



COLLOCATIONS WORD ON 204 TEXTS ABOUT CORONA VIRUS

Ngurah Artha Yoga Pratama
Magister Ilmu Linguistik, Warmadewa University
ngurahartha@gmail.com

Abstract

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. This study aims to find out about word collocation. In this study, researchers used the AntConc application, which is a corpus analysis application or software by entering all lexicals with a total of 204 texts and selecting several examples of collocation for analysis. After 204 text is entered in the AntConc application, the results showed that that collocation consists of two categories, grammatical and lexical, for example, adjectives are side by side with nouns, adjectives are side by side with adjectives, etc. and to find collocations and to calculate the percentage of occurrence these words can use the AntConc software application. Therefore, language collocation can be developed and studied further in the field of language.

Keywords: AntConc software, collocation

Abstrak

Penyakit coronavirus (COVID-19) adalah penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh coronavirus yang baru ditemukan. Sebagian besar orang yang terinfeksi virus COVID-19 akan mengalami penyakit pernapasan ringan hingga sedang dan sembuh tanpa memerlukan perawatan khusus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tentang kolokasi kata. Pada penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan aplikasi AntConc yang merupakan aplikasi atau software analisis korpus dengan memasukkan semua leksikal dengan total 204 teks dan memilih beberapa contoh kolokasi untuk dianalisis. Setelah 204 teks dimasukkan ke dalam aplikasi AntConc, hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa kolokasi terdiri dari dua kategori, tata bahasa dan leksikal, misalnya kata sifat berdampingan dengan kata benda, kata sifat berdampingan dengan kata sifat, dll dan untuk menemukan kolokasi dan untuk menghitung persentase kemunculan kata tersebut dapat menggunakan aplikasi software AntConc. Oleh karena itu, kolokasi bahasa dapat dikembangkan dan dipelajari lebih lanjut dalam bidang kebahasaan.

Kata kunci: perangkat lunak AntConc, kolokasi

INTRODUCTION

In this analysis, we classify the different collocations that can be found in written material. Research, as defined by Ary et al. (1997), is the process of applying a scientific method to the evaluation of issues with the goal of gaining knowledge and being held responsible for one's findings. According to Woody, the best way to develop critical thinking is to conduct research. This investigation involves defining and redefining the problem, developing hypotheses, or testing all inferences drawn very carefully to see if they are consistent with the hypothesis. According to what Parson found, research is a systematic search for everything, with the caveat that the search is limited to problems that can be solved through research. Collocation is defined by Lewis and Nation as "a cluster of words that occurs more frequently than would be expected by chance." According to Stephan Gramley's (1992) definition of the term, "collocation" describes pairings of lexical items

wherein both words contribute something meaningful to the meaning of the sentence but are from different word classes and have limited semantic flexibility. Hornby (2005) offered a different definition of collocation: a frequent linguistic pairing that is unlikely to occur by chance. From the most recent edition (2008), we learn that a "collocation" is a word or phrase that, when combined with another, sounds natural and correct.

Firth (1957) first used the term "collocation" to describe a group of words that frequently occur together, laying the groundwork for the study of collocations and phraseology. Others, including Lewis (2017) and Nation (2001), define collocation as a lexical combination that occurs in conversation at a rate higher than chance would predict. According to this definition, collocations share qualities that are typically found together, allowing them to be accepted by the norms of native speaker usage. The term "collocation" was coined by Yule (2017) to describe groups of words that are frequently used together in contexts other than writing. Learning appropriate collocations is an important part of mastering the English language. Students in Indonesia need to know it so they can pick out the best wording for phrases.

It has been suggested by Jafarpour et al. (2013) that more recent research has attempted to investigate grammatical collocations, while fewer attempts have been made to investigate classical collocations. However, research by Bahns et al. (1993) demonstrates that lexical collocation presents significant challenges for ESL students. This is mainly because the combination can be easily replaced by another word in the same or similar sense. Freelancing and a fear of using clichés can cause insecurity in even the most seasoned writers. Consequently, most writers tend to avoid taking any risks when selecting their vocabulary. As a result, the mix isn't as full as it would be with native speakers.

According to this definition, collocations share qualities that are typically found together, allowing them to be accepted by the norms of native speaker usage. A group of words that are frequently used together is called a collocation, as emphasised by Shei and Pain. Grammar-based collocation and vocabulary-based collocation are the two types of collocation identified by Benson and Ilson. Collocation is a grammatical word combination that uses a preposition along with a dominant word (noun, adjective, or verb).

There is a newly identified coronavirus that causes a disease called coronavirus encephalitis (COVID-19). The majority of people who contract COVID-19 will only experience mild to moderate respiratory symptoms and will recover without any additional medical intervention. People over the age of 65 and those with preexisting conditions like diabetes, heart disease, lung disease, or cancer have a higher risk of developing a life-threatening illness. By learning about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes, and the ways in which it spreads, you can help stop its spread or at least slow it down. Avoid spreading germs by touching your face and constantly washing your hands or using an alcohol-based rub. The purpose of this research is to gain a better understanding of the phenomenon of word combinations.

