CHAPTER 4

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the results of the research and is divided into three sections. The first section presents and describes the examined data from articles of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The data found are related to the lexical collocation from articles of each sections (news, opinion, sports and living). There are some examples to make the explanation clear. The second section consists of explanations on the usage of lexical collocation from articles of each sections (news, opinion, sports and living) found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper and presented in terms of frequency and percentage. And the third section shows a discussion of the data found in articles. This section presents a deep explanation about the findings of lexical collocation from articles of each sections (news, opinion, sports and living) in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

4.1 Types of lexical collocations

This section consists of the examined data from articles of each section (news, opinion, sports and living) which are presented and used by *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

4.1.1 Lexical Collocation in News section

News section is first section from *The Jakarta Post* newspaper which are analyzed by the researcher. About 60 lexical collocation words are found in 5 articles

of news section. The types are found among lexical collocation = verb (active) + noun, lexical collocation = adjective + noun, and lexical collocation = noun + noun. The details are be explained below.

4.1.1.1 Verb (active) + Noun

The findings show 6 lexical collocation verb (active) + noun are used in 5 news articles. But, the researcher only describes 2 findings as samples. And the rest findings are written in the table.

(Data 1)

As one of the KPK's top investigators, Novel has <u>led the investigations</u> into several high-profile cases, such as those related to the procurement of driving simulators by the National Police and the construction of the Hambalang sports complex. (NA3:D0305)

It can be seen the sentence above uses lexical collocation = (verb(active) + noun). There is written <u>led</u> which is a verb collocated with noun <u>the investigations</u>. Verbs have unlimited combination with many nouns. But, those combinations cannot be considered as collocation. "Investigation" can be mentioned as collocation if it is just collocated with verb such as, carry out, conduct, pursue, head, complete, lead and launch. It is written in English Collocation Dictionary IELTS.

(Data 2)

As a Kasum leader, Choirul has <u>taken a lead</u> in efforts to push the government to solve the long-abandoned murder case of prominent human rights activist Munir Said Thalib. (NA5.D0605)

It is shown the sentence above uses lexical collocation = (verb(active) + noun). There is written <u>taken</u> which is collocated with noun <u>a lead</u>. Verbs have unlimited combination with many nouns. But, those combinations cannot be considered as collocation. "Lead" is can be mentioned as collocation if it is just collocated with verb such as, give, take, follow, hold, extend, increase, play, pursue, establish, maintain, lose and regain. It is written in English Collocation Dictionary IELTS.

Lexical collocation word		
Received attention	Drawn attention	
Spread the message	Led the investigation	

4.1.1.2 Adjective + Noun

There are 34 lexical collocation = adjective + noun which are found in 5 news articles. But, the researcher only describes 4 findings the variation of adjective + noun. The variation is one noun can be used or collocated with different adjectives.

(Data 1)

Rizal said Islamic scholars countering the rhetoric of intolerant groups was nothing new. He mentioned respected figure Nurcholish Madjid, aka Cak Nur, as an Islamic scholar who spread the message of moderate Islam and therefore significantly contained violent **religious ideas**. (NA2.D0205)

(Data 2)

"We need to reinforce the role of the UIN in countering <u>radical ideas</u> [...] this is work for the UIN," said Iding Rosyidin, head of the political sciences department at the university.(NA2.D0205)

It can be seen two sentences above have lexical collocation words = adjective + noun, <u>religious ideas</u> and <u>radical ideas</u>. And two lexical collocation adjective + noun use same noun <u>ideas</u> but different adjective, which is the first lexical collocation word uses adjective <u>religious</u>. Meanwhile the second lexical collocation word uses adjective <u>radical</u>.

(Data 3)

As Jakartans are still reeling from the most divisive **gubernatorial election** the city has ever seen, which exacerbated sectarianism and fanned anti-Chinese sentiments, some citizens have called on the government to protect the capital from any threat from radicals. (NA4.D0405)

(Data 4)

The gesture came a few weeks after the Jakarta <u>runoff election</u>, described by experts as the country's most polarizing election with racial and religious issues overshadowing the city's most critical problems, including education and infrastructure. (NA4.D0405)

It is presented two sentences above have lexical collocation words = adjective + noun, **gubernatorial election** and **runoff election**. And two lexical collocation adjective + noun use same noun **election** but different adjective, which is the first lexical collocation word uses adjective **gubernatorial**. Meanwhile the second lexical collocation word uses adjective **runoff**.

The rest lexical collocation words adjective + noun is written in table below.

Lexical collocation word		
Local communities	National commission	Hard line
Local people	National park	Executive director

Former president	Written examination	Medical treatment
Former chairman	Respected figure	Public debate
High profile cases	Noxious substance	Colorful flower
High ranking	Official announcement	Islamic scholars
Religious sentiment	Religious conservatism	Political analyst
Religious conservatism	Colorful flower	Clear sign
Professional background	Missing persons	

4.1.1.3 Noun + Noun or Noun + of + Noun

There are 20 lexical collocation = noun + noun which are found in 5 news articles. But, the researcher only describes 1 findings the variation of noun + noun.

