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The Analysis Of Collocation In The Novel Huckleberry Finn By Mark Twain

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Abstrak

Kolokasi didefinisikan sebagai kombinasi kata yang terjadi secara teratur dan lebih sering daripada kebetulan dalam suatu bahasa. Kolokasi, dengan kata lain, adalah pernyataan yang terdiri dari dua kata atau lebih yang sesuai dengan metode khas untuk mendeskripsikan sesuatu. Banyak orang tidak menyadari bahwa sebuah kalimat atau kata adalah kolokasi. Oleh karena itu teori dari Benson et al dapat menemukan jenis dan memiliki formula untuk menemukan kolokasi. Selain itu, kolokasi akan membantu menambah kosakata pembaca. Penelitian ini dapat membantu pemahaman pembaca mengenali bagaimana jenis-jenis kolokasi. Data penelitian ini dikumpulkan dalam beberapa langkah. Novel analisis penulis berjudul *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*. Penulis menerapkan teori (Benson et al: 19-24) untuk mengetahui jenis kolokasi. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Penelitian ini menemukan 19 kolokasi gramatikal dan 20 kolokasi leksikal dalam novel berjudul *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* karya Mark Twain. Dan penelitian ini sudah menemukan jenis kolokasi yang dominan. Penelitian ini menyarankan agar peneliti selanjutnya melakukan penelitian serupa pada buku ajar kolokasi lainnya.

Kata Kunci: *Analisis wacana, Jenis Kolokasi*

Abstract

Collocation is defined as a word combination that occurs regularly and more frequently than it would by chance in a language. A collocation, in other words, is a statement made up of two or more words

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that corresponds to a typical method of describing something. Many people do not realize that a sentence or word is a collocation. Therefore the theory from Benson et al can found the type and have a formula to found collocation. Besides that, collocation will help increase the reader's vocabulary. This research can help understanding readers recognize how types of collocations. The data of this research were collected in several steps. The writer analysis novel entitled *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*. The writer applied the theory of (Benson et al: 19-24) to know types of collocations. This research was a descriptive qualitative research. This research found 19 grammatical collocations and 20 lexical collocations of Novel entitled *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain. And this research already found what the dominant types of collocation. The research suggests that the next researcher will conduct similar study in another textbook of collocation.

Keyword: *Discourse analysis, Types of Collocations*

INTRODUCTION

According to linguistic theory, a collocation is a word combination that occurs regularly and more frequently in language (Nabila, 2022). A collocation is a phrase made up of two or more words that describes how someone would say something (Hiklová, 2020). Learning collocation is a crucial component of learning a language's vocabulary since it will make our language more natural and understandable and give us more expressive options (Adel et al., 2022). Collocation is an etymological term for a word combination that occurs regularly and more frequently than it would by chance in a language (Pratiwi, 2018)

According to Sinclair (in Bui, 2021), collocation is the occurrence of two or more close together in a text; typically, there are no more than four words between the terms. Although the learners can comprehend the meaning of each word on its own, it is often still difficult for them to combine words into collocations (Murtisari et al., 2019). As a result of this collocation's rarity, many individuals pay a little attention (Popel et al., 2020). Students in universities as well as those in schools struggle to understand collocation (Carrington, 2021). As a result, in order to learn about collocation, people must work hard in their studies and seek for direct instruction. Collocation is crucial, and this lesson makes that knowledge and realization clear (Huntul et al., 2022).

So, the information provided about piques our interest in learning more about the various types of collocation (Napu, 2019). There are two categories of collocations, according to Benson et al (Ifadloh et al., 2021). grammatical collocations and lexical collocations. The writers have discovered different analyses of collocation novel Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain. And that are related to various types of collocation based on the description of collocation given above. According to Brown (in Suharsiwi & Nugroho, 2018) Vocabulary is one of the important aspects of learning a foreign language. In general, when there is a lack of vocabulary, there will be less language. The success of a language is how we can master vocabulary (Sandra, 2018). Especially when we learn languages out of habit or what we use every day. Vocabulary is one of the problems of learning English (Lismayanti & Pratama, 2019). Someone who wants to learn a foreign language always has problems in mastering vocabulary which makes learning English difficult (Kaufmann & Haans, 2021).

