

**LEXICAL COLLOCATION OF POLITICAL NEWS PUBLISHED ON
19 May 2020 – 28 May 2020 IN THE JAKARTA POST**

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ABSTRACT

Collocation is a pair of group that often used together. This research aims to describe the types of lexical collocation of political news in the jakarta post. Lexical collocation is the object of this research. The subject of this research is political news in the Jakarta Post Newspaper published on 19 May – 28 May 2020. It consists of 5 news. The researcher took all of the news about politics published on 19 May 2020 – 28 May 2020.

The result of this study found 27 lexical collocations, divided into 7 types of lexical collocation. The most dominantly is L3 adjective + noun type, the percentage shows 14 times or 51,9%, the second one is L5 noun + noun type, the percentage shows 8 times or 29,7 %, next one is L1 verb + noun/ pronoun type, the percentage show 3 times or 11,2%, then L2 verb + noun and L4 noun + verb types found 1 time or 3,8 %, both of them have same percentage. The last L6 adverb + adjective and L7 Verb + adverb type not found lexical collocation in the Jakarta Post Newspaper. Furthermore based on the findings, it can be concluded that type L3 adjective + noun is the dominant or highest percentage than all of the patterns.

Keywords: *Collocation, lexical collocation, political news*

INTRODUCTION

Reading is one of the ways to increase students' vocabulary mastery. It is one of receptive skills. It is stated by (Harmer, 2011) that receptive skills is a term used for reading and listening, skills where meaning is extracted from the discourse. By reading people can find out information from a book, internet, magazine and others. Reading activity can change people's perspective about something. One of the ways to increase English ability is reading.

English is used in many aspects of life, such as in communication, science, bussiness, entertainment, even in Journalism. One of the kinds of journalism is newspaper. Nowadays, newspaper is not only provided offline but also online by the digital media. There are many newspapers provide information in English. Unintentionally, the readers can also improve their English skill by reading newspapers.

In this era, internet has become the significant way to get information. People can look for what people need from the internet. The form of information such as news in political, economic, sport, food and others. One of the digital news which gives those kinds of information is The Jakarta Post. However, The Jakarta Post is informing the news by using English.

The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office in the Jakarta. It consists from news, sport, opinion, lifestyle and living section (Wikipedia). The jakarta post as one of big online newspaper in Indonesia, not only using bahasa but also using English in giving the information. Furthermore, it can be the way for the readers to improve their english while reading the information.

One of the themes of news in The Jakarta Post is Politics. Politics theme recently has become a hot news because of some issues in Indonesia. The issues are triggered by the change of Indonesian Condition. Such as recently

political news published in The Jakarta Post on 19 May 2020 – 28 May 2020. There are five news have been published namely : (1) 'We can turn it into an opportunity': Govt defends holding December regional elections, (2) 'It's been passed into law': Govt asks court to reject judicial review of COVID-19 Perppu, (3) Jokowi's coalition parties divided over title of omnibus bill on job creation, (4) Air Force, Navy get new chiefs of staff and (5) Concerns mount over plan to hold upcoming regional elections in December.

In understanding the content of English newspaper, the readers should understand about some aspects. One of the aspects is grammar. There are many kinds of grammar, one of them is collocation. Collocation is not an unusual linguistic phenomenon (Lubis, 2013). Without understanding the collocation, the reader may misperception about the meaning and it can affect the whole information of the news. Thus, it is important for the reader to understand collocation itself.

Based on the preliminary study, the mistake in understanding collocation is stil high. The researcher assumed to conduct a study about all types of collocation especially lexical collocation on political news published in The Jakarta Post on 19 May 2020 – 28 May 2020.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. In this research researcher would like to analyze lexical Collocation In the Jakarta Post Newspaper. (Hancock et al., 2010) State that Qualitative research is related with elaborating explanations of social phenomena. Qualitative research is a kind of research which is not designed to use the statistic procedures. According to Bogdan and Taylor in (Rahmat, 2017) a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken by people and the observed behavior called as qualitative methodology. Qualitative research served the data in the form of word, not in the form of number, graphic, statistic or other quantitative forms. In addition, Gall, Gall, & Borg in (Nassaji, 2015) says that the tools are often used to gather data observation and survey. In descriptive qualitative method is a research that describes and interprets a thing or a

situation in the form of systematic report with the data obtained from several steps of observation which is presented in tabular form.

The subject of this research is political news in the Jakarta Post Newspaper published on 19 May – 28 May 2020. It consists of 5 news with the title : (1) 'We can turn it into an opportunity': Govt defends holding December regional elections, (2) 'It's been passed into law': Govt asks court to reject judicial review of COVID-19 Perppu, (3) Jokowi's coalition parties divided over title of omnibus bill on job creation, (4) Air Force, Navy get new chiefs of staff and (5) Concerns mount over plan to hold upcoming regional elections in December. The researcher took all of the news about politics published on 19 May 2020 – 28 May 2020 to find out more types of lexical collocation.

