

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH LEXICAL COLLOCATION FOUND IN ENGLISH NEWSPAPER

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to find out the answer of question about what the English lexical collocation found in English Newspaper, The Jakarta Post. This study was designed as a descriptive qualitative research and data of the study was described in form of qualitative description. The data was taken from the headlines of the Jakarta post newspaper which published on April 4th - 9th 2016. The sources of the data in this study were sentences and utterances that contain collocation. Human instrument was the only instrument used in collecting and analyzing the data gathered. The result of this study showed that (1) there were fourty four English lexical collocations found in the Jakarta post newspaper and (2) the meanings of English lexical collocation were fourty three had denotative meaning and one had connotative meaning.

Keywords: english lexical collocation, words meaning, the Jakarta post

INTRODUCTION

People need a medium to express their idea. The medium usually used is language. In expressing what they are thinking, they can show it in spoken or written way. Spoken language uses sound whereas written language uses letter. A theory related to these statements is from Delahunty and Garvey (2010:28), a language is set of rules unconsciously present in the mind which enable human being to present and communicate meaning by producing audible, visible, or symbols that these rules systematically relate to those meaning.

Discussing about language, English is the most dominant international language in the world. Wierzbicka (2006:3) states that English is the most important language in the world. English is spoken by a large and ever increasing

number of people. Because English is so widely spoken, it has often been referred to as a "world language". While, English is not an official language in most countries, it is currently the language most often taught as a second language around the world.

Not only mastering the four skills, an English learner as a foreign language must also understand well about language aspect and elements. As the result, many students still face many problems in mastering English. The problems are difficult to be overcome. However, one element to improve English skills is learning which words go with words - also called collocations. According to McCarthy (2008:4) states that Collocation means a natural combination of words; it refers to the way English words are closely associated with each other. A good knowledge of collocations (typical word combinations) is essential for fluent and natural-sounding English. Learning collocation is an important part of learning the vocabulary of language.

English is used in many aspects of life, like in communications, science, business, entertainment, politics, technology even in journalism. According to Niles (2007:1), journalism is a form of writing that tells people about things that really happened, but that they might not have known about already. There are three kinds of journalism. They are cyber/online journalism, electronic journalism and printed journalism (Rudin & Ibbotson, 2002:95). Newspaper is one of many examples of journalism. It can be included in online journalism, electronic journalism or printed journalism. Back to collocation, McCarthy and O'Dell (2008: 14) state that some collocations are found mainly in newspapers. In most cases they would not normally be used in everyday conversation.

The Jakarta Post is one of the newspapers in Indonesia. The readers can get more information of it. It is one of online journalisms, of course, it uses written language and the news content produced or distributed via internet. The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta. As one of big online newspaper in Indonesia, not only using Indonesia, It also uses English in delivering the information. So, it can be also one medium used by teacher of English in teaching and learning process.

Finally, the emergency of this research is to find the used of English lexical collocation in English newspaper, The Jakarta Post. Not only kinds of English Lexical Collocation, this study was also aimed to find the meaning of them.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Concept of Collocation

Collocation is a combination of word that is commonly used together. According to McCarthy and O'Dell (2008:6), a collocation is a pair or group of words that are often used together. These combinations sound natural to native speakers, but students of English have to make a special effort to learn them because they are often difficult to guess. These combinations just sound right to native speakers of English who use them all the time. On other hand, other combinations may be unnatural and just sound wrong. For example, the adjective *fast* collocates with *cars*, but not with *a glance*.

In addition, Benson et.al, (1986:252) explains that In English, as in other languages, there are many fixed, identifiable, non-idiomatic phrases and constructions, such group of words are called recurrent combination or collocation. Collocations are fixed phrases stored in the mind. Lewis (cited in Alfahadi et.al, 2014:390) says that collocation is words which are statistically much more likely to appear together than random chance suggests.

Collocations are the association of two or more lexemes (roots) recognized in and defined by their occurrence in a specific range of grammatical construction, and it is sometimes very difficult to distinguish collocation from free combination, one possible criterion being that free combination are structured on the basis of grammar (Vebinc in Kurniawan, 2009:10). Nonnative speakers cannot combine words freely because words usually have their natural combination, if they combine the words freely, their collocation usage will be wrong. If nonnative speakers can use collocation accurately, their writing and speaking will be natural and accurate. This means that the ability in using collocation is an important thing for the nonnative speakers.

Collocation is not an unusual linguistic phenomenon like idiom and phrase. According to McCarthy and O'Dell (2010: 6), idioms are group of words in a fixed order that have a meaning that cannot be guessed by knowing the meaning of the individually words. For example, *fight like cat and dog* (argue violently all the time), *hard cash* (money in form of cash, not a credit card).

English Lexical Collocation

According to Benson et.al, (1986:258), English collocation is divided into two kinds: 1) English grammatical collocation and 2) English lexical collocation. Lexical collocation consists of nouns, adjectives, verb and adverb. Grammatical collocation consists of dominant word (like a verb, a noun, or an adjective) and a preposition or grammatical structure. A lexical collocation could be made up of nouns, adjectives, verbs, or adverbs, like "*warmest regards*", "*strictly accurate*", and etc.

