



Now Corpus (2022): a critical discourse analysis of recession word in international news media

Agik Nur Safitri

Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Indonesia

Email: agiksagiks17@gmail.com

Bramantya Pradipta

Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Indonesia

Email: bramantya@untag-sby-ac.id

Abstract. This research aimed to give better understanding about the term “recession” through qualitative methods of critical discourse analysis and semantic prosody. To conduct the study, the researcher took a large amount from the NOW corpus (News on the Web) and inspected the use of language in web-based newspapers. The objectives of the study were to identify and analyze the most frequently adjective occur with the word recession as well as to describe how it was portrayed in international newspapers that are available in the NOW corpus. The findings suggested that among all recession collocations, the word great occupied the greatest amount. The frequency of the great word is 3339. Among all of the words, it can be seen that most of the recession node appear with the word great. Then, the study showed that the semantic prosody of recession, which is shown as predominantly negative, but certain collocations can change its meaning to become neutral. The portrayal of the word recession highlighted the active engagement of the news media in reporting and analyzing economic conditions and recessions, as well as providing a comprehensive understanding of how recessions are discussed and perceived in society.

Keywords: *Critical Discourse Analysis, Semantic Prosody, NOW Corpus, Recession.*

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, critical discourse analysis is an analytical method used to study and evaluate discourse or language used in a particular social object for example language used in news. Critical discourse analysts aim to understand how different social groups conceptualize themselves, their environment, other social groups, and the issues that are important to them (McEnery, 2012). Meanwhile, Fairclough (2013) states that critical discourse analysis is a form of social practice. Then, McEnery (2012) assumed that critical discourse analysis takes an clearly sociological and political approach to studying discourse. While, Van Dijk (2015) proposed that critical discourse analysis is a study that examines the relationship between language and ideology.

Rahardini (2023) states that media has a symbolic and persuasive nature. Social power itself is related to powerful groups or institutions that control the thoughts or interpretations of less powerful groups. Online news media in current digital and technological era make it simple for readers to acquire the most recent news from various

countries. Media by its role has a social power (Rahardini, 2023). This information media is the most efficient means for delivering information packaged in a form of discourse among the public, whether by individuals, entities, or government agencies. Each media has an implied message in presenting the issues that are currently being discussed. This needs to be examined more deeply to understand how the discourse is conveyed to the public so that it can be concluded that the news is to inform, warn or educate the public about current issues.

One of the hottest topics in the financial press in 2022 is recession. Business Insider is one of the online news media that discusses several opinions of economists about the coming recession. As said by the team led by David Fokerts-Landau, "The war, which has transitioned into a stalemate that is unlikely to be resolved any time soon, has disrupted activity on a number of fronts," In the next 2 years they predict a recession in the US and Euro area (BusinessInsider.com, 2022). It is such a delicate issue with such a significant impact on a nation's economy, and a wide range of communities can also directly feel the impact. According to the Longman dictionary the meaning of the "word recession is a difficult time when there is less trade, business activity etc in a country than usual" (ldoceonline.com, 2018). Economic activity in a country will experience a significant decline. This economic activity does not only occur in one country but is spread across countries around the world so that the global economy is expected to be the darkest in 2023. Supporting this fact, reported on the Financial Times website on October 11 2022, IMF chief economist Pierre Olivier Gourinchas said, "We are not in a crisis yet, but things are really not looking good," adding that 2023 would be the "darkest hour" for the global economy (ft.com, 2022).

Corpus linguistics which examines how language is actually used in certain situations and how language might vary from context to context, is one way to comprehend linguistics and language analysis (Crawford, 2016). Corpus linguistics is related with understanding how individuals use language in various contexts. A corpus is a collection of various number of texts which have similar contextual or situational aspects (Crawford, 2016). In conducting this research, a large amount of text was taken from the NOW corpus (News on the Web) to see the use of language in web-based newspapers. It contains 17.5 billion words of data collected in 2010 until now.