The variation is the combination between noun + noun but there is "of" between them.

(Data 1)

"They include the International Union for <u>Conservation of Nature</u>, the Asian Species Partnership, the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria and EAZA Passerine TAG [Taxon Advisory Group]," said Tony, who is also director of the Indonesia Safari Park, recently. (NA1:D0105)

It can be seen the sentence above uses lexical collocation (noun + noun). There is written "of" between two nouns. There is **conservation** which is a noun and collocated with **nature** which is also a noun. "**Nature**" is considered as collocation if it is collocated with another noun, such as, conservation, reserve and trail.

Lexical collocation word		
Conservation bodies	Government official	City hall
Conservation group	Morning prayer	Deputy governor
Conservation areas	Human rights	Police headquarters
Forestry minister	Public support	Flower arrangements
Education minister	Murder case	Team member
Sports complex	Track records	

4.1.2 Lexical Collocation in Opinion section

Opinion section is second section from *The Jakarta Post* newspaper which are analyzed by the researcher. About 67 lexical collocation words are found in 5 articles of opinion section. The types are found among lexical collocation = verb (active) + noun, lexical collocation = adjective + noun, lexical collocation = noun + verb, lexical collocation = noun + noun, lexical collocation adjective + adverb or adverb + adjective and lexical collocation adverb + verb. The details are be explained below.

4.1.2.1 Verb (active) + Noun

The findings show 8 lexical collocation verb (active) + noun words are used in 5 opinion articles. But, the researcher only describes 2 findings as samples. And the rest findings are written in table below.

(Data 1)

Western newspapers often report on problem identification without seeing their role in mobilizing the people to actually care and **solve the problem**, unlike media in another part of the world. (OA1.D0105)

It is presented the sentence above uses lexical collocation = (verb (active) + noun). There is written **solve** which is a verb collocated with noun **the problem**. Verbs have unlimited combination with many nouns. But, those combinations cannot be considered as collocation. "**Solve**" only can be considered as collocation if it is combined with noun such as, case and problem. It is written in English Collocation Dictionary IELTS.

(Data 2)

Ahok is right to appeal the verdict. (OA3.D1005)

It can be seen the sentence above uses lexical collocation = (verb (active) + noun). There is written **appeal**which is a verb collocated with noun **the verdict**. Verbs have unlimited combination with many nouns. But, those combinations cannot be considered as collocation. "Verdict" is considered as collocation if it is combined with verb, such as, consider, agree, reach, announce, deliver, enter, give, record, return, pass, pronounce, accept, appeal, reverse, uphold and overturn. It is written in English Collocation Dictionary IELTS.

Lexical collocation word		
Raised questions	Follow procedures	Carrying banners
Expressing support	Give warning	

4.1.2.2 Adjective + Noun

There are 30 lexical collocation = adjective + noun words which are found in 5 opinion articles. But, the researcher only describes 5 findings the variation of adjective + noun. The variation is one noun can be used or collocated with different adjectives. The rest findings are presented in table below.

(Data 1)

Reportage on major events such as **general election** and referendums lately has raised questions on the quality, impact and the credibility of journalism itself, along with its wide array of interests. (OA1.D0105)

(Data 2)

We're still in the post-Jakarta **gubernatorial election** fever, particularly ahead of May 9, when outgoing Jakarta Governor Basuki "Ahok" TjahajaPurnama is to hear the sentence of his blasphemy trial. (OA2.0705)

It can be seen two sentences above have lexical collocation words = adjective + noun, **general election** and **gubernatorial election**. And two lexical collocation adjective + noun above use same noun **election** but different adjective, which is the first lexical collocation word uses adjective **general**. Meanwhile the second lexical collocation word uses adjective **gubernatorial**.

(Data 3)

There is a truth in Financial Times journalist John Lloyd's words, who states that "the decline of physical newspaper and the migration to internet media have put it into the **big wave** of information, fantasy, leaks, conspiracy theories, compassionate and hate speech." (OA1.D0105)

(Data 4)

Ahok has received a considerable morale boost with the thousands of flower boards arriving at City Hall, in what has become the <u>first wave</u> of the nation's "flower revolution." (OA2.D0705)

(Data 5)

Then, as the latest rally demanding the jailing of Ahok was held Friday, flower boards of the <u>second wave</u> were still being deployed to the headquarters of the National Police and the Indonesian Military (TNI) — partly in defiance of the burning of the boards around City Hall during May Day rallies. (OA2.D0705)

It is shown the three sentences above have lexical collocation words = adjective + noun, <u>big wave</u>, <u>first wave</u> and <u>second wave</u>. And three lexical collocation adjective + noun above uses same noun <u>wave</u> but different adjective, which is the first lexical collocation word uses adjective <u>big</u>. Meanwhile the second lexical collocation word uses adjective <u>first</u>. And, the third lexical collocation word uses adjective <u>second</u>.