Some students usually have a lot of problems in mastering English words. They have limited vocabulary to understand the meaning of the collocations. This problem makes them too difficult to communicate positively or productively in English. So, from the novel entitled "The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn" by Mark Twain, the research can also improve the vocabulary for students. Based on the problem revealed or said above, the writer conducted research entitled "The Analysis of Collocation in The Novel Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain"

RESEARCH METHOD

Descriptive qualitative research was applied this study because the result would be found by observing, identifying, and analyzing collocation in the novel Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain. Qualitative research is used to record data, analyze the information through the various steps of the study, and mention approaches to documenting the accuracy or validation of data collection and analyze of the data obtained in the field, then describe in this research report in detail (Sari & Gulö, 2019). This research was be used descriptive qualitative research to applied this study because this study describes and analyzes a detailed story in narrative research content of the novel, which emphasize in the English collocations in the novel "The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain".

The data in this research was obtained from collection of sentence/word of Novel Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain (Fitria, 2018). The object of this research is the story of novel. So, this study was used novel to analyze types of collocation in the novel Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain. In this research, the writer was some ways in order to collect the data. Here are some following ways: Searching and download is the novel from many sources in form internet or book (Trainer et al., 2016). Read the novel in form of the book, Selecting the data by selecting the sentence that contains the collocation. The data of the research can emerge in various way that it sometimes makes the writer may feel overwhelmed to organize it. Due to the massive amount of data, it is fundamental for the researcher to immerse herself in one particular data and analyze it in a good structure.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data

This study was based on the descriptive qualitative. The data of this research is Novel entitled The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn. The data in this research was obtained from collection of sentence/word of Novel Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain. The object of this research is the story of novel. So, this study was us novel to analyze types of collocation in the novel Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain. The analysis collocations of novel based on the types and the formula types of collocations (Rajagukguk, 2019) This study was used applied the documentation study method to analysis collocation in novel form grammatical and lexical collocation and to found what the dominant types of collocation in the novel.

Data Analysis

This data was conducted by applied descriptive qualitative. The source of the data of this study is Novel entitled The Adventure Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain. After the data had been collected, the writer observes the sentence or word of novel Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain and then classified the types of collocation and what the dominant of collocation was founded in novel. There are 2 types collocation, such as: Grammatical Collocation and Lexical Collocation into what the dominant types of collocation in novel.

Table 1. Form of Grammatical Collocations

No.	Example of sentence English Novel Version	Example of sentence of Indonesian Novel Version	The Analysis
1.	I set down one time back in the woods (p176)	<i>Aku duduk di dalam hutan.</i>	The bold word is collocation, the word is (set) is a Verb and (in) is Preposition to describe the verb.
2.	He said it was all done by enchantment (p178)	<i>Dia bilang semua ini dilakukan dengan sihir.</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (said) is verb and (by) is Preposition to describe/to explain the verb. (Verb + Preposition)
3.	Got ready to try (p172)	<i>Bersiap untuk mencoba</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (Got) is Verb and (to try) is To Infinitive. (Verb + To Infinitive)
4.	Kind of	<i>Agak</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (kind) is Noun and (of) is preposition. (Noun + Preposition)
5.	Take him off (p189)	<i>Lepaskan dia</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (take) is verb and (off) is preposition. (Verb + Preposition)
6.	I opened my eyes and looked around (p190)	<i>Saya membuka mata dan melihat sekeliling</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (opened) is verb and (around) is preposition to explain the verb. (Verb + Preposition)
7.	I will stick to it (p200)	<i>Dan saya akan menantinya</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (stick) is verb and (to) is preposition to describe the verb. (Verb + Preposition)
8.	Always trying to get loose (p175)	<i>Selalu berusaha melepaskan diri</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (trying) is verb and (to) is preposition to describe verb. (Verb + Preposition) (Verb + Preposition)