Sinclair (1991) stated the idea that many uses of words and phrases tend to occur in a specific semantic environment. Later in Louw (2000), proposed the term "semantic prosody," and it was defined as a form of meaning established through the proximity of a consistent series of collocates, often characterisable as positive or negative, and whose primary function is the expression of the speaker's or writer's attitude toward some pragmatic situation.

There are several previous studies that attempted to do their research on corpus. According to the research by Sujatna et al. (2022) in a journal researched entitled *Picturing "Coronavirus" In News On The Web (NOW) Corpus: A Corpus Linguistic Study*. This research objectives are to analyze the distribution, timeline of the word "coronavirus" and to identify the word pairs involving "coronavirus" in the NOW corpus. After that, Sulalah Anis (2020) in journal that entitled *The Semantic Prosody Analysis Of 'Increase' In Covid-19: A Corpus-Based Study* investigated how the word "increase" interacts with other words to achieve particular meanings and how word forms can change its positive, negative, or neutral meaning. Then, Fajri (2017) in journal that entitled *Hegemonic And Minority Discourses Around Immigrants, A Corpus-Based Critical Discourse Analysis*. This research analyze discourses surrounding the word immigrants

in a large collection of naturally occurring language. The last, Salsabila Shofiyah (2018) in thesis that entitled *A Critical Discourse Analysis On The Construction Of Corruption In British National Corpus*. This thesis examines the linguistic aspect of corruption construed in British National Corpus (BNC) which is then related to other texts to obtain the contextual aspect.

Many researchers who are interested in analyzing news media use a corpus with various approaches. However, information regarding the framing of the media in the recession phenomenon are still incomplete. This research is focused on describing news about the topic of recession in determining which collocations are most used. It also investigates how recession, which is frequently associated with negative meaning, interacts with related term to accomplish specific meanings, as well as how specific kinds of various words can change the connotation of a term to positive, negative, or neutral. Then, to find out how every news representation the word recession in United States from online news media.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The first previous research the writer uses for the study conducted is the research by Sujatna et al. (2022) entitled *Picturing "Coronavirus" In News On The Web (NOW) Corpus: A Corpus Linguistic Study*. This research applied mixed method in which quantitative and qualitative approaches are combined to provide a more complete understanding of the research. The results obtained in this study is the spread of the word "coronavirus" was reported on April 27, 2020 many countries, including Australia, New Zealand, Iran, and Spain did coronavirus lockdown to slower the growing number of coronavirus infected people and the number of the word "coronavirus" in NOW corpus increased significantly from 16,073 to 64,100 times. Secondly, it was found that the compound words containing the word "coronavirus" related to health terminologies: the compound words containing two words as nouns, the compound words containing three words as nouns, the compound words containing three words as an adjective and two nouns, compound words containing four words as nouns, and the compound words containing four words as an adjective and three nouns.

Second, the next previous study, namely Sulalah Anis (2020) in journal that entitled *The Semantic Prosody Analysis Of 'Increase' In Covid-19: A Corpus-Based Study*. By using qualitative methods with the data collected using a corpus-based approach, Covid-19 corpora and analysis the data using semantic prosody based on Stubbs,s (2001) theory. The result of the data showed that word increase in Covid-19 corpora have negative meaning if it is collocated with several word such as risk, rate, levels, number, significantly and associated and followed by negative word but it will have positive meaning if it is located with word expression.

Third, a previous study was conducted by, Fajri (2017) in journal that entitled *Hegemonic And Minority Discourses Around Immigrants, A Corpus-Based Critical Discourse Analysis*. This study uses a qualitative approach with analyzed data using 'ukWac' corpus (Web as Corpus) and critical discourse analysis. The findings suggest that while there are a few instances indicating positive representations of immigrants, hegemonic discourses around them are more negative. They are predominantly constructed as illegal entities, victims and dangerous groups. These constructions are likely to prime people to think that all immigrants are illegal and threatening, and will not be able to integrate into their host society.

