CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is concerned about an overview of lexical collocation which is presented in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. In this part the researcher describes the background of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

There has been some problem for L2 learners (Second Language Learners) to learning English. According to Sadeghi (2010), in the field of applied linguistics, a great deal of research efforts has been dedicated to the grammatical, phonological and orthographic aspects of language, while the lexical aspect has not aroused the same degree of interest. The effect of this is the lacking of knowledge about L2 (second language) lexical problems. Very little attention is paid to the syntagmatic aspect of lexis ability of items to co-occur, otherwise known as collocation. In this sense, L2 learners often rely on their native language in trying to communicate or translate. They assume that there always exists a one-to-one correspondence between L1 and L2 lexical items.

This strategy may be of some help to the learner at the beginning levels of language learning, but it is also a major cause of errors because even equivalent lexical items do not always convey the same sense in two languages for various reasons, including cultural differences which are reflected in the vocabulary of every language. This false assumption causes the learners to make collocation errors. According to Farrokh (2012), one of the most problematic areas for foreign language

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learning is collocation. Meanwhile, English is full of collocations, recurrent combinations of words that co-occur more often than expected by chance (Farrokh 2012). So, according to Tatsuya (2010), collocation will help L2 learners become successful communicators. So, L2 learners also have to know a large number of collocations to be able to produce and comprehend ideas accurately and fluently. Despite of the importance of collocation, this study brings collocation into focus to help readers of this research understand about collocation and to avoid collocation errors.

McCarthy & O'Dell (2007) stated collocation is combination two words or more that are often appeared and used together. Collocation appears in the whole field of the English language such as writing and speaking. There are no spoken English or written English which is free of collocation (Molaviet.al., 2014). Collocation in academic writing has also has significant role recently (Peacock 2012).

Collocation is categorized into two major groups, lexical collocation and grammatical collocation (Benson et. al 1986). A lexical collocation consists of nouns, adjectives, verbs, or adverbs. While, a grammatical collocation consists of a noun, an adjective, or a verb, and a preposition or grammatical structure like an infinitive or a clause (Farrokh 2012).The researcher chooses to analyze lexical collocation. Lexical collocation is essential to English learners when they want to speak or write naturally. Lexical collocation is also significance to English learners and not many students have chance to access it from native speakers and with whom they can try and practice the collocation possibilities of new words (Wen-Shuenn Wu 1996). So,

lexical collocation can help non-native writers and speakers of English to get collocation's words.

Some researches about collocation have been done by some researchers (Chia-Lin Kuo 2009, Matthew Peacock 2012, Nafez Antonious Shammas 2013, Parisa Farrokh and Mahboobeh Alizadeh 2013, Ahmad Molavi et. al 2014).

Chia-Lin Kuo(2009) had examined the usage of collocation by Intermediate EFL College Students in Taiwan. The data were 98 writing samples written by 49 students. The subjects of this study are college students who expert in English and students who in a private language school for 4 years. Students were asked to make an essay about four or five paragraphs (200-300 words), with the same topic in the same genre. This research focused on lexical collocation. But, this research just focused on two types of lexical collocation. These are V+N ,and Adj +N. This study was conducted using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative method was used to analyze collocation error, meanwhile quantitative method was used to calculate the frequency and the accuracy. The software that used to identify collocations was The British National Corpus and collocation checker. This research was aimed to students' error and students' struggle to use collocation words correctly. Error analysis was adopted in this work to provide a measure of students to learning collocation.

The result of Chia-Lin Kuo (2009) showed that students made more mistakes with verb(V)+noun(N) collocations than with the Adjective(Adj)+Noun(N) collocations. It can be concluded that V+N collocation is more difficult for students

to understand. It showed that many students were still lacking to acquire, to use, and to produce collocation. The lacking of this research was limited to a small number of students in a school which could not represent all situations. It was worthy to include more students from different schools. And this research just focused on two types of lexical collocation, V+N type and Adj+N.

Matthew Peacock (2012) had done a research about the high frequency collocations of nouns in research articles across eight disciplines. In his research, he examined how the distribution and the usage of the collocations in 320 research articles across eight disciplines: Chemistry, Computer Science, Materials Science, Neuroscience, Economics, Language and Linguistics, Management, and Psychology. He used corpus-based analysis. The corpus software was WordSmith tools. This research was aimed to find and list the highest-frequency collocations of nouns and investigate the frequency of these collocations across eight disciplines. The finding of Matthew Peacock (2012) showed that five disciplines showed over 50% variance from the overall results. It was also concluded that the collocations had an important part in the meanings and functions of the nouns. The lacking of this research was limited to focus on collocations of noun.

Meanwhile, Nafez Antonious Shammas (2013) examined collocation used by MA students at Arab Universities. He used questionnaires method to collect the data. The respondents were scholars and students in Arab Universities. His research was pointed to get understanding of the usage of collocation by students and scholars and to get understanding types of collocation used by students and scholars in Arab

Universities. The lacking of this study was the subject of the research. The subject of the research was limited. The subject of this research was just from students in a school which the result of this research could not represent all situations. It was worthy to include more students from different schools. And this research did not focus on what types of collocation that would be analyzed.