9.	Got ready to try (172)	Bersiap untuk mencoba	The bold word is collocation and the word (got) is verb and (to try) is To Infinitive. (Verb + To Infinitive)
10.	She was going to live (p170)	<i>Dia akan hidup</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (going) is verb and (to live) is preposition to describe the verb. (Verb + Preposition)
11.	Somebody tried to get in (p.190)	<i>Ada orang yang berusaha masuk.</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (tried) is verb and (in) is preposition to describe the verb. (Verb + Preposition)
12.	Take it all around (P186)	<i>Ambil semuanya</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (take) is verb and (around) is preposition. (Verb + Preposition)
13.	He told by the truth (p169)	<i>Dia mengatakan yang sebenarnya.</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (told) is verb and (by) is Preposition to describe the verb. (Verb + Preposition)
14.	She put me in them new clothes again (p169)	<i>Dia memasukanku ke dalam baju baru lagi.</i>	The bold word is collocation and (put) is verb and (in) is preposition) to describe the verb. (Verb + Preposition)
15.	Turned in (p.225)	<i>Menenggelamkan sampan kami</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (turned) is verb and (in) is preposition to describe the verb) (Verb + Preposition)
16.	I was turned around (p.239)	<i>Saya berbalik</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (turned) is verb and (around) is prepositional to describe the verb. (Verb + Prepositional)

17.	Around all night (p.232)	<i>Sekitar sepanjang malam</i>	The bold word is collocation. So the word (around) is preposition and (night) is noun. (Preposition + Noun)
18.	I didn't think of that (p212)	<i>Saya tidak memikirkan itu.</i>	The bold is collocation and word of (think) is verb and word (of that) is preposition to describe or explain the verb. (Verb + Preposition)
19.	Still sort of sobbing (p262)	<i>Masih seperti menangis</i>	The bold word is collocation and word (still) is verb and (of) is preposition to describe the verb. (Verb + Preposition)

Grammatical collocations are composed of a dominant word of noun, adjective, verb and composed of preposition or grammatical structures (Tarigan & Stevani, 2022). The English prepositional phrase is subject to grammatical choice of the preposition at rather than other random preposition like on, in, off, of.

Table 2. Form of Lexical Collocation

No.	Example of sentence English Novel Version	Example of sentence of Indonesian Novel Version	The Analysis
1.	Pretty soon, I wanted smoke and asked the widow to let me. (p.170)	<i>Tak lama kemudian, aku ingin merokok dan aku meminta izin kepada janda itu merokok.</i>	The bold word is collocation, the word is (smoke) is a verb, and (to let me) is adverb to describe the verb. (Verb + Adverb)
2.	I set down again, a shaking all over. (p.171)	<i>Aku kembali duduk dengan sekejor tubuh gemetaran.</i>	The bold word is collocation, the word is (set) is a verb, and (again) is adverb to describe the verb. (Verb + Adverb)

3.	He told the truth, that is nothing (p.169)	<i>Tetapi sebagian besar adalah kisah nyata.</i>	The bold word is collocation, the word is (truth) is a noun, and (nothing) is noun. (Noun + Noun)
4.	I thought all is over for two or three days (p179)	<i>Aku terus memikirkannya selama dua – tiga hari.</i>	The bold word is collocation, the word is (thought) is verb, and (two or three days) is Adverb to describe/ explain the verb.
5.	I made my mark on the paper (p174)	<i>Saya membuat tanda saya diatas kertas</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (made) is Verb and (paper) is a Noun. (Verb + a Noun)
6.	I took up a book (p183)	<i>Aku mengambil sebuah buku</i>	The bold word is collocation, the word (took) is verb and (a book) is a noun. (Verb + a Noun)
7.	I opened my eyes (p190)	<i>Aku membuka mataku.</i>	The bold word is collocation, the word (opened) is verb and (eyes) is noun. (Verb + Noun)
8.	Got to find the boat (p221)	<i>Harus menemukan perahu itu.</i>	The bold word is collocation, the word (got) is verb and (boat) is noun. (Verb + Noun)
9.	Reading the books (p.235)	<i>Membaca buku</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (reading) is verb and (books) is noun. (Verb + Noun)
10.	I tell you don't get the point (p227)	<i>Saya bilang tidak mengerti maksudnya</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (tell) is verb and (point) is noun. (Verb + Noun)
11.	Listening sharp to hear it again (p.229)	<i>Mendengarkan tajam untuk mendengarnya lagi.</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (listening) is verb and (again) is Adverb to explain the verb. (Verb + Adverb)
12.	I took out after it (p231)	<i>Saya mengambil setelah itu.</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (took) is verb and (it) is Pronoun. (Verb + Pronoun)

