

(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 extraordinary congress in Goa. (SA5.D0705)

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

(Data 5)

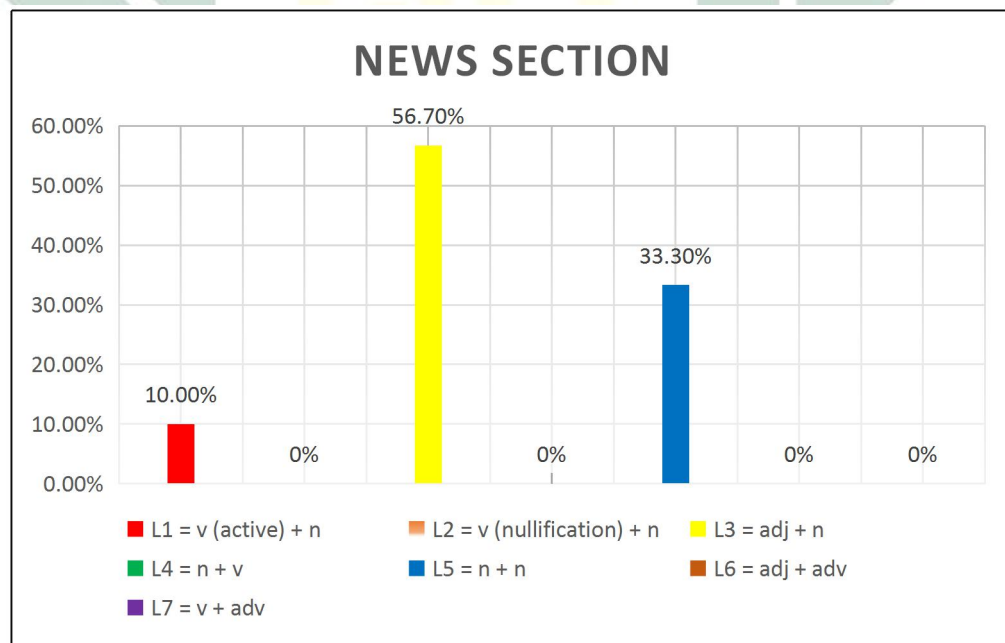
The Spaniard also claimed his 10th title at the Monte Carlo Masters last week as he gears up for to go for his 10th French Open next month. (SA1.0105)

(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, last week and next week. And two lexical collocation adjective + noun used same noun week but different adjective, which is the first lexical collocation word

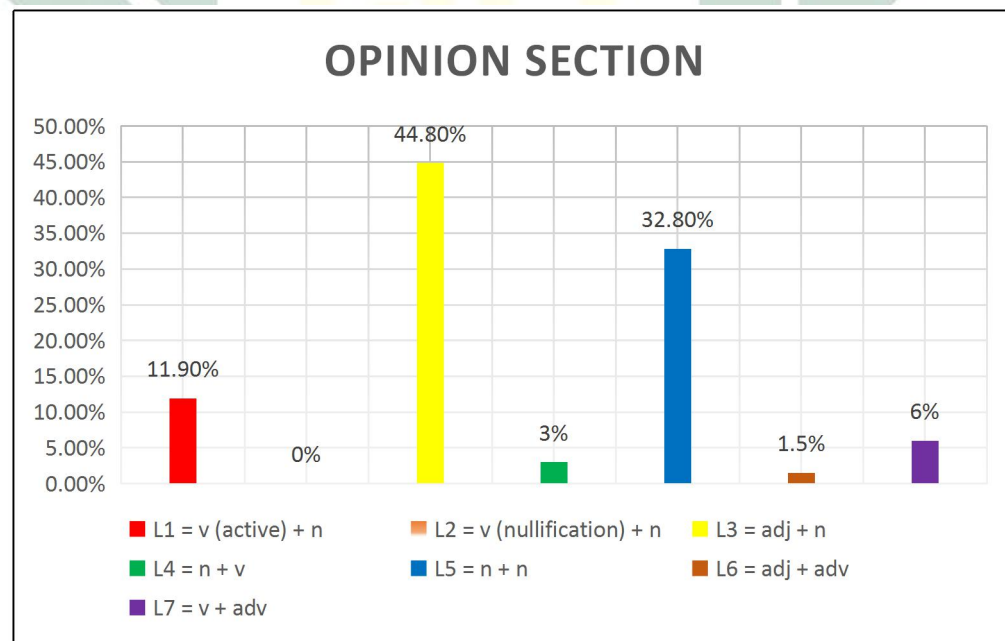
4.2.1 Lexical Collocation in News section



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

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.