

Collocation in News Report on Politics Found in the Jakarta Post

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Abstract

The researcher tried to analyze kinds of words in written texts, i.e. Jakarta Post Newspaper. In this study, her object research was news report on politics found in the Jakarta Post because there are many unusual words that can be found on the news report presented on news studies. The data source used news report on politics found in the Jakarta Post. The key instrument was the researcher herself because researcher actively in collecting the data. Researcher collected the data, which were in the written form, and then analyzed the data by her. Researcher used tables in order to help researcher analyzed the data. In data analysis technique, the researcher utilized in a descriptive study using the model of Miles and Huberman: Data Reduction, Data Display, and Conclusion/verification. The researcher found that there are six idioms, forty-seven compound words and thirteen phrasal verbs in news report on politics were found in the Jakarta Post. They were words which collocate, formed of two or more words and then generated a new word and they have different meaning from the meaning of the constituent in the singular. Each has own characteristics, such as idioms that are considered to deviate from the rules of language in generally. Researcher concluded that to understand meaning of the idiom, compound word, and phrasal verb is required the semantic theory which is used as the base for the analysis. Semantic is required to interpret idioms, compound words, and phrasal verbs clearly, both the application and translation.

Keywords: Collocation, News Report, the Jakarta Post

A. Background of the Study

Language is an important communication tool for humans because with language people can find the information people need, apart from that people can convey ideas through language. Based on Hornby, language was the system of sound and

words used by humans to express their thought and feeling.¹Therefore, people must be able to master the language and elements such as vocabulary.

Language had important role for human as a media to express feelings, thoughts, desires and needs, both as individual and social beings, as well as a means of integration and adaptation among people in developing social civilization. Kridalaksana urged language is device system of arbiter that used in a society to cooperate, to interaction and identify.² People use language as a tool of communication in activities in the community. Characteristic of communication was verbal communication or communication which was woven with writing and speaking, and non-verbal communication was woven with sign language and symbols. In verbal communication, people often using the media, the media usually used was the media of writing or mass media such as newspapers.

Nowadays, language is being in around us has many variation. Language in mass media had many differences. It depended on their object of the society. Types of language in media were different example television, radio, internet, magazine and newspaper. So, verbal language and non-verbal language had difference.

On each subject, people can find different language based on part of media itself. Television language was different to printed media such as newspaper, magazine and vice versa. As we know, journalistic language was explicit and precise and tries not to rely on jargon. As a rule, journalist would not use a long word when a short one will do. They use subject-verb-object construction and vivid prose. The journalist offered anecdotes example idiom and they rarely depended on colorless generalization or abstract ideas. So, the difference of language in media can enrich the language itself.

In printed media, journalists tried to made text became interesting so that many people wanted to read text that they have made. Otherwise, news usually has at least one of these elements namely impact, proximity, timeliness, prominence, novelty, conflict, relevance, usefulness and human interest. Those were the characteristics of printed media language.

However, in written language, people tend to get many difficulties to interpret the written language itself, because in written text they should understand about the meaning. If they do not know the meaning, they can get misunderstanding. Talking about meaning, it has close relation with semantic meaning. Lehrer states semantic are study about meaning although many people consider that to know a language the most important is to learn words, there has recently been an

¹ Hornby, A. S. *Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995) P. 5

² Harimukti Kridalaksana, *Kamus linguistik*. (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1982)

increasing awareness that the way of combining the words is the important key of speaking, writing and understanding a language.³

The word is a means of channeling ideas, it has the sense that the words a person controlled by, the more ideas that under their control and which could reveal. Those who control many of ideas or in other words their cast vocabulary can be easily and smoothly communicating with others both orally and in writing. Words are our tools of expressing our ideas, thoughts, feelings, and reactions. Sometimes it is difficult even in our mother language to find words that are precise enough to sender our exact message across to other. When we use English, we should face a language that deals with many word-groups, which can be hard distinguished among them and hard to understand their meanings. Therefore, it can be said that English is a language with full of traps, which are easy to fall into, for example collocation.