Lastly, a previous study was conducted by Salsabila Shofiyah (2018) entitled *A Critical Discourse Analysis On The Construction Of Corruption In British National Corpus*. This study uses a qualitative approach and analyzes data using BNC corpus through keywords, collocations, semantic preference and concordance and theory derived from Ruth Wodak (2009) regarding Discourse-Historical Approach. The findings shows that the word 'corruption' is a topic discussed in written and spoken genre of text in the corpus in fiction and non-fiction types. It is included in the domain 'world affairs' where the case is mostly distributed by people at teenage to 60+. In the distribution, it is known that the node word collocates to the other words or keywords that lead to the categorisation based on their semantic preferences. The collocational pattern refers to the actors involved in corruption (i.e. government, police), the scope of corruption including types (i.e. bribery, nepotism, brutality) and the intervention or the fight against corruption (i.e. allegation, investigation, charges). The semantic preferences are further analysed with the help of other texts on corruption to obtain its analytic concept that what is labelled corrupt is a result of interactions between meaning-producing normative frameworks of social structure.

The similarities between the research and the previous study are the use of corpus applications with critical discourse analysis theory, semantic prosody, and a qualitative approach. However, this study differs in terms of the focus of the analysis, which uses the word "recession" as a node. Furthermore, the difference lies in the application used, such as the Covid-19 corpora, the 'ukWac' corpus (Web as Corpus), and the BNC. Another point of distinction is the utilization of Ruth Wodak's (2009) theory as the theoretical framework. Additionally, the previous study employed a mixed-methods approach encompassing both quantitative and qualitative methods. Lastly, the use of semantic preference sets it apart.

METHOD

This research focused on news media so that the data analysis technique used was qualitative research. According to Creswell (2002), qualitative research involves assessing data for description and themes using text analysis and interpreting the larger significance meaning of the findings. Descriptive research suggested that research conducted based on existing facts or phenomena empirically lives on the speakers. This research explored, described, and explains a variable, symptom, or situation in a systematic, factual and accurate manner regarding the data, properties and relationships of the phenomenon under study. As a qualitative research, the data in this study were in the form of text.

This research analyzed the most frequently adjective occurred with the word recession. After that, the collocate of the word recession was used to find out the critical discourse analysis and semantic prosody. The data collection was done by applying the method of corpus linguistics. In general, corpus linguistics is a method that tries to examine language and all of its aspects by evaluating a large sample of texts.

This research used data sources from a collection of reports in electronic newspapers regarding the recession word in News On The Web (NOW) corpora which can be accessed at <https://www.english-corpora.org/now/>. The data was scoped by seeing several requirements:

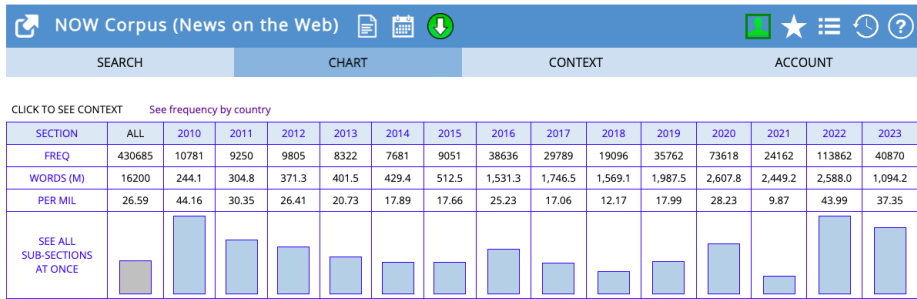


Figure 2.1 Frequency of Recession in NOW Corpus

- (1) The figure below is an illustration of the results of the percentage of news coverage on the topic of recession in the news in the NOW corpus. The top column row shows the section for each year, from 2010 to 2023. As shown in Figure 1, there has been a surge in reporting about recession in certain years, such as in 2010 and 2022. In 2010 it was explained that the word recession appeared 10,781 while in 2022 the word appears 113,862. It is clear how the difference in frequency is shown between these two years, in 2022 the news about this recession is reported more often. Therefore, the data news is taken from June until December 2022 that report about recession.
- (2) The figure below is an illustration of the results of the percentage of news about the recession in the United States in the NOW corpus. It is clear how the different frequencies shown by several news media, in 2022 news about this recession is reported more frequently.