Lexical Collocation Word			
Political events	Individual level	Fun way	
Political parties	Important thing	National police	
Political activities	Wide array	Daily life	
Societal change	Professional standard	Local government	
Social criticism	Mass organization	Bad precedent	
Practical issues	Public disturbance	Basic principle	
Authoritarian regime	Good reputation	Smooth transfer	

4.1.2.3 Noun + Verb

There are 2 lexical collocation = noun + verb which are found in 5 sports articles. The findings are described below.

(Data 1)

But today the **support comes** with many limitations. (OA2.D0705)

It can be seen the sentence above uses lexical collocation noun + verb. There is written a noun **support** collocated with **comes** which is a verb. "**Support**" can be said as collocation noun + verb if it is followed by verb, such as come, grow, rise and fall.

(Data 2)

Ahok also asked Djarot to anticipate <u>price increases</u> ahead of the Islamic IdulFitri holiday in late June. (OA5.D1405)

It is shown the sentence above uses lexical collocation noun + verb. There is written a noun **price**collocated with **increases** which is a verb. "**Price**" can be said as collocation noun + verb if it is followed by verb, such as rise, drop, fall, increase, and slump.

4.1.2.4 Noun + Noun or Noun + of + Noun

There are 22 lexical collocation = noun + noun which are found in 5 opinion articles. But, the researcher only describes 2 findings the variation of noun + noun.

The variation is the combination between noun + noun but there is "of" between them.

And the rest finding are presented in table below.

(Data 1)

But the fact that they preferred to take into consideration the testimony of witnesses, including clerics who had openly expressed hatred against Ahok and even sought his death, over **statements of witnesses** who did not see any intention to insult Islam on the defendant's part, shows signs of a miscarriage of justice in this trial. (OA3.D1005)

It can be seen the sentence above uses lexical collocation (noun + noun). There is written "of" between two nouns. There is **statements** which is noun and collocated with **problems** which is also noun.

(Data 2)

But the fact that they preferred to take into consideration the testimony of witnesses, including clerics who had openly expressed hatred against Ahok and even sought his death, over statements of witnesses who did not see any intention to insult Islam on the defendant's part, shows signs of <u>a miscarriage of justice in</u> this trial. (OA3.D1005)

It is presented the sentence above uses lexical collocation (noun + noun). There is written "of" between two nouns. There is **miscarriage** which is noun and collocated with **justice** which is also noun.

Lexical collocation word		
Police officers	News media	Sociology professor
Police chief	Conspiracy theory	Key role
City council	Internet users	Morale boost

City hall	Campaign trail	Security forces
Painting exhibition	Law minister	Flower pots
Military headquarters	Deputy governor	Human rights

4.1.2.5 Adjective + Adverb or Adverb + Adjective

There is 1 L6 lexical collocation adjective + adverb or adverb + adjective found in 5 opinion article. The finding is described below.

(Data 1)

The revolution surely doesn't <u>lie</u> in the courage to stand up against a dictator, but in a revolutionary safe way to make a statement; depending on diverse views, it's a more timid/cowardly/ strategic/creative/peaceful/laidback and fun way than the massive — also <u>largely peaceful</u> — rallies against Ahok, where participants were also enjoying themselves. (OA2.D0705)

It can be seen the sentence above used L6 lexical collocation adverb + adjective or adjective + adverb. There is written adverb <u>largely</u> collocated with adjective, <u>peaceful</u>. "Peaceful" is considered as collocation if it is combined with adverb, such as extremely, very, wholly, largely, comparatively, fairly, quiet, reasonably, relatively, and delightfully.

4.1.2.6 Adverb + Verb

There is 4 lexical collocation adverb + verb found in 5 opinion article. The findings are described below.

(Data 1)

Barely three weeks later the panel of judges <u>unanimously declared</u> Ahok guilty of deliberately insulting Islam, although state prosecutors had dropped the blasphemy

charge and had merely demanded a suspended jail term for Ahok for insulting ulema. (OA3.D1005)

It is shown the sentence above uses lexical collocation adverb + verb. There is written adverb <u>unanimously</u> collocated with verb <u>declared</u>. "Declare" can be said as collocation if it is collocated with adverb, such as virtually, immediately, promptly, formally, officially, openly, proudly, loudly, brightly, hereby and unanimously. And there is adverb + verb combination in the sentence above merely demanded. But, it is not a collocation because "demand" can be considered as collocation if "demand" is combined with adverb, such as aggressively, angrily, coldly, fiercely, furiously, harshly, indignantly, irritably, roughly and sharply.

(Data 2)

But the fact that they preferred to take into consideration the testimony of witnesses, including clerics who had <u>openly expressed</u> hatred against Ahok and even sought his death, over statements of witnesses who did not see any intention to insult Islam on the defendant's part, shows signs of a miscarriage of justice in this trial. (OA3.D1005)

It is shown the sentence above uses lexical collocation adverb + verb. There is written adverb **openly** collocated with verb **expressed**. "**Express**" is considered as collocation if it is collocated with adverb, such as, well, fully, openly, clearly, cogently, exactly, concisely, and eloquently.