Collocation is concerned with the words that typically appear with any particular word: the verbs that might occur with a noun, for example. Such collocation information often enables a word to be used. From the explanation, we know there is growing recognition of collocation in language teaching, there seems to be a lack of understanding of its true significance.

Language is made up of some of the grammatical level, i.e. from the lowest to the highest level is the word, phrase, clause, sentences. In your writing and speaking, the word is the key principal in the form of written and spoken. Thus the words in the English language must be understood well, so that ideas and messages can be understood well. So, the words used in the communication must be understood in the context of the paragraph and discourse. Not justified to use the words of the will, but must follow the correct rules.

In the English language teaching we can teach English in many ways or variation. For example, one of the goals of learning English is to develop students' reading skills to enable them to learn and understand the reading texts as a whole. Through this study, the researcher tries to provide another way of teaching reading through the articles in the newspaper. The researcher tries to gives the way how to interpret meaning of language words, idioms, phrasal verbs, etc. in the newspaper.

In this study, the researcher tries to analyze kinds of words in written texts, i.e. Jakarta Post Newspaper. In this study, her object research will be news report on politics found in the Jakarta Post because there are many unusual words that can

³ A. Lehrer. *Semantic Fields and Lexical Structure*. (Amsterdams: North-Holland, 1974) P.1

be found on the news report presented on news studies. The researcher will analyze collocations on those news reports.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

By the methodological concerns, the following points will be developed; research design, research data and source data, research instrument, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques.

1. Research Design

Qualitative research is a descriptive study and tends to use inductive analysis approach. Process and find more meaning in qualitative research. The foundation of the theory is used as a guide to focus the research in accordance with the facts on the ground.⁴ Beside the theoretical basis is also useful to provide an overview of the background research and as a discussion of the research results. There is a fundamental difference between the roles of theoretical grounding in quantitative research with qualitative research. In quantitative research, the study departs from theory to data, and end on the acceptance or rejection of the theory used, whereas in qualitative research investigators proceed from data, utilizing existing theories as explanatory materials, and end up with a "theory".

Qualitative research (including historical and descriptive research) is research that does not use mathematical models, statistics or computer. The research process begins by establishing the basic assumptions and rules of thought to be used in research. Assumptions and rules are then applied think systematically in the collection and processing of data to provide explanations and arguments. In a qualitative study of information collected and processed should remain objective and not influenced by the opinion of the researchers themselves. Qualitative studies are widely applied in the study of historical or descriptive. Qualitative research includes a variety of different approaches to each other but have the same characteristics and objectives. Various approaches can be identified by various terms such as: qualitative research, field studies, naturalistic research, interpretive research, ethnographic research, post-positivistic research, phenomenological research, hermeneutic, humanistic and case studies.

Qualitative methods use some form of data collection such as interview transcripts open, description of observation and analysis of documents and other artifacts. The data were analyzed by maintaining the authenticity of the text you interpret it. This is done because the purpose of qualitative research is to understand the phenomenon from the point of view of participants, social and institutional context. So that is generally inductive qualitative approach.

⁴T. Fatimah Djajasudarma, *Metode Linguistik: Ancangan Metode Penelitian dan Kajian*, (Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama, 2006) P. 14.

In this qualitative research, researcher used content analysis. Based on Fairclough, content analysis is one form of textual analysis that, when applied as the sole research method is an analytically inadequate way to examine the role that journalism plays maintaining and/or transforming social inequalities, for the reason described above.⁵ The difference with a more interpretative (and some would say critical) textual analysis is that the analyst examines the text in terms of what is present and what could have been but is not present. We assume that every aspect of textual content is the result of a 'choice'- the choice to use one way of describing a person, or an action, or a process over another, the choice to use one way of constructing a sentence over an alternative; the choice to include a particular fact or opinion to include a particular fact or opinion or argument over another, etc.

2. Research Data and Sources of Data

The data source used news report on politics found in the Jakarta Post. In this study, the researcher analyzed collocations. The researcher analyzed collocation consists of parts of idiom, compound words, and phrasal verbs.