Figure 2.2 Frequency of Recession in NOW Corpus

- (3) The data is limited on node recession. The data taken from 50 collocation of the word recession which has a higher frequency and the analysis focused on lexical item such as adjectives. Adjectives were used since they provide a clearer description of the subject or topic of the news. Then, several lines of concordance are taken based on the credibility of the news source. There are several steps to collect the data for this research: (1) Collect data in the English.Corpora.org corpus tool by selecting NOW as the type of corpora used corpus account. (2) After that, to obtain the data for the most frequently adjective occur, the word recession entered in the collocates tab. (3) Then, a list of collocations will appear. Then,

the top 50 words on the collocation list are selected. Lastly, to find out the critical discourse analysis and semantic prosody by clicking on the collocation words one by one. After that, several concordance lines are selected.

There are several steps to analyze data for this research: (1) After the data is collected, the first analysis is done by entering the keyword recession in the collocates tab and taking collocations from a range of five words on the right and left of the keyword recession, which focuses on lexical collocation adjectives. After that, limiting the time range from 1 June 2022 to 31 December 2022 and the country that is the United States. Then, a list of collocation words appears and the top 50 words are taken to find out which adjectives appear most often, then interpret the words that have been obtained. (2) After collecting the top 50 words from the concordance lines, the researcher proceed to analyze using critical discourse analysis of Fairclough's theory through the stage of text analysis (microstructural), discourse practice (mesostructural), sociocultural practice (macrostructural) and the semantic prosody that they produced, whether those words are positive, negative or neutral. (3) After the analysis is complete, conclusions are drawn.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Most Frequently Adjective Occur With The Word Recession

In the results of this research, the word recession was selected as the node word to be investigated. Left 5 and right 5 are the span taken. The frequency of recession observed in the NOW Corpus was 81854 words categorized as adjectives. All words in that span are called collocations. Afterwards, this analysis selected the upper 50 words that collocate with recession to be investigated, which are great, global, economic, potential, possible, looming, likely, high, mild, pandemic, deep, technical, severe, growing, federal, higher, inevitable, other, financial, official, impending, new, coming, significant, imminent, recent, real, short, central, major, strong, early, negative, good, national, long, deeper, covid, current, worse, bad, big, worst, low, sharp, different, pandemic - induced, double – dip and deepest.

Table 3.1 Collocations of the word recession that appear in the NOW corpus

NO	WORD	FREQUENCY	NO	WORD	FREQUENCY
1.	Great	3339	26.	Double-dip	39
2.	Economic	1697	27.	Worse	165
3.	Global	1885	28.	National	191
4.	Pandemic	677	29.	Deepest	38
5.	Deep	661	30.	Prolonged	204
6.	Potential	1426	31.	Real	279
7.	Worst	158	32.	Inevitable	391
8.	Financial	388	33.	Significant	293
9.	Possible	1245	34.	Long	186
10.	Likely	986	35.	Imminent	293
11.	Looming	1108	36.	Short	273
12.	Severe	514	37.	Impending	334
13.	High	773	38.	Big	163
14.	Recent	282	39.	Coming	300
15.	Current	165	40.	Bad	165
16.	New	329	41.	Strong	259