(Data 3)

A popular habit of Ahok and Djarot was to arrive at the office early to meet with people **patiently waiting** in line to air their grievances directly to them. This tradition began when Jokowi was governor. (OA.D1405)

It can be seen the sentence above uses lexical collocation adverb + verb.

There is written adverb **patiently** collocated with verb **waiting**. "**Wait**" is considered

as collocation if it is collocated with adverb, such as, anxiously, eagerly, keenly, and patiently.

(Data 4)

Practically all by himself, Djarot now bears the responsibility of <u>fiercely guarding</u> the incumbent's reputation that serves as a benchmark for other heads of government in Indonesia. (OA.D1405)

It is presented the sentence above uses lexical collocation adverb + verb. There is written adverb <u>fiercely</u> collocated with verb <u>guarding</u>. "Guard" is considered as collocation if it is collocated with adverb, such as, well, carefully, fiercely, and jealously.

4.1.3 Lexical Collocation in Sports section

Sports section is third section from *The Jakarta Post* newspaper which are analyzed by the researcher. About 35 lexical collocation words are found in 5 articles of sports section. The types are found among L1 lexical collocation = verb (active) + noun, L3 lexical collocation = adjective + noun, L4 lexical collocation = noun + verb, L5 lexical collocation = noun + noun and L6 lexical collocation = adjective + adverb or adverb + adjective. The details are be explained below.

4.1.3.1 Verb (active) + Noun

The findings show 3 lexical collocation verb (active) + noun words are used in 5 sports articles. The 3 findings are explained below.

(Data 1)

However, any change to this policy could allow football's emerging power, China, to <u>make a bid</u> for the 2030 tournament, just eight years after its AFC colleague, Qatar, controversially hosts the 2022 World Cup.

It is presented the sentence above uses lexical collocation = (verb (active) + noun). There is written **make** which is a verb collocated with noun **a bid**. Verbs have unlimited combination with many nouns. But, those combinations cannot be considered as collocation. "**Bid**" is said as collocation if it is combined with verb, such as, launch, make, mount, submit, increase, raise, accept, and retract.

(Data 2)

The meeting was abruptly cancelled after Saoud Al-Mohannadi, Qatar Football Association's vice-president, was stopped at the very last minute from **standing for election** for the FIFA council.

It can be seen the sentence above uses the variation of lexical collocation = (verb (active) + noun). There is written **standing for** which is a verb collocated with noun **election**. Verbs have unlimited combination with many nouns. But, those combinations cannot be considered as collocation. "**Election**" can be considered as collocation if it is collocated with verb, such as, have, hold, call, contest, fight, stand for, lose, win and rig.

(Data 3)

However, last month, in a rare reversal, Mohannadi **won his appeal** against the ban handed down by a FIFA ethics committee.

It is shown the sentence above uses lexical collocation = (verb (active) + noun). The variation is verb (active) + prepositional phrase. There is written **won** which is a verb collocated with pronoun phrase **his appeal**, which are called prepositional phrase because combination between a pronoun **his** with a noun **appeal**. Verbs have unlimited combination with many nouns. But, those combinations cannot be considered as collocation. "**Appeal**" can be considered as collocation if it is collocated with verb, such as, issue, make, win, bring, lose, allow, consider, hear, deny, dismiss, reject, hold, support and launch.

4.1.3.2 Adjective + Noun

There are 15 lexical collocation = adjective + noun which are found in 5 sports articles. But, the researcher only describes 6 findings the variation of adjective + noun. The variation is one noun can used or collocated with different adjectives.

(Data 1)

Cristiano Ronaldo proved Atletico Madrid's Champions League destroyer once more with a hat-trick as Real Madrid took a commanding 3-0 semi-final, **first leg** lead on Tuesday. (SA1.D0305)

(Data 2)

The sides meet again for the **second leg** on May 10. (SA3.D0305)

It is presented two sentences above have lexical collocation words = adjective + noun, **first leg** and **second leg**. And two lexical collocation adjective + noun use same noun **leg** but different adjective, which is the first lexical collocation word uses adjective **first**. Meanwhile the second lexical collocation word uses adjective **second**.

(Data 3)

Two years on from the corruption crisis which consumed FIFA, football's governing body meets for its latest **annual congress** in Bahrain this week still far from free of suspicion. (SA5.D0705)

(Data 4)

This vote has been delayed since last September when the AFC took just 27 minutes to abandon their <u>extraordinary congress</u> in Goa. (SA5.D0705)

It can be seen two sentences above have lexical collocation words = adjective + noun, <u>annual congress</u> and <u>extraordinary congress</u>. And two lexical collocation adjective + noun use same noun <u>congress</u> but different adjective, which is the first lexical collocation word uses adjective <u>annual</u>. Meanwhile the second lexical collocation word uses adjective <u>extraordinary</u>.

