# COLLOCATIONS WORD CLASS FOUND IN 204 TEXTS ABOUT CORONA-VIRUS

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**Abstrak**
This article was knowing about the collocations word class. The analysis procedure was performed by extracting all the lexical collocations from the journal totaling 204 texts by using the AntConc 3.5.8 application, the corpus analysis software. The aim of this research is to know the collocations word class found in 204 texts about corona-virus. The method begins with a thorough search of lexical collocations in 204 texs journal about corona-virus and then takes several examples of collocations that have been searched through the AntConc 3.5.8 application. Token of text that is collected will be calculated automatically by using AntConc Software. The result shows that the AntConc software application can search for collocations and calculate how many percentages the word occurs. Collocation does not only have one-word class, but more than one different word class.

**Keywords:** word class, Antconc software

*Abstrak*
*Artikel ini mengetahui tentang kelas kata kolokasi. Prosedur analisis dilakukan dengan mengekstrak semua kolokasi leksikal dari jurnal yang berjumlah 204 teks dengan menggunakan aplikasi AntConc 3.5.8, perangkat lunak analisis korpus. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kelas kata kolokasi yang ditemukan dalam 204 teks tentang virus corona. Metode diawali dengan pencarian secara menyeluruh kolokasi leksikal pada jurnal 204 texs tentang virus corona kemudian mengambil beberapa contoh kolokasi yang telah dicari melalui aplikasi AntConc 3.5.8. Token teks yang dikumpulkan akan dihitung secara otomatis dengan menggunakan Perangkat Lunak AntConc. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa aplikasi perangkat lunak AntConc dapat mencari kolokasi dan menghitung berapa persentase kata yang muncul. Kolokasi tidak hanya memiliki satu kelas kata, tetapi lebih dari satu kelas kata yang berbeda.*

*Kata kunci: kelas kata, perangkat lunak Antconc*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Collocations are defined by Herianto (2016) as pairings of lexical items in which both words contribute to meaning but are from distinct word classes and have limited semantic scope. The term "collocation" was first coined by the Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary in 2005 to describe a pattern of frequent lexical association between two terms. According to the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2008), a "collocation" is a word or phrase that works well when joined with another word.

Firth (1957) introduced the term "collocation" to characterize a combination of words that is used frequently in speech and writing. This term has since served as the basis for study into collocations and idiomatic expressions. For others, such Lewis (1993) and Nation (2001), collocation is just a word combination that happens naturally and more often than by chance. Based on this description, collocations are characterized by characteristics that are typically found together, making them acceptable to native speakers.

In contrast to earlier research, which mostly focused on classical collocations, more recent efforts have sought to explore grammatical collocations (Naderi & Barani, 2020). Nonetheless, as shown by Bahns & Eldaw (1993) lexical collocation presents difficulties for learners who are not native speakers. Specifically, it's because the words in the lexical combination can be replaced with others that have similar meanings. Veteran writers may feel insecure while using this freelancing duo because of the potential for overly simplistic phrases. As a result of this uncertainty, most authors tend to stick to relatively safe vocabulary. So the combination is poorer than that of native speakers.

COVID-19 is a newly discovered coronavirus that produces a contagious condition called coronavirus disease. Most people who contract the COVID-19 virus may experience mild to severe respiratory sickness but will eventually recover without any additional therapy (Handayani et al., 2020). Those who are older or who already suffer from preexisting diseases like diabetes, heart disease, chronic lung disease, or cancer have a higher risk of developing a life-threatening illness. The best way to stop or slow down the spread of the COVID-19 virus is to educate yourself about the virus itself, the symptoms it causes, and how it spreads (Lotfi et al., 2020). To prevent spreading germs, you should always wash your hands after using the restroom, use an alcohol-based hand massage, and keep your hands away from your face. These studies serve as an important medium for disseminating information to the scientific community (Hyland, 2011) Skill in using stock phrases and formulaic language is necessary for efficiently conveying thoughts and knowledge to readers. We examine the many types of collocational vocabulary. Research papers are the most discursive and rhetorical kind of writing, according to Afrizon et al., (2020). A lexical collection, its defining feature, serves to communicate research by interacting with the literature, issuing directives, providing context, linking ideas, guiding the reader through the text, and establishing limits. The study's overarchin objective is to characterize the collocations word class present in 204 corona-virus-related texts.

The term "corpus linguistics" is used to describe the study of language that relies on corpus data and corpus evidence to answer questions about language, such as the description of a language variety, theories of language, the process of language acquisition, and the use of language in specific contexts. Therefore, corpus linguistics is the study of assembling and analyzing corpora, which is done by corpus linguists. The field of corpus linguistics uses the term to describe a large database of real-world, real-world language samples.Table 1. Lexical Collocation Combinations

| Type | Pattern | Example |
|------|---------|---------|
| L1 | Verb + Noun Phrase/Pronoun/Prepositional Phrase | Set a record (verb +noun phrase) |
| L2 | Verb + Noun | Commit suicide |
| L3 | Noun + Verb | Bomb explode, lions roar |
| L4 | Verb + Adverb | Apologize humbly |
| L5 | Noun + Noun | A piece of advice |
| L6 | Adverb + Adjective | Completely satisfied |
| L7 | Adjectuive + Noun | Strong tea, excruciating pain |

