

The English Word *Require*: Its Meaning, Use, and Ideology

Ratna Anugrah Setyarini Utami

Sanata Dharma University

e-mail: ratnaanugrah@yahoo.com

<https://doi.org/10.24071/ijels.v2i2.554>

ABSTRACT

The current study attempts to investigate the use and the meaning of the word *require*. This study also tries to find the ideology of the word *require* in the sentences or phrases. The data of the current study are derived through website Corpus of American Contemporary English. There are 100 data used for this research. The word *require* functions as a verb in every sentence or phrase. All sentences or phrases which use the word *require* are analyzed to find the meaning of the word *require*. The findings show that the word *require* has four meanings: to have as a requisite or necessity; to stipulate as obligatory by the authority; to demand as obligatory or appropriateness; and to impose an obligation. The most frequent meaning occurs in the data is 39 % of which to have as a requisite or necessity. The rest is 38% of which to demand as obligatory or appropriateness; 14% of which to stipulate as obligatory by the authority; and only 9% of which to impose an obligation. The ideology of the word *require* is that the authority of institution has more power and people are powerless.

Keywords: *function, ideology, meaning, to require, use, word*

INTRODUCTION

The use of the English word *require* which are taken from *Corpus of American Contemporary English* has its language features. Each of the sentences of this data shows that the English word *require* as a verb has the function to have a requisite or necessity; need on depend on; to stipulate as obligatory by authority; to demand as obligatory or appropriateness; and to impose as obligation on. This is pertinent to how the choice of words is relevant to the context and appropriate to the meaning. This gives the influence to the transfer the appropriate use and meaning based on patterns. The differences of the meaning of the word *require* is very interesting to be analyzed, since knowing the meanings of

the word *require* will help us to get more understanding on how to use the word *require* appropriately or accurately based on the context.

This study is going to reveal how the choice of words is relevant to the context and appropriate to the meaning. Basically, the structure of language in general and particular languages are very crucial in order to transfer the meaning well. Gee (2011) states that the language is used to build things in the world. The data which are taken from *Corpus of American Contemporary English* show that the language varies among the meaning. It gives the influence to the transfer of the appropriate use and meaning based on patterns. There are two objectives of the

current study. The first objective is to analyze the meaning of the word *require* taken from *Corpus of American Contemporary English*. The second objective is to investigate the ideology of the word *require* from *Corpus of American Contemporary English*.

Ideologies are abstract, general, cognitive, social, sociocognitive, not about true and false, having various degrees of complexity as well as having contextually variable manifestations (van Dijk, 1995). It can be placed in various levels of language use. Fairclough (1995) states that ideology is the property of structure and event. Hence, the structure of the word and its meaning contain the ideology. Such perspectives also deal with language use in text in which context plays a preponderant role in building meaning as well as ideology (Fairclough, 2004).

RESEARCH METHODS

The data source is the sentences or phrases derived through *Corpus of American*

Contemporary English downloaded on February 27, 2016. The data used for this research are the sentences or phrases which contain the word *require*. The researchers use documentation technique to collect the data, in which every sentence or clause containing the word *require* is noted and listed into table. To warrant the reliability of the data, the researchers use two cycles to collect the data, in which every cycle comprises 50 data.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This study is mainly to analyze the meaning of the word *require* taken from *Corpus of American Contemporary English*. From the analysis, the total number of 100 sentences were statistically the highest proportion is accounted for the word *require* which functioning as “to have as a requisite or necessity” with 39% out of the total.

Table 1: The Functions of the Word *Require*

No	The function of the English word <i>require</i>	Frequency	Percentage
1.	To have as a requisite or necessity	39	39%
2.	To demand as obligatory or appropriateness	38	38%
3.	To stipulate as obligatory by the authority	14	14%
4.	To impose an obligation on	9	9%
Total		100	100%

Next is the word *require* which functioning as “to demand as obligatory or appropriateness with 38%. Then it is followed by the word *require* which is functioning as “to stipulate as obligatory by the author-

ity” with 14% and the least account for the word *require* which functioning as “to impose an obligation on” with 9% respectively.