(Data 5)

The Spaniard also claimed his 10th title at the Monte Carlo Masters <u>last week</u> as he gears up for to go for his 10th French Open next month. (SA1.0105)

(Data 6)

Atletico boss Diego Simeone, meanwhile, told his side to forget their latest derby demolition and hope for a miracle at the last European match at their Vicente Calderon stadium **next week**. (SA3.D0305)

It is shown two sentences above have lexical collocation words = adjective + noun, <u>last week</u> and <u>next week</u>. And two lexical collocation adjective + noun used same noun week but different adjective, which is the first lexical collocation word

uses adjective <u>last</u>. Meanwhile the second lexical collocation word uses adjective <u>next</u>.

The rest of lexical collocation adjective + verb are written in table below.

4	Lexical collocation word	
First game	Crucial moment	Second half
First appearance	Away win	Close range
First time	Opening stage	Second half

4.1.3.3 Noun + Verb

There are 1 lexical collocation = noun + verb which are found in 5 sports articles. The findings are written and explained below.

(Data 1)

The <u>ball rebounded</u> up perfectly off the heels of Filipe Luis for Ronaldo to blast high past Oblak. (SA3.D03.05)

It can be seen the sentence above used lexical collocation noun + verb. There is written a noun **ball** collocated with **rebounded** which is a verb. "**Ball**" is can be

considered as collocation if it is followed by verb, such as fly, go, roll, sail, hit, land, bounce, and rebound.

4.1.3.4 Noun + Noun or Noun + of + Noun

There are 15 lexical collocation = noun + noun which are found in 5 sports articles. The researcher only describing 2 finding as samples. And the rest finding are written in table below.

(Data 1)

Rafael Nadal hailed a "dream start" to his <u>clay court</u> season after romping to his 10th Barcelona Open on Sunday with a 6-4, 6-1 win over Austria's Dominic. (SA1.D0105)

It can be seen the sentence above uses lexical collocation noun + noun. There is written a noun <u>clay</u> collocated with another noun <u>court</u>. "Court" is considered as collocation if it is combined with noun, such as basketball, tennis, squash, clay, and.

(Data 2)

Emre Can scored a sensational overhead bicycle kick as Liverpool galvanised their grip on third place in the **Premier League** by winning 1-0 at Watford on Monday. (SA2.D0205)

It can be seen the sentence above uses lexical collocation noun + noun. There is written a noun **premier** collocated with another noun **league**. "League" is said as collocation if it is collocated with noun, such as, champions, leader, premier, title, club, player, game, football, match, table, and side.

Lexical collocation word		
Injury time	World player	Appeal committee
Penalty box	World cup	Corruption allegations
Goal kick	Champions league	Vice president

4.1.3.5 Adjective + Adverb or Adverb + Adjective

There is 1 lexical collocation adjective + adverb or adverb + adjective found in 5 sports article.

(Data 1)

"The first set was <u>vitally important</u>," added Nadal. (SA1.D0105)

It can be seen the sentence above used L6 lexical collocation adverb + adjective or adjective + adverb. There is written adverb <u>vitally</u> collocated with adjective, <u>important</u>. "Important" can be said as collocation if it is combined with adverb, such as, critically, vitally, extremely, enormously, hugely, particularly, terribly, very, increasingly, internationally, regionally, economically, functionally, historically, politically, and strategically.

4.1.4 Lexical Collocation in Living section

Living section is the last section from *The Jakarta Post* newspaper which are analyzed by the researcher. About 51lexical collocation words are found in 5 articles

of living section. The types are found among lexical collocation = verb (active) + noun, lexical collocation = adjective + noun, and lexical collocation = noun + noun. The details are be explained below.

4.1.4.1 Verb (active) + Noun

The findings show 1 lexical collocation verb (active) + noun words are used in 5 living articles. The finding is the variation of verb (active) + noun which is verb (active) + pronoun/prepositional phrase.

(Data 1)

Researchers <u>recruited 40 volunteers</u> who had experienced an "unwanted romantic breakup" in the past six months. (LA4.D0505)

It can be seen the sentence above used variation of lexical collocation = (verb (active) + noun). The variation is verb (active) + prepositional phrase. There is written <u>recruited</u>which is a verb collocated with prepositional phrase <u>40 volunteers</u>, which are called prepositional phrase because combination between numeral <u>40</u>with a noun <u>volunteers</u>. Verbs have unlimited combination with many nouns. But, those combinations cannot be considered as collocation. "Volunteer" is said as collocation if it is collocated with verb, appeal for, ask for, call for, look for, find, get, recruit, provide, encourage, need, want, and work as.

4.1.4.2 Adjective + Noun

There are 36 lexical collocation = adjective + noun words which are found in 5 opinion articles. But, the researcher only describes 4 findings the variation of

adjective + noun. The variation is one noun can used or collocated with different adjectives. The rest findings are presented in table below.

