

THE COMPARISON BETWEEN ENGLISH COLLOCATION AND MANGGARAI COLLOCATION

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the comparison between English collocation and Manggarai collocation which focuses on lexical collocations and grammatical collocations. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative research approach because it was the most suitable method in analyzing the data because the data were taken from research documents and related articles. In collecting data, the researcher used the following procedures, (1) identifying collocations in sentences, phrases and source language words, (2) identifying English translations of collocations obtained from source data, (3) identifying whether collocations in translated sentences, phrases, and the word. The results show that in the verb + noun collocation formulation, namely the word 'cut' in the Manggarai language, there are various forms of collocation depending on the subject that follows the word 'cut', for example in humans, animals, trees, and fruit. Based on the results of this study based on the percentage of data shown in the table, the researchers can conclude that the English collocation and the Manggarai language collocation have some similarities in the form of their formulation.

Keywords: *collocation; english collocation; manggarai collocation; comparison*

INTRODUCTION

Collocation is a universal phenomenon that exists in every language and has its own characteristics that differ from one language to another. Almost every language has collocations including Manggarai language, moreover English must also have collocations, for example the phrase "fast car" is not "quick car" even though

the words fast and quick have the same meaning, namely fast. In addition, Collocation is a word or phrase used or combined with other words or phrases that describe part of the cultural field or reality that is manifested by a set of lexical elements whose meanings are related, which sound true and natural to speakers of that language, but speakers of other languages may have difficulty

understanding it. Therefore, studying or analyzing the collocation of a language is very important in understanding the use in the meaning of language according to the speakers of that language, so that someone can easily catch and respond according to the concept of using collocation. Furthermore, studying collocations in a language can help in understanding the cultural areas of the people who use that language.

English has collocations, combinations of words, which include pairs of words and phrases that are commonly used in a language as well as in English. Collocations usually cannot be translated verbatim. Sometimes, collocations have more than one meaning or plural meanings. Readers and students cannot easily understand the collocation because it has an idiomatic meaning and must understand the context in which it is used. In corpus linguistics, a collocation is a series of words or terms that co-occur more often than would be expected by chance. In phraseology, a collocation is a type of compositional phraseme, meaning that it can be understood from the words that make it up. This contrasts with an idiom, where the meaning of the whole cannot be inferred from its parts, and may be completely unrelated.

According to Larson (1984: 144) Collocation as words joined together in phrases or sentences to form semantically unified expressions, (McCarthy,2008:4) Collocation means a natural combination of words; it refers to the way English words are closely associated with each other, and then

according to Hill (1999), collocation field defines difference between words of similar meaning. From the explanation above, the researchers concludes that what is meant by collocation are words that are combined in one sentence and have one word relationship with another word. Just as in English which has collocations, the Manggarai language also has collocations. There are so many examples of collocations used by the Manggarai people in their daily language, both in everyday conversation and in their culture. In this study, the researchers wanted to examine the comparison between collocation in English and collocation in Manggarai. Comparison is expressing the similarities or differences of something with something else in the form of a description. In this comparison, the researchers want to see if there are similarities and also differences in meaning for collocations in the two languages, further researchers also want to know whether the collocation formula in English is owned in the Manggarai language, for example collocation noun+verb, verb+verbs and so on.

Benson et al (1985) as cited by Martyńska (2004:3) divides kinds of collocation into two categories: lexical collocations and grammatical collocations. Grammatical collocations consist of the main word (a noun, an adjective, a verb) plus a preposition or „to+ infinitive“ or „that-clause“ and is characterized by eight basic types of collocations.

Lexical Collocations

Lexical collocations are solely made up of verbs, adjectives, nouns, and adverbs in various combinations, whereas grammatical collocations include words such as verbs, adjectives, or nouns combined with a preposition or a grammatical structure. Lexical collocations are items where two lexical words regularly and naturally occur together. Bahns (1993:1) stated that although some lexical collocations are quite direct and obvious in their meaning, others are not. Furthermore, lexical cohesion or lexical integration is a lexical relationship between parts of a discourse to get a cohesive structural harmony. The elements of lexical cohesion consist of: synonyms (equations), antonyms (opposite words), hyponyms (relationships of parts or contents), repetition (repetition), collocation (words pairing), and equivalence. (Mulyana. 2005, 28) The purpose of using these lexical aspects is to get the effect of the intensity of the meaning of language, the occurrence of information, and the beauty of other languages.