17.	Other	390	42.	Sharp	113
18.	Mild	711	43.	Deeper	172
19.	Technical	538	44.	Central	272
20.	Federal	430	45.	Good	204
21.	Major	264	46.	Low	148
22.	Pandemic-induced	108	47.	Covid	166
23.	Higher	415	48.	Official	359
24.	Early	236	49.	Different	114
25.	Growing	483	50.	Negative	204

In the table data 4.1 above clearly showed that among all recession collocations, the word great occupied the greatest amount. The frequency of the great word is 3339. Among all of the words, it can be seen that most of the recession node appear with the word great. This word is related to the term great recession refers to the severe economic downturn experienced in the late 2000s. It signifies a significant and impactful recession. Afterward, the word global ranks second with 1885 occurrences. Then, the word economic ranks third position with 1697, The word potential came into the fourth position, with an amount occurrence of 1426, then the word possible, which has 1245 occurrences, looming has 1108, likely has 986, high has 773, mild has 711, pandemic has 677, deep has 661, technical has 538, severe has 514, growing has 483, federal has 430, higher has 415, inevitable has 391, other has 390, financial has 388, official has 359, impending has 334, new has 329, coming has 300, significant has 293, imminent has 293, recent has 282, real has 279, short has 273, and the word deepest took the last position, with an amount occurrence of 38.

The collocation words related to recessions reveals important aspects regarding their nature, causes, effects, and implications. Recession are described as deep, severe, and potentially the worst, emphasizing their intensity and negative impact. It means that the effects of a recession can be prolonged and lasting, reflecting a prolonged period of economic downturn. The causes and triggers of recession include economic and financial factors, highlighting the connection between recession and the state of the economy as a whole. Recession can also be pandemic-induced, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which has had wide-ranging effects on global economies. The concept of a double-dip recession, characterized by a temporary recovery followed by another downturn.

The effects and implications of recession are significant. The global impact, affecting multiple countries and regions. The words high, severe and sharp describe the recession bring about negative effects such as high unemployment rates, economic uncertainty, and declines in economic indicators. The words Official and central refers to limit the potential for economic growth and development. Central banks and government institutions play a crucial role in managing recession and implementing policies to mitigate their impact. The word technical refers to the technical definitions and criteria used to identify and classify recession. The recognition and acknowledgment of recession by relevant authorities are important in addressing the challenges that caused. Thorough, recession have a notable impact on various aspects of the economy and society. It demonstrates the interconnectedness and contribution of collocation words to understanding of recession. This is to provide insights into the nature, causes, effects, and implications of recession, covering a wide range of aspects related to these economic downturns.

3.2 Recession Portrayed in NOW Corpus by Collocation

3.2.1 Textual Analysis

After observing the concordance lines of recession, showed that the word recession have neutral meaning if it is collocated with the word mild, technical, federal, official, imminent, current, different and low depends on the context. This can be seen from the concordance lines below is the result of the collocation of a keyword recession.

Table 3.2 Concordance lines of recession that collocate with mild

Data	Concordances
(33)	going to be layoffs as a result, but the hope is that if the recession is mild, layoffs will be contained, and any increase in unemployment will be
(34)	about rising gas and energy prices. Bank of America economists just forecast a mild recession this year that could damage Biden's top economic achievement -- strong jobs growth.
(35)	, economists at Bank of America said the U.S. is likely to enter a mild recession as consumers pull back on spending. The economists note that spending on services like
(36)	for months. # Bank of America analysts, meanwhile, predict a " mild recession " will begin this year in the United States and will abate by 2023.

The word "mild" in the context of the word "recession" has a neutral semantic prosody. Throughout the provided sentences, "mild" consistently suggests that the recession will not be severe or extreme. It conveys a connotation of limited severity, indicating that the negative effects of the recession will be relatively contained. Despite the presence of negative effects such as line (33) used layoffs, rising unemployment. The use of the conjunction "but" introduces a contrast and shifts the focus to hope and the vocabulary choices are formal, reflecting the seriousness of the topic. In line (35) reduced consumer spending, the overall inference is that the recession will not be severe. The vocabulary choices in this line are formal and technical, reflecting an expert opinion. Thus, the semantic prosody of "mild" in this context remains neutral. The news form encompasses factual statements, expert opinions, and discussions of potential impacts. These neutral constructions focuses on presenting the information and discussing potential consequences or impacts related to the mild recession.