(Data 1)

<u>Last year</u>, UNESCO included the unique culture in its list of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity last year. (LA1.D0205)

(Data 2)

The team found that engaging in physical activity by using these active games can significantly boost brain functions in people with neurological impairment, as well as maintaining cognitive health in <u>later years</u>, which naturally declines as we age. (LA5.D0605)

It can be seen two sentence above have lexical collocation words = adjective + noun, <u>last year</u> and <u>later years</u>. And first and second lexical collocation adjective + noun uses same noun <u>year</u> but different adjective, which is the first, second uses adjective <u>last</u>. Meanwhile the second lexical collocation word used adjective <u>later</u>.

(Data 3)

<u>Previous studies</u> have shown that placebos – treatments with no active ingredients – can ease pain in a variety of conditions, including depression. (LA4.D0505)

(Data 4)

This <u>new study</u> is the first to measure the effect of a placebo on emotional pain caused by a heartbreak. (LA4.D0505)

It is shown two data above have L3 lexical collocation words = adjective + noun, **previous studies** and **new study**. And three lexical collocation adjective + noun used same noun **studies**, plural form and **study**, singular form but different adjective, which is the first lexical collocation word used adjective **previous**. Meanwhile the second lexical collocation word used adjective **new**.

Lexical collocation word		
Cultural heritage	Supporting actor	International level
Basic tools	Supporting actress	National recognition
Long period	Political exiles	Provincial government
Special award	Last month	Important message
Open courtyard	Broken heart	Saline solution
Different species	Emotional pain	Psychological problem
Small tree	Good friend	Effective way
Physical activity	Previous research	

4.1.4.3 Noun + Noun or Noun + of + Noun

There are 14 L5 lexical collocation = noun + noun which are found in 5 living articles. But, the researcher only describes 2 findings as sample. And the rest finding are presented in table below.

(Data 1)

Haenyeo, which roughly translates as "women of the sea," refers to female divers on Jeju Island who harvest marine products using minimal **diving gear**. (LA1.D0205)

It can be seen the sentence above uses lexical collocation noun + noun. There is written a noun <u>diving</u> collocated with another noun <u>gear</u>. "Gear" is said as collocation if it is combined with noun, such as, stick, diving, running, sports, swimming, walking, breathing, camping, climbing, fishing, designer, and landing.

(Data 2)

This was the case for the 2015-designated Arirang -- a collection of Korean <u>folk</u> songs - and the Korean traditional sport of ssireum. (LA1.D0205)

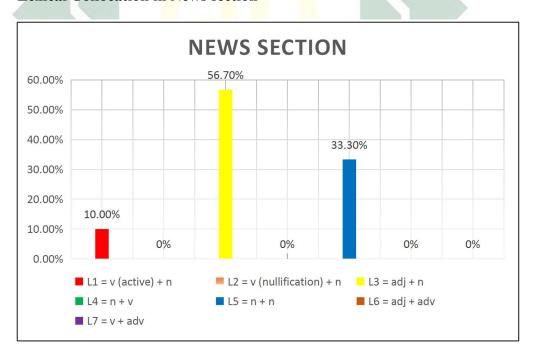
It is presented the sentence above uses lexical collocation noun + noun. There is written a noun **folks** collocated with another noun **songs**. "Song" can be considered as collocation if it is combined with noun, such as, writer, contest, folk, drinking, theme, and title.

Lexical collocation word		
Saturday evening	Film director	Egyptian quantities
Vice president	Feature film	Stone slabs
Title tracks	Video games	Egyptian gods
Brain regions		

4.2 The usage of lexical collocation

Describing the usage of lexical collocation in each sections (news, opinion, sports and living) which have different disciplines and different themes with the percentages.

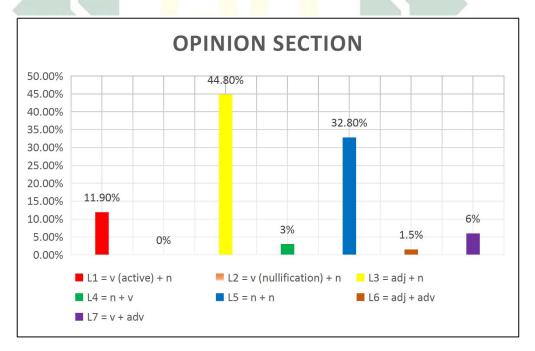
4.2.1 Lexical Collocation in News section



It can be seen from chart above, lexical collocation adjective + noun dominates the usage of lexical collocation in News section. Lexical collocation adjective + noun appeared 34 times (56.70%) from all 60 lexical collocation words

which are found in the 5 news articles. In the second place, there is lexical collocation noun + noun which appeared 20 times (33.30%). The third place, placed by lexical collocation verb(active) + noun which appeared 6 times (10%). And for lexical collocation verb(nullification) + noun, noun + verb, adjective + adverb / adverb + adjective and adverb + verb are not found in articles of news section.