Table 2: Distribution of the Word *Require* on Sentences which Functioning as “To Have as a Requisite or Necessity”

No	Sentences
1	like a vote on term limits, a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget, line item veto, litigation form, welfare
2	this world, so uncharted in its overall contours, would require a full-time staff. But there’s a proven method to save
3	putts race too far by; excellent on slower greens that require a healthy strike to get the ball to the cup.
4	cropped is the way to go. The Balenciaga stovepipes require a heel. Always. And I don’t wear hell always
5	's charge of methodological and axiological relativism will require a lengthy detour through post-Kuhnian developments in the
6	checks and has no plans to soon, because that would require a lengthy process of writing a regulation, says Justin Oberman,
7	, and building the administrative infrastructure to do so will require a long history of pilot projects and experimentation that could
8	to be slow going in there. It's going to require a lot of patience. PHILIPS: So better, but still
9	adopt this sensible long-term strategy. In companies that require a person to “opt in” the participation rate is only
10	90 percent of the patients have obtained the orders, which require a physician’s signature. State officials are planning a

The subject **constitutional amendment in sentence 1** gives necessity or requisite about a balanced budget, line item veto, etc by using the word *require* to link between the subject and its object. The subject **companies in sentence 9** gives necessity or requisite to participate to people. The use of the word *require* shows its condition by inserting between the subject

and indirect object. The subject **state officials in sentence 10** gives a necessity or requisite to the patients to get physician’s signature. Here, the word *require* is inserted between the direct and indirect object. Further, the institution (the constitutional amendment, the companies, and the state officials) has more power which abuses the people.

Table 3: Distribution of The Word *Require* on Sentences which Functioning as “To Demand as Obligatory or Appropriateness”

No	Sentences
1	P.S. It also would help if their running times didn't require a bathroom break. #May others stars out there get the
2	can provide the kind of universal access that is required and require a benefits package to be available to all Americans that
3	illegal immigration laws within the country, which does require a biometric I.D. card. But we've lost privacy. The truth
4	and optimize settings for different tasks. More-complex tasks require a bit more training. #interacting with Baxter is more like
5	a world that is increasingly rich in information. This may require a certain amount of initiative and insistence that classroom

6	world's excessive dependence on oil. Solving that problem will require a comprehensive strategy that limits overall demand for oil,
7	up the customer base is so transient, AmeriMex doesn't require a credit history or even proof of identity.
8	like the one for Yugoslavia and for Rwanda, which would require a decision by the Security Council of the UN, where one
9	And these services cost too much, with billing systems that require a degree in advanced economics. Plus, the phones are heavy
10	's income is o low to qualify. Moreover, banks require a deposit up to 40 percent, which Zacarias could

The **Table 3** shows that the word *require* has meaning to demand as obligatory or appropriateness. Illegal immigration in **sentence 3** demands biometric I.D as obligatory to people who want to go overseas. Billing systems in **sentence 9** demand a a degree in advanced economics. Here, the writer uses the word *require* to

change the use of the word *demand*. The banks in **sentence 10** demand a deposit up to 40%. To whom this deposit is intended, obviously it is intended to people. From these examples, it is clear that the use of the word *require* showing that the authority of institution is more powerful, and people are less powerful.

Table 4: Distribution of the Word *Require* on Sentences which Functioning as “To Stipulate as Obligatory by the Authority”

No	Sentences
1	ridge characteristics is a match. A different lab may require 12 similar points. Plus, there's been little research into
2	like a vote on term limits, a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget, line item veto, litigation reform, welfare
3	A secondary boycott is a boycott which in general terms would require a business, as a precondition of doing business in a country
4	to limit executive compensation. They're certainly going to require a cessation of dividend payments until the banks are earning
5	primal bonds among China's ethnic groups that are thought to require a common adherence to the state. Chinese are said to not
6	to tie the US to Europe's security. This may require a devolution of some current US roles and responsibilities
7	schools good. CHARLES GIBSON: Linda, doesn't this require a lot of money that systems aren't willing to commit?
8	with an odd marionette stiffness did not officially at least, require a nurse. #Coral Glyn was the third nurse to arrive
9	National Monument, meeting development challenges may require a park manager to spend more time with Tucson land developers.
10	3, the majority of SEAs (n= 32) require a passing score on one or both tests in the English language.