Table 3.3 Concordance lines of recession that collocates with technical, federal, and official

Data	Concordances
(47)	Bank of Atlanta's GDPNow model in July began signaling the start of a technical recession, pushing its GDP forecast into negative territory after economic data showed consumer spending dropped
(48)	Bureau of Economic Analysis confirmed Thursday -- once again signaling the start of a technical recession even as economists predict signs of a slowdown will only grow in the coming quarters
(49)	in the three months to December would indicate that the U.K. is in a technical recession. # If unemployment were to rise sharply, the dangers to housing markets would
(50)	to some analysts. # " Should the labor market prove resilient to the technical recession we will have at the end of this year into the next, that is

(58) increasingly concerned that aggressive monetary tightening could tip the world's largest economy into a recession. Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell capped two days of testimony before Congress on Thursday
(59) There is a growing consensus on Wall Street that the Federal Reserve will trigger a recession as it battles inflation with a series of aggressive interest rate hikes. Policymakers approved
(60) market may be threatened by an economy that is slowing and potentially heading into a recession. The Federal Reserve has said that its battle against inflation and interest rate increases
(75) . # The National Bureau of Economic Research, the official arbiter, says a recession can include two straight negative GDP prints, but that's not necessarily the case
(76) the IMF. # That scenario, the IMF warned, could prompt an official recession next year, causing global growth to tumble further to just 2%. That level

From the sentence above, in line (47), (48), (49), (50) the term of technical recession suggests a recession that is determined by specific technical criteria, such as a decline in GDP for two consecutive quarters. The connotation of the word technical in relation to the assessment of a recession. In this context, the word technical suggests an objective and formal evaluation of the recession based on quantitative data and analysis rather than subjective or emotional judgments. It implies that the assessment of the recession is based on factual and analytical considerations, focusing on objective indicators and measurements rather than personal opinions or feelings.

In the lines (58), (59), (60) the term of federal refers to the Federal Reserve or the federal government's involvement in managing the economy. It suggests that the recession is a matter of national or macroeconomic concern and emphasizes the role of federal institutions in addressing the situation. The sentence explains the meaning and significance of the term official used in lines (75) and (76). In this sentence, the term official refers to a formal recognition or declaration of a recession by a recognized authority or institution. This recognition implies that the recession has met certain criteria or standards set by an authoritative body, such as the National Bureau of Economic Research. The connotation of official suggests that the classification of the recession as such is more definitive and widely accepted compared to informal or subjective assessments. It implies that the declaration carries weight and credibility, as it is based on recognized standards and established procedures. it can be observed that the words technical, federal, and official are related as they all pertain to different aspects or perspectives of the recession. Technical recession refers to the specific criteria used to define a recession, federal highlights the involvement of federal institutions in managing the economy during the recession, and "official" denotes the formal recognition or declaration of a recession by authoritative entities.

Table 3.4 Concordance lines of recession that collocates with looming, likely, high, growing and inevitable

Data	Concordances
(24) a nation 67 million people anxious about soaring energy bills and a looming winter of recession and labor unrest. Those problems have festered for the past two months because Johnson	

(25) of a nation wracked with anxiety about skyrocketing energy bills and a looming winter of recession and labor unrest. # Speaking to Conservative members on Monday, Truss promised to

(31) , is only one percentage point lower than the all-time high reached during the Great Recession. # " As higher prices become harder to avoid, consumers may feel they

(32) Covid-19 pandemic, two looming uncertainties have emerged: persistent high inflation and a possible recession. # So it's no surprise that financial advisors who landed on the CNBC