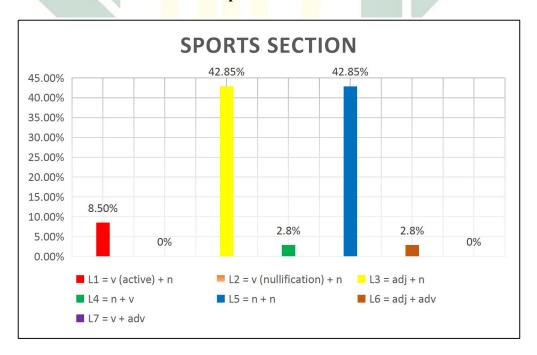
4.2.2 Lexical Collocation in Opinion section



It can be explained from chart above, lexical collocation adjective + noun dominates the usage of lexical collocation in Opinion section. Lexical collocation adjective + noun appeared 30 times (44.80%) from all 67 lexical collocation words

which are found in the 5 opinion articles. The next place, there is lexical collocation noun + noun which appeared 22 times (32.80%). The third place, placed by lexical collocation verb(active) + noun lexical collocation which appeared 8 times (11.90%). The fourth place is placed by lexical collocation adverb + verb which appeared 4 times (6%). The fifth place comes from lexical collocation noun + verb with 2 finding (3%). The last is placed by lexical collocation adj + adv with 1 finding. And for lexical collocation verb (nullification) + noun is not found in articles of opinion section.

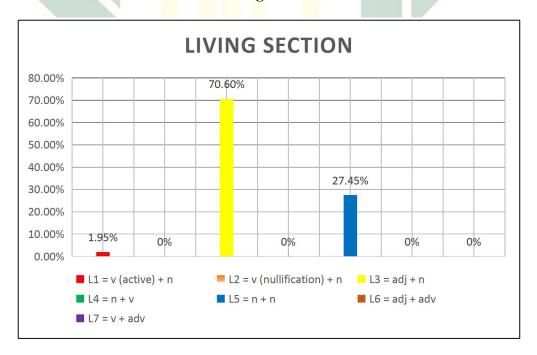
4.2.3 Lexical Collocation in Sports section



It is presented from chart above, lexical collocation (adjective + noun) lexical collocation and lexical collocation noun + noun dominate the usage of lexical

collocation in Sports section. Each lexical collocation adjective + noun and noun + noun lexical collocation appear 15 times (42.85%) from all 35 lexical collocation words which are found in the 5 sports articles. The second place, there is lexical collocation verb(active) + noun which appeared 3 times (8.50%). The fourth place is placed by lexical collocation noun + verb and lexical collocation adjective + adverb / adverb + adjective with 1 finding (2.85%). The last comes from lexical collocation verb (nullification) + noun and adverb + verb which are not appear in articles of sports section.

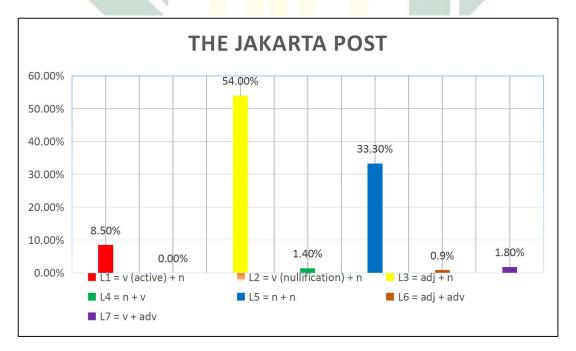




The chart above shows lexical collocation adjective + noun dominates the usage of lexical collocation in News section. Lexical collocation (adjective + noun)

appeared 36 times (70.60%) from all 51 lexical collocation words which are appear in the 5 living articles. The second place, there is lexical collocation noun + noun which seen 14 times (27.45%). The third place, placed by lexical collocation verb(active) + noun which appeared 1 times (1.95%). And for lexical collocation verb(nullification) + noun, (noun + verb), (adjective + adverb / adverb + adjective) and (adverb + verb) are not found in articles of living section.

4.2.4 Lexical Collocations in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper



The chart above shows usage of lexical collocations in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. There are found about 213 lexical collocation words. It can be seen

lexical collocation adjective + noun is the most dominate with 115 findings (54%).

Date of	Lexical Collocation								
Articles	$L1^1$	L2 ²	L3 ³	L4 ⁴	L5 ⁵	L66	$L7^7$		
1st May	4	-	14	-	5	1	2		
2nd May	1	_	8	-	6	-	-		
3rd May	-	- ,	7	1	5	-	-		
4th May	-	_	17	-	11	-	-		
5th May	4	7,	9	-	14	-	-		
6th May	1	-	11	-	7	-	-		
7th May	3	- /	13	1	9	1	-		
8th May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9th May	-		-	-	- \	-	-		
10th May	1	-	12	-	4	-	-		
11th May	-	-	-	-	-		-		
12th May	1	-	6	-	7	-	-		
13th May	-	-	-	_	-	- 2	_		
14th May	3	-	4	1	3	-	2		

Followed by lexical collocation noun + noun with 71 findings (33.30%). Then, lexical collocation verb(active) + noun which is found 18 findings (8.50%). The fourth is placed by lexical collocations verb + adverb, 4 findings (1.80%). Next, 3 finding of lexical collocation noun + verb (1.40%). The last place is lexical collocation adjective + adverb or adverb + adjective with 2 findings (0.9%). Lexical collocation verb(nullification) + noun is not found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

