

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will discuss research background, research problem, research objective, scope and limitation research, the significance of the research, relevant research finding, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

The research conducts the analysis of collocation than another subject because some of learners especially English learners find any difficulty to combine some words. It is important to analyse collocation because it is used in daily life and the less knowledge of collocation will make learners confuse to combine words. So it is important for learners to have good collocation knowledge.

Despite the importance of collocation, this research explains about collocation to help learners to understand about collocation include combining some words, increase learner's knowledge, understand the definition, the types of collocation and avoid collocation errors. McCarthy & O'Dell decide that collocation is the combination of two words or more that are often appeared or used together. Bateni stated collocation is the tendency of words that can be used together or combined generally. Like the example provided by Ahmad, in Indonesian people say *angin kencang* but in English people say *heavy wind*, not fast wind because the *heavy wind* is the natural sound of English native speakers.

The researcher chooses newspaper as her object data because some researchers analyse collocation on novel than newspaper especially Republika newspaper. Some

of the researchers chooses Jakarta Post Newspaper as their object of data than Republika newspaper. The importance of using newspaper as object is newspaper is like people's necessity/need. People read a newspaper to update of domestic news and foreign news so analyse collocation on newspaper is important.

Republika newspaper is the object data of this research. The researcher chooses the news that has been published on 2 May 2018 - 22 February 2019. To find the collocation, the researcher determines what kinds of rubric to be analysed. There are education, tourism, and economic.

This research is concerned to find and analyze the collocation in the Republika newspaper. The summary of this chapter is, the collocation is one of the importance in learning English language for English learners that thought collocation is unfamiliar knowledge.

B. Research Problems

In this research, the problem is "What collocation is found on the Republika newspaper?"

C. Research Objectives

In this research, the objective of the research is to find out the collocation that finds in the Republika newspaper.

D. Scope and Limitation Research

This research focuses on the analysis of collocation in the Republika newspaper. The researcher takes the collocations from Republika newspaper in education, tourism, and economic rubrics. The researcher chooses education rubric because

education is very important for students to understand more knowledge. She chooses tourism rubric because tourism is one of subject in IAIN Kediri. The reason for choosing economic rubric is economy plays a very important role in supporting various education. The emphasis of this research is the form of collocations such as adjective + noun, verb + noun, noun + noun, adverb + adjective, and verb + preposition.

E. The Significance of the Research

Collocation is important to know by learners. This research provides learners to an understanding about collocation include the form, definition, and explanation. The researcher expects the results of learning collocation give benefit to the learners to knows and understanding more about collocation.

F. Relevant Research Finding

There are research that have the similar topic with this research that previously been done are conducted by Rakhmawati (2017) with title *Lexical Collocation in The Jakarta Post Newspaper*, the research aim were to analyzes lexical collocation in the context, the research was taken from *The Jakarta Post* newspaper, *The Jakarta Post*. The result show there are six types that find are verb(active) + noun, adjective + noun, noun + verb, noun + noun, adverb + adjective or adjective + adverb, and adverb + verb. And also show the usage of lexical collocation based on kind of article (news, opinion, sport, and living) are different.

The second relevant study was conducted by Makmur (2015) with title *The Analysis of Collocation in the Novel "The Lost Symbol" By Dan Brown*, the

research aim was to describe the kinds of collocation types and meaning of collocation in the novel “The Lost Symbol” by Dan Brown. The data of the research was taken from *The Lost Symbol* novel. The result shows that there is 41 collocation words as the research finding that used in the novel “The Lost Symbol”.

G. Definition Of Key Terms

Based on the explanation above, the researcher will show the definition of key terms. There are two from this research:

1. Collocation

Collocation is words that are usually found next to other words¹ or some words that frequently used together.

2. Republika newspaper

Republika newspaper is a national newspaper that the contain discusses Islamic content and humanism universal.

¹ Ghazala. *Translation as Problem and Solution: A Course Book for University Students and Trainee Translators*. Lebanon: Dar Al-Hilal. 2006. Page 30

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is a description of theory that the researcher used for research. This chapter presents the theory of collocation, and the *Republika* newspaper.

A. Collocation

To use a word naturally, learners need to learn other words that often go with it (word partners). These can be very different from language to language and its called collocation.²

A collocation is a pair or group of words that are often be used together. There is another definition that clarifies collocation, namely a combination of words that often occur together in natural text.³ Sometimes, a pair of words may not be absolutely wrong and people will understand what the words meant, but it may not be natural, normal collocation. For example: *I did a few mistakes* it can be understood by people but for English speaker, they would probably say *I made a few mistakes*.

The important reason for learners to study collocation is the collocation helps learners use language, both with the development of fluency to be like a native speaker because of many students or learners feel difficult to understand about collocation. To reduce collocation errors learners can use a dictionary of collocation.

