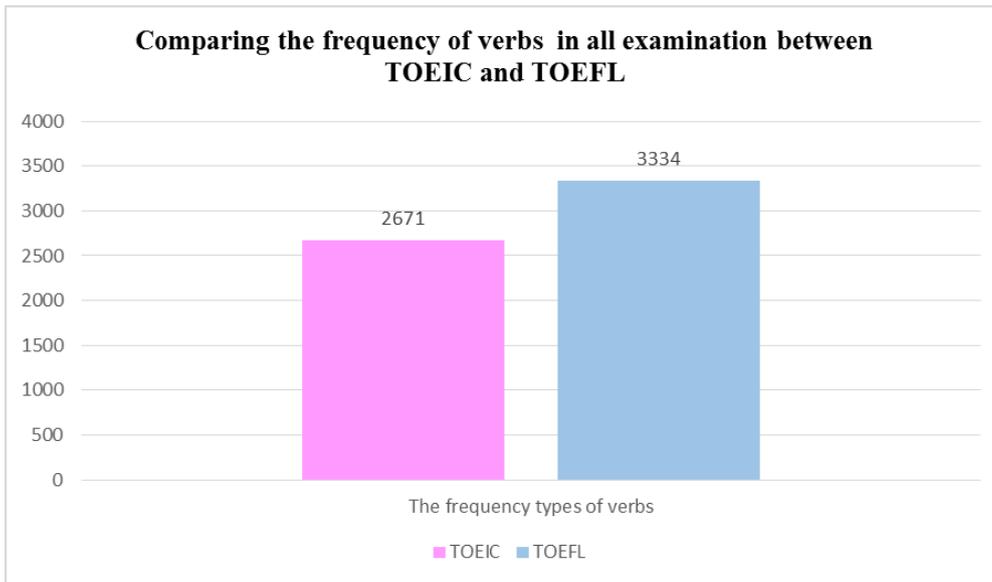


Figure4: Comparing the frequency of verb all examination between TOEIC and TOEFL

From the figure 4 show that TOEFL had used verb more than TOEIC.

Discussion and Conclusion

According to this study, collection from each 15 sets of the test between TOEIC and TOEFL examinations for analysis frequency types of verb. The results revealed that the most frequency types of verb in these examinations are Verb (base form), Verb past participle and Verb gerund. And the test that have most frequency of verbs is the TOEFL examinations. That mean the TOEFL used many types of verbs in the examinations. Similarly, there are frequency some types of verbs in TOEIC examinations more than in the TOEFL examinations such as verb (base form) and Verb Gerund (present tense).

In conclusion, From comparing the frequency types of verbs between TOEIC and TOEFL, the research found that the frequency types of verb between TOEIC and TOEFL (In part reading) are usually found in the exam such as verb base form, verb past participle, Be-verb, past tense, Verb/Gerund, present participle, Be-verb, 3rd person singular present, Other verbs, 3rd person singular present, Be-verb, past tense, Other verbs, non-3rd person singular present, Be-verb, non-3rd person singular present, Be-verb, base form, Have, 3rd person singular present, Have, non-3rd person singular present, Be-verb, past participle, Have, base form, Have, past tense, Be-verb, gerund, Have, gerund and Have, past participle, But did not found these frequency types in TOEIC ,VBG (be-verb, Gerund) and VHN (have, past participle). Therefore, in this paper show the most frequent types of verb in these examinations for who what to prepare before the actual test and also finding that



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understanding uses verb in grammar it useful for pass the test. However, all types of verbs are important for these examinations.

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