## II. METHOD

This study begins with a comprehensive search of lexical collocations in 129 psychology journal articles, followed by the examination of various AntConc 3.5.8-searched examples of collocations. Using the AntConc software, the tokens of the collected texts will be automatically calculated. In contrast, word types are disregarded, and their presence in the token has no effect on the amount of collocations it contains. Incorrect collocations in the corpus will be disregarded since they do not fulfill the standards and research requirements. The comprehensive database ensures accurate collocations, whether they are weak, strong, or fixed, by displaying the frequency with which each word appears in each search query. After organizations have been registered, they are entered one by one into a search engine to determine if they match the collocation profile.
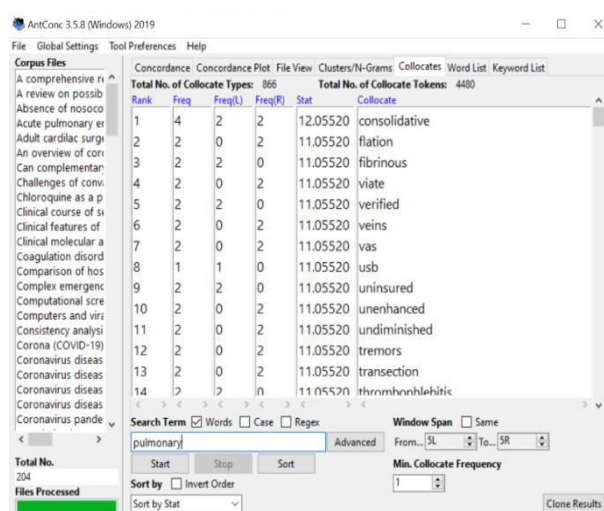
This study adopted a corpus-based comparison methodology proposed by González, A. O., & Ramos (2016) The comparison technique of data gathering involves multiple steps, including the selection of essays from psychology publications and the conversion of data into text, if necessary, prior to their analysis. The following phase entails "cleaning" the corpus by removing mistakes and superfluous information, such as citations and references, from the text transformed to raw data. The most significant stage in this research is removing terms that are not included in table 1 collocation combinations. The process involves importing the cleaned text into AntConc, a software toolbox for corpus analysis. The software counts tokens and word types before analyzing the text based on the requirements of the study. This software's wordlist tab displays the frequency of each word listed in the text and can be used to forecast phrases that contain lexical collocations. if the word "learning" occurs in the tab list, for instance. The researcher then clicks the term in the tab, at which point the software displays the matched word in the text. This is a manual process.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Collocation refers to a word combination that occurs frequently in a language, more frequently than would be expected by chance. In other terms, collocation is a statement composed of two or more words that match to a standard manner of expressing something. The following are collocations identified in 204 corona virus-related passages.

*Pulmonary*

Word collocation 'pulmonary' has 866 collocates, that are pulmonary consolidative, pulmonary flation, pulmonary fibrinous, pulmonary viate, pulmonary verified and etc. pulmonary consolidative is the highest collocation which arises 12.05520 times. And pulmonary cell is the lowest collocation which arises 0.31964 times. The following collocations are as follows;

The word collocation 'pulmonary' are formed by some word classes, that are:

| Word Collocation | Word Class |
|---|---|
| Pulmonary Consolidative | Adjective + Adjective |
| Pulmonary flation | Adjective + Noun |
| Pulmonary fibrinous | Adjective ++ Adjective |
| Pulmonary viate | Adjective + Adjective |
| Pulmonary Verified | Adjective + Verb |

*Inflammatory*

The word 'inflammatory' has 701 collocates, with the top five being inflammatory provoke, inflammatory kines, inflammatory filtration, and inflammatory underlining. Inflammatory incite is the most common word combination, occurring 13,31566 times, whereas inflammatory this occurs just 0.7558 times. The following are examples of collocations:



The word collocation 'inflammatory' are formed by some word classes, that are:

| Word Collocation | Word Class |
|---|---|
| Inflammatory incite | Adjective + Verb |
| Inflammatory kines | Adjective + Noun |
| Inflammatory filtration | Adjective + Noun |
| Inflammatory underscoring | Adjective + Verb |
| Inflammatory ulcers | Adjective + Noun |

*Complementary*

Complementary tradit, complementary phytochemicals, complementary odologies, complementary bielory, complementary comprising, and etc. are just five of the 68 collocates that make up the top 5. One of the most common pairs of words is "complementary tradit," which appears 15.27759 times, and the least common pair is "complementary of," which appears 1.25779 times. Here are some commonly used collocations:

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The word collocation 'complementary' are formed by some word classes, that are:

| Word Collocation | Word Class |
|---|---|
| Complementary tradit | Adjective + Noun |
| Complementary phytochemicals | Adjective + Noun |
| Complementary odologies | Adjective + Noun |
| Complementary bielory | Adjective + Noun |
| Complementary comprising | Adjective + Verb |

## IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the AntConc software application can search for collocations and calculate how many percentages the word occurs. Collocation does not only have one-word class, but more than one different word class.

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