3. Research Instrument

In this research, the key instrument was the researcher herself because researcher actively in collecting the data. Researcher collected the data, which were in the written form, and then analyzed the data by her. Researcher was going to used tables in order to help researcher analyzed the data.

4. Data Collection Techniques

The researcher read all the politic article of Jakarta Post as the source of data. The researcher collected all news report on politic found that may belong to collocations by underlining them.

5. Data Analysis Techniques

In data analysis technique, the researcher typical techniques commonly utilize in a descriptive study. Miles and Huberman stated that there are three main points in data analysis technique,⁶ as follows:

Data Reduction. Reduction of data is defined as the process of selecting; focusing on simplification, abstraction, and data transformation "rough" that emerged from the written notes in the field. Data reduction takes place continuously for

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⁶ Miles & Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Sourcebook of New Methods*. (Beverly Hills, CA: Sage, 1984) P.10.

research-oriented qualitative research took place. Anticipation of the data reduction was seen when the research decides (often without realizing it fully) conceptual framework of the research area, research problems, and which data collection approach chosen. During the data collection took place, there was a reduction steps (making summaries, coding, searching themes, making clusters, making partitions, create a memo). Data reduction / transformation continue after fieldwork until the final report is. Data reduction is part of the analysis. Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, classify, direct, dispose of unnecessary, and organize data in a way such that the final conclusions can be drawn and verified. By "data reduction" researcher does not have to interpret it as quantification. Qualitative data can be simplified and transformed in a variety of ways, namely: through a rigorous selection, through summary or brief description, classify it in a wider pattern, and so on. Sometimes it can also transform data into numbers or rankings, but this action is not always wise.

Data Display. Miles & Huber man define a "presentation" as a set of structured information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. They believe that the presentations are better is a primary method for qualitative analysis valid, which includes: various types of matrices, graphs, and charts network. Everything is designed to combine the information set out in a form that is coherent and accessible. Thus, the analyzer is able to see what was going on, and determine whether the conclusions are correct or whether to move on to analyze the suggestions according narrated by presenting it as something that might be useful.

Conclusion/verification. According to Miles & Huberman, draw conclusions just some of the activities of the whole configuration. These conclusions are also verified during the study. Verify that the shortest possible rethinking that came to mind analyzer (researcher) for her writing, a review of the notes field, or may become so thoroughly and eat power with a review and exchange of ideas among peers to develop "inter-subjective agreement "or too extensive efforts to place a copy of the findings in another data set. In short, the meanings that emerges from the data that others should be tested, solidness, and suitability, that which is its validity.

C. RESEARCH FINDINGS

After read all the article of the Jakarta Post as the source of the data, researcher chose four texts on the Jakarta Post in edition August 27, 2012 and Sept. 5, 2012. The four texts were "Kalla's Rohingya mission could be threat to Aburizal", "Netizens unswayed by smear campaigns", "Accountability stumbles as political corruption soars" and "Poll body to distribute ballots next week". (More detailed see in the appendix).

These findings were obtained from the four texts that the researcher presented in the table:

1. Table I Idiom

No.	Choice of Word	Code
1.	On the other hand	AI – 1
2.	Under fire	BI – 1
3.	A grain of salt	BI – 2
4.	Bear Fruit	BI – 3
5.	No matter	BI – 4
6.	By the end	DI – 1

2. Table II Compound word

No	Choice of Word	Code
1.	Chairman	AC – 1
2.	Businessman	AC – 2
3.	Well – known	AC – 3
4.	Someone	AC – 4, BC – 9
5.	Peacekeeping	AC – 5
6.	Deputy secretary – general	AC – 6
7.	However	AC – 7, CC – 14, DC – 6
8.	Upcoming	AC – 8, BC – 14
9.	Cannot	AC – 9, BC – 1, CC – 7
10.	Mudflow	AC – 10
11.	Therefore	AC – 11,
12.	Without	AC – 12
13.	Thereafter	AC – 13