METHOD

This study focuses on lexical collocation search using the AntConc application, which is a corpus linguistic application to analyze or obtain corpus data collocation by entering data or uploading our text data to AntConc. The tokens of the collected texts will be calculated automatically using AntConc. Whereas the type of word is ignored and its appearance in the token does not affect the number of collocations that appear in the token. In AntConc we can see what is displayed after we type the lexical word we are looking for and count automatically, after which it will appear like, total collocate token, stat, rank, and word frequency listed in the text and can be used to predict the phrases included in combination of lexical collocations.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Collocation as a combination of several words that occur automatically and regularly in a language. This combination of words can occur between a verb with a noun, a noun with a noun, or a noun with an adjective. This collocation can also be found in every language. The following are collocations found in 204 texts about the corona virus.

Clinical

Collocation of the word Clinical has 46291 collocations, namely collocation of clinical revises, clinical reassess, clinical ited, clinical equipment, clinical curevac, etc. Clinical revis was the highest collocation that occurred 9,32924 times and clinical nat was the lowest collocation that occurs 0.27068 times. The following collocations are as follows:

Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Collocate
1	6	3	3	revis
2	6	3	3	reassess
3	6	3	3	ited
4	6	3	3	equipoise
5	8	0	8	curevac
6	8	0	8	amplifying
7	4	0	4	zhejiang
8	3	3	0	zalcberg
9	4	4	0	wufeilunli
10	1	0	1	willich
11	4	4	0	whitley
12	3	3	0	wcs
13	3	3	0	wayback
14	6	3	3	verified
15	6	0	6	veilance
16	3	3	0	unfavourable
17	3	3	0	undertake
18	4	0	4	ttor
19	3	0	3	trialome
20	4	4	4	trahet

The word collocation ‘Clinical’ are formed by some word classes, that are:

Word Collocation	Word Class
Clinical revis	Adjective + Verb
Clinical reassless	Adjective + Verb
Clinical ited	Adjective + Noun
Clinical equipoise	Adjective + Noun
Clinical curevac	Adjective + Verb

In the data that were analyzed by antConc, the researcher obtained a cluster of data ‘296’ Clinical Words.

Pandemic

Collocation of the word Pandemic has 11720 collocations, namely collocation of pandemic flood, pandemic wonder, pandemic videoconference, pandemic urology, pandemic unsung etc. Pandemic flood was the highest collocation that occurred 10.31656 times and pandemic pneumonia was the lowest collocation that occurs -0.67708 times. The following collocations are as follows :

Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Collocate
1	3	0	3	flood
2	3	0	3	wonder
3	1	0	1	videoconference
4	1	0	1	urology
5	4	4	0	unsung
6	3	0	3	tweets
7	4	0	4	totally
8	3	3	0	titled
9	2	2	0	tilting
10	3	0	3	tied
11	3	0	3	thamina
12	3	0	3	swept
13	3	0	3	sweeps
14	3	3	0	starters
15	1	1	0	spartalis
16	3	0	3	shutting
17	4	0	4	satyajit
18	3	0	3	recurring
19	3	3	0	reappear
20	2	2	0	rnhshihitane

The word collocation ‘Pandemic’ are formed by some word classes, that are:

Word Collocation	Word Class
Pandemic flood	Adjective + Noun
Pandemic wonder	Adjective + Verb
Pandemic videoconference	Adjective + Noun
Pandemic urology	Adjective + Noun
Pandemic unsung	Adjective + Adjective

In the data that were analyzed by antConc, the researcher obtained a cluster of data ‘235’ Pandemic Words.

Critical

Collocation of the word Critical has 11620 collocations, namely collocation of critical stetrics, critical std, critical widen, critical tradipitant, critical tailor etc. Critical stetrics was the highest collocation that occurred 11.32397 times and critical viral was the lowest collocation that occurs 0.53498 times. The following collocations are as follows:

Rank	Conc	Freq	Freq(1)	Freq(2)	Collocate
1	6	0	6	11.32397	stetrics
2	8	4	4	11.32397	std
3	3	0	3	10.32397	widen
4	3	3	0	10.32397	tradipitant
5	3	3	0	10.32397	tailor
6	3	0	3	10.32397	suscepti
7	3	0	3	10.32397	sufferer
8	3	3	0	10.32397	severityb
9	3	3	0	10.32397	ponin
10	3	3	0	10.32397	pesenti
11	8	0	8	10.32397	milestone
12	3	0	3	10.32397	lippincott
13	3	0	3	10.32397	influencer
14	3	3	0	10.32397	gressed
15	3	3	0	10.32397	gistics
16	3	0	3	10.32397	expediting
17	4	0	4	10.32397	expectant
18	3	3	0	10.32397	exceedingly
19	3	0	3	10.32397	emcrit
20	4	0	4	10.32397	rlaninn

The word collocation ‘Critical’ are formed by some word classes, that are:

Word Collocation	Word Class
Critical stetrics	Adjective + Adjective
Critical std	Adjective + Noun
Critical widen	Adjective + Verb
Critical tradipitant	Adjective + Noun
Critical tailor	Adjective + Noun

In the data that were analyzed by antConc, the researcher obtained a cluster of data ‘120’ Critical Words.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion and data obtained, it can be concluded that collocation consists of two categories, grammatical and lexical, for example, adjectives are side by side with nouns, adjectives are side by side with adjectives, etc. and to find collocations and to calculate the percentage of occurrence these words can use the AntConc software application. Therefore, language collocation can be developed and studied further in the field of language.

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