Based on the example above the word *require* has the function to stipulate as oblig-

atory by the authority. In **sentence 1**, the institutional holds the dominant power to

emphasize the word *require* as the policy. Institutions also have their authority to change the regulation. In case of this sentence, there is a standard of best lab that we can reach. At least, the requirement must fulfil 12 points. Principally, the function of ideology would be the continual reproduction of the means of production and thereby to ensure the continuous dominance of the ruling class. When we talk about authority, there is a different class as the individual to the society. Moreover in **sentence 2**, the government has a constitu-

tional amendment to control several policies. It hopes that the citizen pursues all the amendments, but the way to avoid their authority is to make a vote on term limits. In this sentence, the word “*to require*” indicates the ideal way towards the system. Further, in **sentence 5** the English word “*require*” shows the identity of the several customs among Chinese beliefs. In this context, Chinese have their own authority in order to their specific social status.

Tabel 5. Distribution of The Word *Require* on Sentences which Functioning as “To Impose an Obligation”

No	Sentences
1	members of the board . # All three levels of licensure require 20 hours of continuing education each year to maintain licensed
2	standards, which link auto exhaust to global warming and require 2009 cars sold in the state to cut emissions by 25 percent
3	of Waste Are Hazardous # The circumstances of a case may require a court to infer whether a specific item of waste is hazardous.
4	for offering a class. Because some studio art classes require a great deal of financial aid. Rock Creek had to ramp
5	by night, Cofer juggles two commitments, both of which require a group of people working together to achieve one task.
6	covered bond and asset-backed securities regulations that require a market determination and allocation of risks is the easy part
7	b) of the ADA: "A covered entity may require a medical examination (and/or inquiry) after making an offer of
8	15 percent more votes than any other candidates; this would require a minimum of 187 votes, with a margin of 56 votes
9	Jan. 1, 2008, land crossings into Mexico also will require a passport. #Don't party too hard in the evenings

In **sentence 1**, the function of the word “*require*” is to impose an obligation. In the word “*require*”, it represents the process that should be submitted. On other hand, the function of the word *require* in **sentence 4** emphasizes the sense of something ideal to the criteria of the studio art classes. Here, the writer concerns in order to transfer the message a little bit force and pointed out. Then, the word “*require*” in

sentence 7 “*A covered entity may require a medical examination (and/or inquiry) after making an offer of*” has the meaning one of the factor that should completed. In the narrow sense, the word *require* always functions as a verb in a sentence. So, to impose an obligatory on is to take the important part of functioning as the connector of each sentences. According to Blommaert, J and Verschueren (1998) ideology

is a body of ideas characteristic of a particular social group or class. It means that ideas which help to legitimate a dominant political power. Drucker (1972) defines the ideology as the forms of thought that is motivated by the social interest. The language ideology can include the ideas about and attitudes towards language, including evaluations of language use and ideas about what language represents or does for people. Based on this theory, the function of the word *require* which has some meanings; to have as a requisite or necessity, to stipulate as obligatory by the authority, to demand as obligatory or appropriateness and to impose an obligation can show. Practically, the use of the word *require* is usually to emphasize on several rules on government office and institutional department

CONCLUSION

Knowing the meaning of a certain English word is very prominent. By knowing that, people can use the word more appropriately and accurately depending on the context. The word *require* in this research also has some meanings; to have as a requisite or necessity; to stipulate as obligatory by the authority; to demand as obligatory or appropriateness; and to impose an obligation. The most frequent meaning occurs in the data is 59 % of which to have as a requisite or necessity. The rest is 38% of which to demand as obligatory or appropriateness; 14% of which to stipulate as obligatory by the authority; and only 9% of which to impose an obligation. Generally speaking, the ideology of the word *require* is that the authority of institution is more powerful and people are less powerful.

REFERENCES

- Bloor, T., & Bloor, M. (2004). *The functional analysis of English* (2nd ed.). London: Arnold.
- Blommaert, Jan, & Verschueren. (1998). The role of language in European nationalist ideologies. In Schieffelin, Woolard and Kroskrity (Eds.) *Language, ideologies: Practice and theory*. New York.
- Drucker, M. R. (1972). *Philosophy: The concept of ideology*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Fairclough, N. (1989). *Language and power*. New York: Longman Group UK Limited.
- _____. (1995). *Critical discourse analysis: The critical study of language*. New York: Longman
- _____. (2004). *Analysing discourse textual for social research*. London: Routledge.
- Gee, J. P. (2005). *An introduction to discourse analysis: Theory and method*. London: Routledge.
- _____. (2011). *An introduction to discourse analysis*. London: Routledge.
- <http://corpus.byu.edu/coca/>. Retrieved on February 27, 2016.
- van Dijk, T. A. (1995). Discourse and Semantic ideology. *Discourse & Society*, 6(2), 243-289.