All good dictionaries include examples of common collocations but they do it in

² Stuart Redman. *English Vocabulary In Use Pre-Intermediate and Intermediate*. Jakarta: Erlangga. 2001. Page 30

³ Patrisius Istiarto Djiwandono. *Strategi Belajar Bahasa Inggris Belajar Menyimak, Membaca, Menulis dan Berbicara dengan Taktis*. Jakarta: Malta Printindo. 2009. Page 30

different ways; sometimes in **bold print** after the definition, and sometimes in *italics* after the definition; and sometimes in the examples and definition.⁴

There are two important things that learners must know about collocation. First, two words or more that be used together shows one meaning. Second, a phrase that forms from two words or more and has a patent characteristics. For example, phrase *make money* (mencari uang) is the right one not *look for money* or in a sentence *it is normal if you **make a mistake**. Don't worry !* it is correct then *it is normal if you **do a mistake**. Don't worry !* it is incorrect.

Besides prefix *do-*, there are also other verbs that frequently using in collocation is *take, have, and make*. Examples :

Make	Do	Have	Take
fun of someone	wrong/right	an appointment	your time
a phone call	your best	fun	time
progress	damage/harm	trouble	no notice of
a difference	a favour	in common	part in
a mistake	the ironing	a look	the opportunity
a profit/loss	the housework	dinner	a photo
money/millions	your homework	a headache	advantage of
a fortune	business	a party	care of
friends	well/badly	a picnic	place
war		a barbecue	into account
a noise			
a mess			

⁴ Ibid. Page 30

Examples in a sentence:

- Did I do something wrong?
- He made a phone call an hour ago.
- You need to take care of yourself!
- We do have something in common.⁵

The key things to learning collocations are :

- Regularly revise what you want to learn.
- Practice using what you have learned by exercise writing in context or have a conversation with others using collocation words.
- Learn collocation in a group to help learners fix the problem about collocation and add the learners' knowledge in their memory.⁶

Lexis stated that collocation consists of two or more words combination that forms a whole meaning. There are 2 lexis statement of collocation classification is there are 2, lexical collocation and grammatical collocation. Regarding Lexis statement, Benson also divides collocation into 2 they are lexical collocation and grammatical collocation. In lexical collocation, there are 7 types of collocation and they contain verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs in different possible combinations while grammatical collocation contains words such as verbs, noun or adjectives combined with a preposition or grammatical structure.

⁵ Kartika Indah Permata. *Tangkas Mengatasi Kesalahan-Kesalahan Umum Bahasa Inggris*. Yogyakarta: Diva Press. 2018. Page 78-79

⁶ Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell. *Collocations in Use*. Cambridge: Cambridge University. 2007. Page 8

Michael McCarty and Felicity O'Dell have categorized several types of collocation as follow:

1. Adjectives + nouns

Ex: improving the health service

2. Nouns + verbs / verbs + nouns

Ex: The internet has created opportunities

3. Noun + noun

Ex: every parent feels a sense of pride

4. Verbs + expression with a preposition

Ex: I was filled with honor

5. Verbs + adverb

Ex: he placed the beautiful vase gently on the window

6. Adverbs + adjectives

Ex: they are happily married

Benson, and Ilson (1986) categorized English collocations into two classes: lexical collocations and grammatical collocations (with 7 and 9 types respectively); lexical collocations are made up only of verbs, adjectives, nouns and adverbs in different possible combinations while grammatical collocations contain words such as verbs, adjectives or nouns combined with a preposition or a grammatical structure.

Grammatical Collocation

1. Verb + Noun

2. Verb + Adverb
3. Verb + Verb / Preposition
4. Preposition + Noun
5. Preposition + Adjective
6. Noun + Preposition Clause
7. Verb + Preposition Clause
8. Adjective + Preposition
9. Verb + P.Phrase

Lexical Collocation

1. Adjective + Noun
2. Adjective + Adverb
3. Noun + Adjective
4. Noun + Noun
5. Adjective + to Infinitive
6. Noun + Adverb
7. Verb + Adverb

Based on Hill and Bateni, collocation is the way words combine in a predictable way. There are 15 English collocation pattern according to Hill and Bateni

1. Verb (activation and or nullification) + noun
Ex: make an appointment
2. Verb (eradication and or nullification) + noun
Ex: cut down the tree

3. Adjective + noun

Ex: attempted suicide

4. Noun + verb

Ex: tragedy happens

5. Noun + of + noun

Ex: this kind of problem

6. Adverb + adjective

Ex: absolutely sure

7. Verb + adverb

Ex: live happily

8. Noun + noun

Ex: a pocket calculator

9. Verb + verb

Ex: be able to talk

10. Adverb + verb

Ex: clearly warn

11. Verb + adjective

Ex: feel confused

B. Newspaper

Newspaper conveys to the readers about the important and valuable information through news placement into every page. The newspaper section (example the front page, entertainment, sports, and carrier).⁷

There are many types of newspapers include national newspapers, daily news of big metropolitan, daily news of the city, weekly news, ethnicity news, alternative, and free newspaper for commutator.⁸