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14.	23-year-old	BC – 2
15.	Online	BC – 3
16.	Facebook	BC – 4
17.	YouTube	BC – 5
18.	Everyone	BC – 6
19.	Anybody	BC – 7
20.	Nickname	BC – 8
21.	Cell phone-based	BC – 10
22.	Neighborhoods	BC – 11
23.	Meanwhile	BC – 12
24.	Cowboy	BC – 13
25.	Footage	BC – 15
26.	Anti-Chinese	BC – 16
27.	Became	BC – 17
29.	Widespread	BC – 18
30.	Flagship	BC – 19
31.	Loopholes	CC – 1, DC – 7
32.	Check-and-balance	CC – 2
33.	Withhold	CC – 3
34.	Leeway	CC – 4
35.	Kickbacks	CC – 5
36.	Infrastructure	CC – 6
37.	Ongoing	CC – 8
38.	Money-politics	CC – 9

39.	Anticorruption	CC – 10
40.	uphold	CC – 11
41.	Nobody	CC – 12
42.	Outcome	CC – 15
43.	Lawmakers	CC – 16
44.	Equipment-ballots	DC – 1
45.	Sub-district	DC – 2
46.	broadcasting	DC – 3
47.	Outside	DC – 4
48.	Within	DC – 5
49.	Self-promotional	DC – 8

3. Table III Phrasal Verb

No	Choice of Word	Code
1.	Run in	AP – 1
2.	Based on	AP – 2
3.	Make of	BP – 1
4.	Come from	BP – 2
5.	Making up, made up	BP – 3
6.	Referring to	BP – 4
7.	Belong to	BP – 5
8.	Runoff	BP – 6, DP – 1
9.	According to	BP – 7
10.	Giving out	BP – 8

11.	Leading up to	BP – 9
12.	Follow-up	CP – 1
13.	Root out	CP – 2

D. DISCUSSION

The discussion was based on references of various theories used where therein specified which one certainty about the theoretical aspects and compliance or uncertainty with the fact results of research in the field where researcher also made an analysis and interpretation or making a descriptive interpretation of data display according to the research problems that provided theoretical verification findings of the study "An Analysis of Collocation in News Report on Politics found in the Jakarta Post", which consists of the idiom which found six idioms, forty-seven compound words and thirteen phrasal verbs were further described.

1. Idiom

According to Keraf that idioms are structural patterns that deviate from the rules of the common language whose meaning is not the same as the combined meaning of its constituent words. Based on the opinion, the researcher urged that the definition of the idiom is difficult to decipher in a straightforward and appropriate if the word constituent elements defined separately. Since idiom is a unified whole and has one meaning. For example, idiom research findings in appendix 6 text 2 (BI - 1) was "under fire" consist of two elements forming, which "under" (below) was a prefix and "fire" (burning that causes destruction) which is a noun. Then, the two words were combined into one being under fire that had meaning was being attacked (criticized). Another example was the idiom "by the end" in appendix 8 text 4 (DI – 1), which consists of three elements forming. Word "by" that had some meanings namely: immediately, because, with, per-. While the word "the" was the definite article. The word "end" (noun) also had some meaning that was point where something stops, small pieces that remain, aim or purpose, and others. Then, the three words were combined to form a unity meaningful that means "finally".

Based on the explanation above, the researcher argued that although both idioms deviate lexically and grammatically but the idiom was something unique to be knew and learned. The researcher stated that the idiom is a good study to enrich skills in speaking both in terms of vocabulary, a thorough understanding of the meaning, and so forth. Therefore, the word deviate in the sense of the idiom is not an aberration in the form of error. It tends to enrich of a language itself.

2. Compound Word

Based on the theory in the second chapter, there were some combinations of compound word, namely:

- 1) Compound noun which consisted the seven combinations, namely: Noun + Noun, Verb + Noun, Gerund + Noun, Adverb + Noun, Verb + Adverb, and Adverb + Verb.
- 2) Compound adjective which consisted the three combinations: Noun + Adjective, Adjective + Adjective, and Adverb + Participle.
- 3) Compound verb which consisted the two combinations, namely: Noun + Verb and Adverb + Verb.