(54) decision, and the gloomy sentiment has since ushered in growing fears of an impending recession and waves of layoffs among recently booming companies. To make matters worse, the

(55) and are struggling to hold on to any optimism amid growing concerns of a possible recession. # However, the key to surviving a bear market successfully is to calmly

(65) a recession may now be inevitable. # ' There's nothing inevitable about a recession, " Biden insisted. # Biden said he was confident in congressional action reducing

(66) expect a transition to steady and stable growth, but I don't think a recession is at all inevitable. " # Although Yellen seemed optimistic about avoiding recession,

In line (24) the phrase "looming winter of recession" suggests a negative connotation. The word "looming" implies an impending or approaching recession, emphasizing the negative anticipation and potential hardships associated with it. In line (25), the phrase "looming winter of recession" carries a negative word in semantic prosody. The word "looming" indicates the imminent or approaching nature of the recession, highlighting the negative impact and potential challenges during the upcoming winter period. In line (31) the phrase "persistent high inflation and a possible recession" conveys a negative semantic prosody. The term "high" emphasizes the magnitude and severity of inflation, indicating negative economic conditions. The mention of a "possible recession" further emphasizes the potential negative impact on the economy. In line (32) the phrase "persistent high inflation and a possible recession" suggests a negative semantic prosody. The word "possible" indicates the likelihood or potential occurrence of a recession, implying negative economic circumstances. The mention of "persistent high inflation" further accentuates the negative connotation associated with economic challenges. In line (54), the phrase "impending recession and waves of layoffs" conveys a negative semantic prosody. The word "impending" implies the impending or approaching nature of the recession, highlighting the negative anticipation and the subsequent negative effects, such as waves of layoffs. In line (55), (55), the phrase "growing concerns of a possible recession" carries a negative word in semantic prosody. The term "growing" indicates the increasing nature of the concerns, suggesting a negative shift in sentiment. The mention of a "possible recession" further emphasizes the negative connotation associated with the anticipated economic decline. In line (65), the phrase "a recession may now be inevitable" conveys a negative semantic prosody. The word "inevitable" indicates the perception that a recession is unavoidable or certain, emphasizing the negative anticipation and potential challenges. In line (66), (66), the phrase "I don't think a recession is at all inevitable" contrasts with the negative semantic

prosody. The word "inevitable" suggests the perception that a recession is unavoidable, but the statement challenges this notion, implying a more positive or hopeful perspective. The semantic prosody of the words "looming," "likely," "high," "growing," and "inevitable" when collocated with "recession" is negative.

Table 3.5 Concordance lines of recession that collocates with negative and bad

Data	Concordances
(108)	economic cycle, you can take some steps to mitigate the potential negative effects a recession might have on you. # If you don't have that much now,
(109)	Canada, the US are vulnerable). The economic effect would entail a sharp recession, and a large negative wealth effect on the wealthier classes. Politically, a
(127)	eam Inflation # Bivens is firmly in the " high inflation is bad but a recession is worse " camp. That's largely because of what a recession does to
(128)	Tuesday that the current moment in the market is not as bad as the 2008 recession or the worst of the Covid-19 pandemic. But she did call it " asymmetrical

In line (108) the phrase "potential negative effects a recession might have" conveys a negative semantic prosody. The word "negative" indicates adverse or unfavorable effects, emphasizing the potential harm or challenges associated with a recession. In line (109), the phrase "large negative wealth effect" carries a negative semantic prosody. The term "negative" emphasizes the detrimental impact on wealth, indicating a decrease or loss in financial well-being. The mention of a "sharp recession" further emphasizes the negative consequences and economic challenges. In line (127), the phrase "high inflation is bad but a recession is worse" suggests a negative semantic prosody. The word "bad" indicates the negative connotation associated with inflation, suggesting unfavorable economic conditions. The comparison with a recession suggests that while inflation may be undesirable, a recession is even more severe and detrimental. In line (128) (128), the phrase "not as bad as the 2008 recession" conveys a negative semantic prosody. The word "bad" implies the negative impact and severity of the 2008 recession, suggesting adverse economic conditions. The comparison indicates that "the current moment in the market" is less severe but still carries negative connotations. The semantic prosody of the words "negative" and "bad" when collocated with "recession" is negative.