Grammatical Collocations

Grammatical collocations consist of a noun, an adjective, or a verb, plus a particle (preposition, adverb, or a grammatical structure such as an infinitive, gerund, or clause) (Bahns, 1993:57). The following are examples: at night, extends to, clever, fall for, fear it. These examples are grammatical collocations which are lexical as a single unit whose meaning is formulaic and which is highly likely to occur together.

They are sometimes idiomatic, because the meaning does not reflect the meaning of the elements, such as out of stock (to reach the end of stock, inventory) or prepared (to tolerate). However, there is something similar grammatical combinations that do not have a “strong sense of belonging” (Kennedy, 1990:224): from the outside, inside the cupboard. These prepositional phrases are considered as independent combinations.

There are several previous studies that have examined the collocation of English with other languages such as Arabic. The first research was entitled "COLLOCATION IN ENGLISH AND ARABIC: A CONTRASTIVE STUDY". This study aims to describe and compare collocations in English and Arabic by identifying the basic linguistic aspects, namely syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and textual. This study concludes that collocation exists in English and Arabic as a linguistic phenomenon and that both languages study terms from all their linguistic aspects. However, the way to describe collocation linguistically differs to some extent from one language to another. The second research, namely "THE TRANSLATION OF INDONESIAN COLLOCATION AND ITS CONCORDANCE INTO ENGLISH". The research is a documentary analysis focusing on text analysis from the novel with a purpose. The purpose of this research is to obtain factual information concerning the translation of Indonesian collocations and their concordance into English. The finding of this research is: of the collected 100 Indonesian collocations) some of them have pseudo-

concordance with the translation. There is more pseudo concordance (65%) incorporation with the real concordance (35%). Of the 100 collocations found, 52 of them have primary meaning and 48% of them have secondary meaning. Meanwhile of the collocated 100 data, those whose translation is equivalent to the collocation of the source text have amounted only to 56. Of these 56 collocations, 29 of them are translated using literal equivalent, and 27 of them are non-literal equivalent.

Based on the results of previous studies which were extraordinary, they discussed the collocation between English and Indonesian and also Arabic and English and also the translation of Indonesian collocation and its concordance into English. However, researchers still leave a void, namely examining the comparison of the collocation of English with regional languages. So to fill the void, the researchers try to examine the comparison of collocations between the two languages which focuses on lexical collocations and grammatical collocations with the title "THE COMPARISON OF ENGLISH COLLOCATION AND MANGGARAI COLLOCATION". This research aims to determine the comparison between English collocation and Manggarai collocation which focuses on lexical collocations and grammatical collocations. It can be said that it is necessary to compare the collocations of English and Manggarai so that we can see if there are similarities between the collocations of the two languages, especially in the form of word

formulation and also the meaning of the terms used.

Based on the topics mentioned above, the researchers formulated problems in the form of questions, as follows:

1. Do all collocations in English have the same meaning as Manggarai collocations?
2. Is the Manggarai language collocation if translated into English the collocation formula is still the same?
3. What is the difference between English and Manggarai collocations?

METHOD

- Research Design

Research design refers to the overall strategy used to carry out research that defines a concise and logical plan for dealing with established research questions through data collection, interpretation, analysis, and discussion. According to Nachmias and Nachmias (1976), research design is a plan that guides researchers in the process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting observations. In this study, the researchers used a qualitative descriptive research design. Descriptive qualitative research is used because this type of method is very suitable to find out the comparison between the collocation of English and the Manggarai language, whether there are similarities in the collocation of the two languages in terms of lexical and grammatical.