 $^{^{1}}$ L1 = v(active) + n

² L2= v(nullification) + n

 $^{^{3}}$ L3= adj + n

⁴ L4= n + v

⁵ L5= n + n

⁶ L6= adv = adj or adj + adv

 $^{^{7}}$ L7= adv + v

Total	18	0	115	3	71	2	4

4.2.6 Table the Usage of Lexical Collocation in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper

It is written above the distribution of lexical collocations in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. It is clearly stated that adjective + noun is the most dominant appear in 10 articles with 115 findings. Meanwhile, lexical collocation noun + noun with 71 findings are also found in 10 days. Then, lexical collocation verb(active) + noun appears in 8 days with 18 findings. The fourth is placed by lexical collocations verb + adverb, 4 findings in 2 days. Next, 3 finding of lexical collocation noun + verb are found in 3 days. The last place is lexical collocation adjective + adverb or adverb + adjective with 2 findings in 2 days. Lexical collocation verb(nullification) + noun is not found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

4.3 Discussion

In the findings above, from the types of lexical collocations analysis that related to the first problem, almost all types of lexical collocation appeared and used in articles *The Jakarta Post* newspaper, except lexical collocation (verb(nullification) + noun). But, each sections (news, opinion, sports, living) has different findings lexical collocations.

In news section, lexical collocation that appear is lexical collocation (verb(active) + noun), lexical collocation (adjective + noun), and lexical collocation (noun + noun). In opinion section, found 6 types lexical collocation, except lexical

collocation (verb(nullification) + noun), there are lexical collocation (verb(active)+ noun), lexical collocation (adjective + noun), lexical collocation (noun + verb), lexical collocation (noun + noun), lexical collocation (adverb + adjective or adjective + adverb), and lexical collocation (adverb + verb).

In sports section, appeared 5 types of lexical collocation, such as: lexical collocation (verb(active)+ noun), lexical collocation (adjective + noun), lexical collocation (noun + verb), lexical collocation (noun + noun), lexical collocation (adverb + adjective or adjective + adverb). And in living section, same as news section there are only 3 types of lexical collocations that used lexical collocation (verb(active) + noun), lexical collocation (adjective + noun), and lexical collocation (noun + noun).

The findings also find the variation of lexical collocations (adjective + noun). The variation means the lexical collocation (adjective + noun) can has same noun but different adjectives, such as: previous studies and new study, last year and later year, gubernatorial election and runoff election, big wave, first wave and second wave, first leg and second leg, annual congress and extraordinary congress.

Not only, lexical collocation (adjective + noun) that has variation, but also lexical collocation (noun + noun). The variation is the usage "of" between noun + noun, means noun + of + noun. The findings are *miscarriage of justice* and *conservation of nature*.

Then, from the usage of lexical collocation related to the second problem the researcher finds out type that many used in *The Jakarta Post Newspaper* articles of

each sections (news, opinion, sports, living) is lexical collocation (adjective + noun). In this case, the sentences in articles of each section (news, opinion, sports, living) many use lexical collocation (adjectives + noun), such as: *national police, local communities, gubernatorial election, effective way, long period, political analyst, good friend, respected figure,* etc.

And then followed by lexical collocation (noun + noun) which dominated in the second place. And the third position is contained by lexical collocation (verb(active) + noun). Lexical collocation (noun + verb) and lexical collocation (adverb + verb) are taken fourth place. Surely, the last place is lexical collocation (adverb + adjective or adjective + adverb).

Then, the other discussion is about the significance of this study. From the findings, there are many lexical collocation words are used in articles *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The findings also show types of lexical collocation that used in articles *The Jakarta Post* newspaper and the usage based on the frequency. Theoretically, this study provides knowledge about what is lexical collocation and types of lexical collocation. This study also presents the knowledge about the usage of lexical collocation in different types of articles. And for academic advantage, such as students in university, this study can be a reference to the development of linguistic science subjects for the future research.

Lastly, the discussion practically, for students in university who do not know and familiar with lexical collocation. Hoped, they can understand and aware toward the existence of lexical collocation. The findings of this study can be also used as reference to learn lexical collocation. This findings also can be used as authentic examples of lexical collocation for learners. This study is more beneficial than examples that are made up by the teacher and do not simulate real life use of language.

Thus, this study explains some reasons why lexical collocation is important. First, lexical collocations are found everywhere. In this study, about 213 lexical collocation are found in 20 articles from different sections (news, opinion, sports and living). Lexical collocation is strong pattern that exist in language and determines meaning in a text.

Second, this findings helps learners improving productive language competence. It can be claimed that by memorizing collocation words, learners will have knowledge about certain lexical restrictions. And then, learners can acquire and memorize faster and more efficiently. Lexical collocation is also organized in the mind in some way to processing language efficiently, for both language reception and language production.