To stuffing documents such as news, article or commentary, it can be made by the government or private (organisation and company). All of them have the same purpose to socialize government policy (to the known foreign community), to increase the image of the government, organization, LSM, company, etc), and to introduce the product. For examples are news, editorial, commentary on mass media and international such as Time, Newsweek, International Herald Tribune, Asia Week, or English domestic media and read by foreigners such as Jakarta post, etc.⁹

In Britain, most newspapers is daily (they published every day); a few only come out on Sunday. Magazines are usually come out weekly (they come out every week), or monthly (every month). Some newspapers are tabloids represent the popular press (short articles and lots of pictures) and broadsheets represent the quality press (longer articles and more “serious”). Most British papers contain home

⁷ Stanley J. Baran. *Pengantar Komunikasi Massa Melek Media dan Budaya*. Jakarta: Erlangga. 2012. Page 164

⁸ Ibid. Page 168

⁹ Teuku May Rudy. *Komunikasi dan Hubungan Masyarakat Internasional*. Bandung: Refika Aditama. 2005. Page 133

news, international news, business news, sports news, radio, tv program, weather, reviews.¹⁰

C. Republika Newspaper

Republika newspaper is a national newspaper or daily news made by the Islam community in Indonesia, with Ikatan Cendekiawan Muslim Indonesia (ICMI) so the Indonesian government give permission to release the Republika newspaper on 4 January 1993. The target of Republika newspaper is society especially Moslem. Because in Indonesian country is Islam majority, so the content of Republika newspaper is Moslem ideology but the focus not only on Islamic content but also discusses humanism universal.

Republika newspaper is one of Indonesian national newspaper but Republika newspaper has 2 languages Indonesian and English. In this research, the researcher chooses the English language and to access the news, the linked website is www.republika.co.id/kanal/en. Most of the statements on the headline of Republika newspaper are made by both local and central government officials, military and civil and the news items are exhibiting the current situation. Sometimes the Republika newspaper did not merely report about government news because there are many rubrics of Republika newspaper are economic, politics, news, business, sport and etc.

¹⁰ Stuart Redman. *English Vocabulary In Use Pre-Intermediate and Intermediate*. Jakarta: Erlangga. 2001. Page 152

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter will present the research design, source of data, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research analyzes the collocation in *Republika* newspaper and this research uses more documents to give the explanation, so this research uses qualitative as the research design. Qualitative is a concern the process better than the results. According to Moleong, qualitative research is a research of which data in the forms of written or oral words that not include any calculation or numeration.¹¹ This research has no calculation or numeration for the research.

In this research to provide suggestions for correction and determine the accuracy of collocations, the researcher using the Online Oxford Collocation Dictionary.

B. Source of Data

The source data of the research was collocation words used in the *Republika* newspaper. The data was the news which had been published on the *Republika* newspaper on 18 January 2018 – 15 February 2019. The researcher took 2 news randomly from each rubric (Education, Tourism, and Economic).

In this research, the researcher used *Republika* newspaper as her source data because she found many research analyses about the novel than newspaper and the previous researcher rarely to analysis newspaper, especially *Republika* newspaper.

¹¹ Lexy J Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya. 2009. Page 3

C. Research Instrument

In this research, there are 2 instrument first, the researcher self and the second is the online collocation dictionary as the instrument. Thus, collecting the data should be handled by the researcher self because she knows best what is being studied, what form of collocation and how to give the explanation. Related to Guba and Lincoln which explain humans as an instrument have a characteristic such as responsiveness, adaptability, holistic emphasis, knowledge base expansion, processual immediacy, opportunities for clarification and summarization, an opportunity to explore a typical or idiosyncratic responses.¹² Besides that, the researcher needs collocation dictionary such as Online Oxford Collocation Dictionary to help the researcher searched and checked the collocation.

D. Data Collection

In this research, the researcher used newspaper as the data and she chose the Republika newspaper to find the collocation. The researcher took 6 news to find by random select which each rubric (Education, Tourism, and Economic) have 2 news as samples. Below are the steps of collecting data:

1. Open Republika newspaper via the browser. The link to access www.republika.co.id/kanal/en.
2. Typewrite the rubric in a searching column such as education, tourism, and economic.

¹² Hamidi. *Metode Penelitian dan Teori Komunikasi*. Malang: Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang. 2007. Page 104-105.

3. Select the news of each rubric randomly depend on the month and year and one rubric consists of two news.

E. Data Analysis

This research used Michael McCarty and Felicity O'Dell theory that have classified there are two categories in collocation namely consist of lexical collocation and grammatical collocation. The data analysis of this research are :

1. Finding 6 news randomly selected which each rubric (Education, Tourism, and Economic) have 2 news as samples. And that news was taken from the Online Republika newspaper.
2. Read the Republika newspaper as the research data.
3. Classifying each news depend on the rubric and the form of collocation.
4. Give an explanation of collocation which has found in the Republika newspaper.