- Research Instrument

Research instrument is a measuring instrument used to collect

data or information in a study. One of the research instruments is the Documentation Instrument. Documentation refers to written items. This instrument allows researchers to obtain data through research on written objects, such as books, magazines, journals, diaries, artifacts, videos and so on. This instrument was developed in research with a content analysis approach. Therefore, in this study, researchers use documents as instruments such as journals, articles, and notes in searching for data related to collocations so that they can then be compared with existing data.

- Data Collection Techniques

In collecting data, the researchers used the following procedures, (1) identifying collocations in sentences, phrases and source language words, (2) identifying English translations of collocations obtained from source data, (3) identifying whether collocations in

translated sentences, phrases , and the word.

- Technique of Analyzing Data

Researchers collect data related to collocation. In this case the researchers grouped the data from related documents. The next step is to provide a complete description and analysis and compare data on collocations in English and Manggarai by showing their definitions and types of word formulations. The next step is to describe the similarities and differences between the two languages in terms of collocations, and the last step is to translate each Manggarai language collocation word into English.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The two tables below show English collocation formulas along with examples and comparisons with Manggaraian collocations in the context of grammatical collocations (Table A) and lexical collocations (Table B).

Table A (Grammatical Collocation)

| NO. | Collocation Forms | Examples | |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | English | Manggarai |
| 1 | Adjective + Noun | Bright Light, Strong Light | Tuil tana |
| 2 | Quantifier + Noun | A Beam of Light, Ray of Light | Sua sebu |
| 3 | Verb + Noun | Provide Light, Shed Light | Kawe haju, poka puar |
| 4 | Noun + Verb | Light Gleams, Light Shines | Wae teku, |

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 5 | Noun + Noun | Light Source | Wua haju |
| 6 | Preposition + Noun | By the Light of the Moon | One oto, one ember, etamai ban |
| 7 | Noun + Preposition | The Light From the Window | Haju bolomai |
| 8 | Verb + Adverb | Choose Carefully | Poka puar, babar uma, to'o gula |
| 9 | Verb + Verb | Be Free to Choose | Tiba Teing, ngo hang |
| 10 | Verb + Preposition | Choose Between Two Things | Tuke liha |
| 11 | Verb + Adjective | Make Something Safe, Keep Something Safe | Motang rua |
| 12 | Adverb + Adjective | Perfectly Safe, Environmentally Safe | Uma rana |
| 13 | Adjective + preposition | Safe From Attack | Molas neho nera |

Table B (Lexical Collocation)

| No. | Verb 'cut' in human collocation types verb + noun |
|------------|--|
| 1 | Longke wu'uk (Cut someone's hair) |
| 2 | Verb 'cut' in Animals Paki ela (Cut pork) Mbelé manuk (Cut chicken) |
| 3 | Verb 'cut' in Trees Poka haju (cut large or small upright living trees) |
| 4 | Verb 'cut' in Grass Ako woja (cut rice field) |
| 5 | Verb 'cut' in Leaves Rekut saung ndaeng (cut the cassava leaves) |

This research proves that collocation is a linguistic phenomenon that exists in English and the Manggarai language where both languages study collocation from two linguistic aspects, namely lexical and grammatical aspects. So, in the grammatical aspect, there are similarities in the word structure of the English collocation and the Manggarai language. Then the lexical aspect is also the same, namely, there is a relationship between one word in English that can create different collocations in the Manggarai language.

CONCLUSION

A collocation is a series of words or terms that co-occur more often than would be expected by chance. Based on the results of this study based on the percentage of data shown in the table above, the researcher can conclude that the English collocation and the Manggarai language collocation have some similarities in the form of their formulation. For example, the English collocation Verb + noun, (provide light) has the same collocation in the Manggarai language with the verb + noun formulation (kawe haju). Meanwhile, if this Manggarai language collocation is translated into English, the formulation of the collocation will change and will not become a collocation in the English context. On the other hand, the use of collocations in the Manggarai language is very complex

depending on the context and the use of the action we are doing.

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