In this research the researcher also found that the combination of compounds as mentioned above. For example, the researcher found a compound noun with combination "Noun + Noun", i.e. "the chairman" in **appendix 5 text 1 (AC – 1)**. The word "chairman" consisting of two nouns that had different meanings, the word "chair" (be in charge of meeting, moveable seat with a back, for one person) and the man (adult male human being) and combined to produce a new word with a new meaning as well. In addition, the researcher also found that the combination of the words "Noun + Adjective", "someone" in **appendix 5 text 1 (AC – 4)** and **appendix 6 text 2 (BC – 9)**. The word "someone" also consisted of two words, some (unspecified number or amount) and one (number, a certain). Then it merged into a new word that means "someone" was an important person. Thus, the researcher concluded that the compound word was a combination of two or more words that produce new words and new meanings as well. And compound word can be produced with various combinations as described above or with other combinations.

3. Phrasal Verb

Many people refer to all multi-word verbs as phrasal verbs. These verbs consist of a basic verb + another word or words. The other word(s) can be prepositions and/or adverbs. The two or three words that make up multi-word verbs form a short "phrase" - which is why these verbs are often all called "phrasal verbs".

In this research, researcher found twelve phrasal verbs in the text. One of them is the phrasal verb "root out" in the **appendix 7 text 3 (CP – 2)**. It consist two words, root the first word is basic verb. It had meaning find the person or thing that is causing a problem and removes or gets rid of them. Then, the word "out" is adverb. It had meaning away from the inside of a place or thing. Although, the phrasal verb is still verb but when the two words is compounded it will be different meaning. The meaning of root out is the new meaning. It means cause somebody's feelings, hopes, or beliefs to be completely destroyed. "Root" and "root out" are two different meaning. They do not have same meaning.

Understanding the meaning of the idiom, compound word and phrasal verb are required semantic theory that is used as the basis for the analysis. Semantic is

required to interpret idioms, compound word, and phrasal verbs clearly to both the application and translation. In this discussion, the researcher used the attention to lexical semantic meanings contained in the word as an independent unit. The researcher used the dictionary as a tool to explain the meaning of words contained in the idiom, compound word, and phrasal verbs. So researcher concluded that the meaning of words which researcher to convey is a meaning of the dictionary. However, there were limitations of meaning in all dictionary meaning or specify meaning, such as the meaning for idioms and phrasal verbs. It means idiom cannot be translated word by word because the meaning contained in the idiom is a meaning caused by a single entity in the idiom's components. Therefore, a special way to learn idioms and phrasal verbs is to memorize its meaning, and then use it in a sentence. Or vice versa, introducing idioms and phrasal verbs in sentences bond, then explain the meaning of idioms contained in that sentence.

As the explanation above, the researcher argued that the Jakarta Post is one the effective media to help improve people language ability. For example, reading skill and English vocabulary. Reading the newspaper the Jakarta Post is one of media to learn words collocate as idioms, compound word, and phrasal verbs. It is expected that by studying word collocate can assist the reader in interpreting the message to be conveyed by journalists as a whole.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings and discussion on the fourth chapter, the researcher found the six idioms, forty-seven compound words and thirteen phrasal verbs in news report on politics were found in the Jakarta Post. They were words which collocate, formed of two or more words and then generated a new word and they have different meaning from the meaning of the constituent in the singular. Each has own characteristics, such as idioms that are considered to deviate from the rules of language in generally.

Researcher concluded that to understand meaning of the idiom, compound word, and phrasal verb is required the semantic theory which is used as the base for the analysis. Semantic is required to interpret idioms, compound words, and phrasal verbs clearly, both the application and translation. In addition, one way to master the idioms, compound words and phrasal verbs are to memorize the meaning and use it in a sentence either at the time of writing and speaking. With the result that English language learners can use English as natural as possible just like the native speakers.

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