Parisa Farrokh and Mahboobeh Alizadeh (2013) have analyzed English Grammatical Collocations in Azeri. The data of this research were five English novels along with their Azeri translations. Those novels were classified and summarized based on their frequencies for further analysis which come as follows. This research was corpus-based study, both qualitative and quantitative. This study was pointed to examine and investigate the Azeri translations of English grammatical collocations of noun + to-infinitive and English grammatical collocation of predicative adjective + to-infinitive. The results of the study showed that in the Azeri translation of English grammatical collocations of noun + to-infinitive and English grammatical collocation predicative adjective + to-infinitive , infinitive has been used more than gerund. The advantage of this research was researcher analyzed collocation from English translation novel by non-native country. The lacking of this study was just analyzed grammatical collocation. To complete research above, I do research about lexical collocation. I analyze lexical collocation in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. And the significant of my research shows the usage of lexical collocation in published English newspaper by non-native country, *The Jakarta Post*.

Ahmad Molavi et. al (2014) had analyzed lexical collocation used in EFL textbooks. The collected data were from the selected course books. The selected course books were ranked based on corresponding categories and the occurrence of collocations (Interchange 2 & 3, American Headway 2 & 3, American File 2 & 3) . He used corpus-based analysis and structural approach to analyze lexical collocation that presented in EFL textbooks. The process of data collection of this research was counting, grouping, and recording collocation units from the selected textbooks. This research pointed the distribution of lexical collocation in EFL textbooks and focused on pattern of lexical collocation. The finding of this research was types of lexical collocations Noun(N)+ Verb(V) and Adjective(Adj)+Noun(N) the most presented in this research. The lacking of this study was the subject of the research. It would be worthy if the researcher explored the usage of lexical collocation from book which published by non-native country. In order to know the usage of lexical collocation in non-native country.

From some researches above, researcher does new type of collocation research. This research focuses on all types of lexical collocations because there were many previous studies that did not focus on what types of collocation that would be analyzed and did not analyze all types of lexical collocations and also almost previous researchers use subject from native English. Furthermore, this research uses newspaper to analyze the usage of lexical collocation. Because newspaper is a serial publication which consists of many type of articles such as news, sport, opinion and lifestyle. So, it will give many various types of collocations based on kind of the

articles. And also to get description how the usage of lexical collocation in each kind of the articles. Newspaper typically published daily or weekly. The researcher analyzes all types of collocations in published English newspaper from non-native country, *The Jakarta Post*. And analyzes how the usage of collocation in published English newspaper from non-native country, *The Jakarta* newspape*r. The Jakarta Post* is the most familiar English newspaper and the most English newspaper which is read by Indonesian people.

The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office in in the nation's capital, Jakarta. It consists from news, sport, opinion and living section (Wikipedia). Definitely, those subjects have many articles to be analyzed. In order to know how the usage of lexical collocation in *The Jakarta Post*, researcher analyzes articles in each sections (news, opinion, sport and living). Also, this research is aimed to help Indonesian L2 learners, so it will be related if the subject of the research is from country of the L2 learners.

The researcher analyzes the usage of lexical collocation in some articles of online published English newspaper by non-native, *The Jakarta Post* which have been published in 1st-14th May 2017. The researcher analyzes lexical collocation to help readers get know and acquire collocation's word easily. The researcher uses The Jakarta Post newspaper as subject of the research because *The Jakarta Post* is the most known English newspaper by public. And to get some types of lexical collocations, the researcher analyzes various kind of articles (news, sport, opinion and

living).Furthermore, the researcher takes articles which have been published recently to get the newest lexical collocation words. And, the researcher focuses on articles of each sections (news, opinion, sport and living). So, there will be various lexical collocations words to be analyzed and to know how the usage of lexical collocation in each sections.

In this research, the researcher adopts content analysis approach. Content analysis is a research methodology that examines words or phrases within a wide range of texts such as political speeches, transcribed interviews, and published literature (Trace, 2001). This research also uses application dictionary (English Collocation Dictionary IELTS) to help researcher search and check the collocation.

So, based on the review of previous studies above. The researcher doesa new type of research that explore those previous studies. Thus, this research explorestypes of lexical collocations and how the usage of lexical collocation in published English newspaper by non-native country, *The Jakarta Post*. And this research fills the research gap by attempting to get understanding about how the usage of lexical collocation and to describe types of lexical collocation in published English newspaper by non-native country, *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

1.2   Statement of the Problems

This study is conducted to answer the problems formulated in the following questions:

1. What are types of lexical collocations presented in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper?

2. How is the usage of lexical collocations in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems above, the objectives of the study are aimed :

1. To describewhat types of lexical collocations presented inpublished English newspaper by non-native country, *The Jakarta Post*.

2. To describe and to get explanation how the usage of lexical collocation in published English newspaper by non-native country, *The Jakarta Post*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Lexical collocation is important to know by non-native writers and speakers of English. This research can help readers to get description about various types of lexical collocations. This research provides readers to knowing the existence of lexical collocation. This research also can give explanation how the usage of lexical collocation in each types of articles (news, opinion, sport and living).

1.5 Scope of the Study

The target of this study is to investigate and to describe the type of lexical collocation presented published English newspaper by non-native country, *The Jakarta Post*. Furthermore, this research will attempt to know what types of lexical

collocation presented in various kind of articles (news, opinion, sport and living) and to describe how the usage of lexical collocation of each type of articles(news, opinion, sport, and living) in published English newspaper by non-native country, *The Jakarta Post*.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

– **Collocation**

The term 'collocation' was from Latin verb 'collocare' which has meaning 'to set in order or to arrange'. Collocation is defined as arbitrarily restricted two or more lexeme combination that form a whole meaning (Lewis, 1997).

– **Lexical Collocation**

Lexical collocation is arbitrary recurrent word combination. Lexical collocation usually consists of nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs (Benson, 1986).

– **The Jakarta Post Newspaper**

The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office in in the nation's capital, Jakarta. It consists from news, sport, opinion and living section (Wikipedia).