3.2.2 Discourse Practice

The discourse practice analysis of the provided news snippets includes an examination of the sources mentioned, such as CNN, CBS, CNBC, NBC, ABC, New York Post, and Forbes, which represent prominent news outlets covering economic news. It reveals a diverse range of perspectives and a comprehensive coverage of economic conditions and recessions. Media coverage covers a timeline from 2022 to 2023, focusing on recent and upcoming economic developments. It emphasizes the use of direct quotations from various individuals, including government officials and economists, providing insights and assessments on the state of the economy. The vocabulary choices vary between formal and non-formal language, incorporating technical terms to describe economic situations accurately. The analysis highlights concerns and discussions about potential recessions, their impact on sectors like employment and market stability, and

the influence of factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, inflation, and geopolitical tensions. The attribution of statements to specific individuals or organizations adds credibility to the information presented. The use of evaluative language, including phrases like "worst economic collapse" and "raising fears of a potential recession," reflects the cautious and apprehensive tone in economic discussions. In conclusion, the mesostructural analysis provides a comprehensive coverage of economic conditions and concerns about recessions, incorporating a range of news sources, expert opinions, and a mix of formal and non-formal language.

3.2.3 Sociocultural Practice

The sociocultural practice analysis examines the situational, institutional, and societal factors present in news media. In situational analysis the news media cover a variety of economic situations and events, such as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, concerns about inflation, geopolitical tensions, and global recession fears. These situational factors shape the economic discourse and discussions about potential recessions. In institutional analysis various institutions and organizations are mentioned in the news snippets, including government officials, economists, central banks (such as the Federal Reserve), media companies, and research institutions like Harvard University. These institutional actors provide expert opinions, assessments, and forecasts on economic conditions, recessions, and related topics. The societal analysis reveals the concerns, anxieties, and expectations of different societal groups. It reflects the worries of individuals, businesses, and consumers about the potential impact of recessions on various aspects of life, such as employment, quality of life, energy bills, and labor unrest. The snippets text news also highlight the role of media outlets in disseminating information and shaping public opinion about recessions.

The sociocultural practice analysis indicates that the news media is actively engaged in reporting and analyzing economic conditions and the possibility of recessions. It incorporates information and perspectives from various situational, institutional, and societal actors, providing a comprehensive view of the economic landscape. The sociocultural practice analysis of the news media reveals the interplay between situational factors, institutional actors, and societal concerns in shaping the discourse around recessions. The analysis captures the dynamics and complexity of economic discussions, highlighting the role of media outlets as intermediaries of information and opinions. By examining the sociocultural practice, we gain a deeper understanding of how economic events and concerns are constructed and conveyed through news media.

CONCLUSION

This research has attempted to investigate the recession discourse. Thorough, the results show that there are differences in discourse around the word. The research found that among all recession collocations, the word great occupied the greatest amount. The frequency of the great word is 3339. Among all of the words, it can be seen that most of the recession node appear with the word great. This word is related to the term great recession refers to the severe economic downturn experienced in the late 2000s.

The research also found the semantic prosody of recession, which is shown as predominantly negative, but certain collocations can change its meaning to become neutral. The portrayal of the word "recession" in analysis reflects its significance in economic discourse: the impact of situational factors, the involvement of institutional

actors, and the concerns of different societal groups. This research highlighted the active engagement of the news media in reporting and analyzing economic conditions and recessions, providing a comprehensive understanding of how recessions are discussed and perceived in society.

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