





may produce grammatically correct sentences, but many of them may not sound like native. For example, drawing on their first language, Korean students are likely to say 'lying story' for 'tall story', 'artificial teeth' for 'false teeth', 'thick tea' for 'strong tea', etc.

Collocation in academic writing also attracted interest recently. Many writers provided the importance of collocation, collocation has been called an essential organizing principle of language in use (Schmitt & Carter 2004). Gledhill (2000) stated that collocations are fundamental units in texts, that they convinced the existence of discourse communities, and that they are subconscious efforts that took a part in discipline norms.

Hoey (1991) stated that collocation has an important role in lexical cohesion. Hoey (2007) examined some evidence through an analysis of the collocates of "sixty", "60", "forty", and "40" in a corpus of The Guardian newspaper text. Hoey (2007) concluded that his analysis of these lexical units provides some evidence for such priming and for the unexpected decisions made by writers.

Gledhill (2000) analyzed salient words which he defined as words that occur significantly more often in one text or part of a text than another, though the research is not confined to nouns. He reported collocations in his Pharmaceutical Corpus of 150 RAs from 22 cancer and pharmacology journals, though not focusing on nouns. Some example collocations were "patients who had tumors" and "both accelerate and delay".

Ward (2007) examined common nouns and their collocations in Chemical Engineering textbooks, and compares the collocation frequency that found in four other engineering disciplines. The three most common nouns were “gas”, “liquid”, and “heat”. Ward asserts that while collocations are certainly discipline specific, this is not true of individual words. He observes that the important phrase is not “gas” but “gas +” and that collocations are a threshold to discipline membership.

Peacock (2012) analyzed the distribution of the high-frequency collocates of abstract nouns in 320 research articles across eight disciplines: Chemistry, Computer Science, Materials Science, Neuroscience, Economics, Language and Linguistics, Management, and Psychology. The result of this research showed that the collocations express different terminology, different topics, different research methods, and different content of discussions across the eight disciplines. In this case, these collocations are very important part of the meanings, and therefore of the functions, of these nouns. It was also evident that these meanings and functions often differ by discipline, and that these meanings and functions are expressed by the collocations.

So, those researches explain how different topics, different articles can influence type of collocation itself. And also show what the most usage collocation word in types of articles. In addition of analysis of this study, the writer also uses the concept of different collocation in different themes by Peacock (2012). Thus, researcher shows how the usage of all types of lexical collocations on each types articles in *The Jakarta Post newspaper* through this research.