13.	I seemed to be in the open river again (p.230)	<i>Aku pun kembali tiba di sungai yang terbuka</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (seemed) is verb and again is adverb. (Verb + Adverb)
14.	Then we talked about the money (p.238)	<i>Kemudian kami berbicara tentang uang</i>	The bold word is collocation. So, (talked) is verb and (money) is noun. (Verb + Noun)
15.	Take a cheer (p209)	<i>bersoraklah</i>	The bold is collocation and the word (Take) is Verb and (cheer) is noun. (Verb + a Noun)
16.	I don't know everybody yet (p210)	<i>Saya belum mengenal semua orang</i>	The bold is collocation and the word (know) is verb and (yet) is Adverb to describe the verb. (Verb + Adverb)
17.	I'll find you something (p210)	<i>Saya akan menemukanmu sesuatu</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (find) is verb and (something) is noun. (Verb + Noun)
18.	Reading the books (p225)	<i>Membaca buku</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (reading) is verb and (books) is Noun. (Verb + Noun)
19.	You hold still (p206)	<i>Kamu diam</i>	The bold word is collocation and the word (hold) is verb and (still) is adverb) (Verb + Adverb)
20.	He kept me with him all the time (p185)	<i>Dia menemaniku sepanjang waktu</i>	The bold word is collocation and word (kept) is verb and (time) is adverb. (Verb + Adverb)

The Percentage of Types Collocation

After analyzing the data from the Novel, the data used to calculate the formula is below:

$$P = \frac{F \times 100}{N}$$

Explanation:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of types collocation

N = Number of total types collocation.

Table 3. The Percentage of Types Collocation

No.	Category	Number of Types Collocation	Frequency
1.	Grammatical	19	48,7%
2.	Lexical	20	51,2%
3.	Total	39	99,9%

Findings

After doing the analyzing, the researcher found there are 38 data of collocation found in novel entitled "The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain". so, in answering the first problem of the study, the researcher analyzed two types of collocations found in the novel entitled "The Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain" namely: Grammatical collocation and Lexical collocation (gultom, 2021). And in answering the second problem of study, the research found the dominant types of collocation is lexical collocation. There found are 39 data in the text which grammatical in text (48,7%) and Lexical collocation in text (51,2%).

Discussion

Talked about the analysis of collocations in novel entitled The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain, it turns out that collocations can be found what types of collocation. They have types and have formulas (Muthi'ah et al., 2022). Many people are not aware of the causes of collocation because collocation is defined as a word combination that occurs regularly and more frequently than it would by chance in a language (Zaabalawi & Gould, 2017). A collocation, in other words, is a statement made up of two or more words that corresponds to a typical method of describing something (Yamagata et al., 2022). The collocation is used when we have to group some words that have interrelated meaning under the same topic (Mayangsari & Fauziati, 2022). From of the data, the writer found that 39 collocations, there are: grammatical collocations (48,7%), and lexical collocations (51,2%).

KESIMPULAN

The writer proposes some conclusion as follow:

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1. After analyzing the data, the writer found that types of collocations there are 39 collocations. Grammatical collocations is 19 (48,7%), Lexical collocations is 20 (51,2%).
2. And after analyzing types of collocation, the writer found that the dominant is Lexical collocations 20 (51,2%) in novel entitled *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain

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