The object of this research is lexical collocation. It is explained in the previous chapter how lexical collocation give a big role in online newspaper. Furthermore , the researcher relate it to the existing theory of lexical collocation. The population of this study are 30 Political news published on may 2020 In The Jakarta Post. The Sample in this study are 5 political news published on 19 May – 28 May 2020 In The Jakarta Post. In this study, the researcher used non-probability sampling especially purposive sampling technique. According to (Kuntjojo, 2009) purposive sampling is a sampling technique that is determined by the researcher himself or based on expert judgment. The reason for using purposive sampling in this research is because by using this technique, researcher can determine a particular sample (subject) that can provide data related to this study as mentioned earlier on the subject of the research.

The researcher utilizes some techniques to collect the data. The first is observation, through observation the researcher will observe the subject of the study by reading the carefully and taking note from the news, especially in political news. Next the researcher constructs the research problem and chooses the source of the data that will be analyzed. The last, after observing and construct the data the researcher classify and analyze the data in a table.

The researches use some ways to analyze the data, There are: 1. Identifying the data, this is the first step to analyze the data. The researcher will identifying and classifying the types of lexical collocation from observation to find

out types of lexical collocation used in news. 2. Categorizing the data, the researcher will categorize the data by making the data that were obtained in the previous step that's will make easier to categorize the data.

3. Calculating the data, after categorize the data researcher calculate the percentage of Lexical collocation used in news. 4. Reporting the result, after finish all of the steps the researcher can make conclusion.

RESUL AND DISCUSSION

Based on data analysis the researcher found 5 types of lexical collocation In The Jakarta Post especially political news.it can be categorized Verb + Noun/ pronoun (L1) ,Verb + Noun L2, Adjective + noun (L3) , Noun + Verb (L4) and Noun + Noun (L5).

Table 1.Lexical Collocaton Discovered on Political News in The Jakarta Post Newspaper.

No	LEXICAL COLLOCATONS	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7
1	Regional elections			✓				
2	Mounting concerns					✓		
3	Incumbent candidates					✓		
4	Election Day					✓		
5	Task force				✓			
6	Political campaign			✓				
7	Represent president	✓						
8	Legislative body			✓				
9	send a delegation	✓						
10	Judicial review			✓				

11	Revoking The impunity	✓						
12	Presidential candidate			✓				
13	Party leaders					✓		
14	General elections			✓				
15	Political factions			✓				
16	Government coalition					✓		
17	Presidential inauguration			✓				
18	Political party			✓				
19	New chief			✓				
20	Border areas					✓		
21	arms modernization					✓		
22	Regional elections			✓				
23	Gubernation elections			✓				
24	Delaying the elections					✓		
25	Political calculations			✓				
26	Heavy burden			✓				
27	Reject a petition		✓					

It can be concluded from the data above. The researcher found 27 lexical collocation divided into L1 verb + noun/ pronoun are two, L2 verb + noun is one, L3 adjective + noun are fourteen, L4 noun + verb is one, L5 noun + noun are eight, L6 adverb + adjective is zero, L7 Verb + adverb is zero. From the lexical collocation chart above, that is numeric result of lexical collocation in the Jakarta Post Newspaper especially political news published on 19 may - 28 may 2020.

The most dominantly is L3 adjective + noun type, the percentage shows fourteen times or fifty one,nine%, the second one is L5 noun + noun type, the percentage shows eight times or twenty nine,seven %,next one is L1 verb + noun/ pronoun type, the percentage show three times or eleven,two%, then L2 verb + noun and L4 noun + verb types found one time or three,eight %, both of them have same percentage. The last L6 adverb + adjective and L7 Verb + adverb type not found lexical collocation in the Jakarta Post Newspaper. Furthermore based on the findings, it can be concluded that type L3 adjective + noun is the dominant or highest percentage than all of the patterns.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The result of this study found 27 lexical collocations,divided into 7 types of lexical collocation. The most dominantly is L3 adjective + noun type, the percentage shows fourteen times or fifty one,nine%, the second one is L5 noun + noun type, the percentage shows 8 times or twenty nine,seven %,next one is L1 verb + noun/ pronoun type, the percentage show three times or eleven, two%, then L2 verb + noun and L4 noun + verb types found one time or three, eight %, both of them have same percentage. The last L6 adverb + adjective and L7 Verb + adverb type not found lexical collocation in the Jakarta Post Newspaper. Furthermore based on the findings, it can be concluded that type L3 adjective + noun is the dominant or highest percentage than all of the patterns.

The function of using collocation is to write down natural and more expression. The researcher gives some suggestions to many people related to this study. The first is for the reader. It can help the reader to get information and get knowledge about collocation especially to combine the word more natural. Dictionary of collocation can be used to help whether the word that can be collocated with another word because sometimes the students can not combine the word based on collocation dictionary.

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