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HEALTHCARE IN THE BROADSHEET TODAY: A CORPUS BASED ANALYSIS

Corpus linguistics is quite a popular branch of modern linguistic science. Corpus researches enable language peculiarities analysis through using computer technologies. Our research is aimed at studying the corpus of media texts containing *HEALTHCARE* collocations.

Corpus linguistics is the study of linguistic phenomena based on large collections of texts read by machines; they are called corpora [2, 217-232]. The methods used in corpus linguistics came into use in the 1960s whereas the term itself appeared in the 1980s [3, 149-172]. The focus of corpus linguistics is a group of methods or procedures aimed at studying languages.

The material of the research is the corpus of newspaper articles from the *Guardian* broadsheet containing collocations with the lexeme *HEALTHCARE*. At the beginning of the research the corpus was created and processed with the help of *Sketch Engine* program.

The term “collocations” functions in computational linguistics where it is defined as any lexicalized word combination having special syntactic and semantic qualities, which is given specific treatment in some natural language processing system. Collocations are defined in terms of non-compositionality, non-modifiability and non-substitutability [1, 139].

The data given by the *Sketch Engine* present various information, showing collocations with *HEALTHCARE* in newspaper discourse in this way reflecting urgent issues dealing with healthcare in different countries. The following n-grams demonstrate collocations in the newspaper.



Fig. 1. The n-gram of collocations with *HEALTHCARE* in *The Guardian*

It should be mentioned that the n-gram shows a great variety of lexemes in each sector, the number of them being different showing the frequency of use in the discourse. *The Guardian* n-gram shows that the largest sector is represented by the nouns modified by *HEALTHCARE* collocations. The second biggest segment of the pie-chart is presented by the modifiers of *HEALTHCARE*. Next in number is the sector with verbs with *HEALTHCARE* as an object. The smallest one comprises verbs with *HEALTHCARE* as a subject. Moreover, we can define four groups of the collocations in the newspaper:

1) nouns modified by *HEALTHCARE*, for example: *An NHS England spokesperson said: "NHS staff are currently fighting the biggest healthcare challenge in generations, so extra support is both needed and available, including offering NHS mental health support within trusts, and new text, online and telephone support services."*

2) modifiers of *HEALTHCARE*, for example, *Many thousands of usual rough sleepers are currently in accommodation, giving "a unique opportunity*

to in-reach vaccination to a population that is otherwise often unable to access basic healthcare", the letter said. </s><s>

3) verbs with HEALTHCARE as object, for example, </s><s> *Critics of the government's NHS reforms will seize on the implications for the proposal to allow "any qualified provider" to supply healthcare in the same way as in social care, where private companies and charities dominate the market.* </s><s>

4) verbs with HEALTHCARE as subject, for example, </s><s> *But healthcare has changed so much since then and will be different again in the future.*" </s><s>

The notion of *HEALTHCARE* is of primary importance for the newspaper discourse. The study shows that the modern newspaper discourse pays more attention to health service as well as health system. The modern newspapers reveal great concern about health benefit and health experts. The newspaper discourse analyzed clearly represents the ideas relevant for the societal health approaches.

The further research will be aimed at investigating the most frequently used collocations with *HEALTHCARE* considering their implications and analyzing the differences and similarities conveyed in broadsheets and tabloids.

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