The difference between grammatical and lexical collocations is that the former includes a principal word that is an adjective, a verb, or a noun and a grammatical word which is usually a preposition (Benson cited in Mounya, 2010:19) whereas the latter does not include grammatical words like prepositions. Lexical collocations consist only of lexical words and they may be more difficult to learn.

According to Greenbaum (cited in Moehkardi et.al, 2002:59), the co-occurrence of two or more words in a lexical collocation has two important features. Firstly, there may be a constant collocation relationship between the two words that collocate although several words go in between them. For example, collocation *collect stamps* can be separated as *they collect stamps*, *they collect foreign stamps*, *they collect many things but chiefly stamps*.

There are seven types of lexical collocations, labeled from **L1** to **L7**, which structures are given below.

Table 1 Types of Lexical Collocations Based on Benson et.al, (1986)

Type	Patterns
L1	Verb (donating creation or activation)+ noun (pronoun or prep. phrase)
L2	Verb (meaning eradication or nullification)+ noun
L3	Adjective + noun
L4	Noun + verb
L5	Noun1 of noun2
L6	Adjective + adverb/ adverb + adjective
L7	Verb + adverb

In the other side, the most common lexical collocation types as listed by Stroh (2004:19) they are: Adjective-noun (e.g. *heavy smoker*), Noun-verb (e.g. *prices fall*), Verb -noun (e.g. *do the dishes*), Verb-Adjective (e.g. *defend something vigorously*), Adverb-verb (e.g. *half understood*).

In lexical collocation, there are fixed and loose combinations. Especially in verb + noun combination (Nattinger in Moehkardi et.al, 2002:59). The combinations are fixed in which the choice of word that collocate each other is definite. Such as *commit a murder*, or *break the law* and these combinations, *do a murder* or *damage the law* is unlikely. This fixed structure are idiomatic, however their meanings still predictable from the elements of the combination. In

comparison, loose collocations are freely combined, such as: analyze/study law. The meaning of these loose collocations can still be derived from their individual words.

The Concept of Lexical Meaning

Semiotics is a science to study a sign in human life. It is agreed as the study method in first conference, Association for semiotics studies in 1974. A sign is something that means something else for someone. In element of semiology, Roland Barthes gave models of denotation and connotation. According to Barthes (1967:90), a sign as system consisting of expression (E) on signifier, in relation (R) to content (C) on signified. Such primary system can become an element of a more comprehensive sign system. The primary sign ($E_1 - R_1 - C_1$) as denotative level becomes the expression of secondary sign system $E_2 = E_1 - R_1 - C_1$. Then in connotative level is the combination of $E_2 - R_2 - C_2$. Connotation and denotation are often described in terms of levels of representation or levels of meaning.

1. Denotative: The first order of signification is that of denotation: at this level there is a sign consisting of a signifier and a signified. Denotation is generally defined as literal or dictionary meanings of a word. The denotation of a word does not carry the associations, emotions, or attitudes that the word might have. For example the word “home” is a place where you live, the word “dog” is common animal kept by people for hunting or as a pet and then the word “dove” is a kind of pigeon.
2. Connotative: Connotation is a second-order of signification which uses the denotative sign (signifier and signified) as its signifier and attaches to it an additional signified. Connotation refers to a meaning that implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. For example the word “home” is used to suggest family, comfort and security, the word “dog” is used to suggest shamelessness or an ugly face and then the word “dove” is used to suggest peace or gentility.

The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is collaboration of four Indonesian media under the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. The first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, but it circulated with minimal advertisements and limited circulation. In 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view after a change in chief editors. It became one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and the significant increasing of circulation makes it has a circulation of about 40,000.

This newspaper also features a Sunday and Online edition, which go into detail not possible in the daily print edition. It is targeted at foreigners and

educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. It follows a broadsheet format. In the beginning, it featured an index on the front page, as well as short offbeat stories under the title "This Odd World". The lifestyle section had eight comic strips, and it used more photographs and graphics than was normal for Indonesian publications at that time. The editorials tended to be shorter than their Indonesian counterparts.

The Jakarta Post uses the inverted pyramid style of reporting, with the most important information at the beginning of the article, during the 1980s, many Indonesian papers put the lead further down. Bill Tarrant attributes this to the different writing styles in English and Indonesian, with English favoring the active voice and direct statements, while respectful Indonesian favors the passive voice and a circuitous approach.

RESEARCH METHOD

In order to collect the significant data, the writer conducted library research as a basic activity for collecting the data. Library research is a study that use library source to get information. According to Kothari (2004:7), library research has two methods. They are analysis of historical and analysis of documents. The writer used analysis of document for collecting the data because the writer analyzed the headlines of the Jakarta Post, it was one of document.

In analyzing data found in the headline of The Jakarta Post, descriptive qualitative research was used. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2009: 422), qualitative research is the research which has a purpose to investigate the quality of relationship, activities, situation of subject study, such as action, perception, motivation, behavior, etc.

Descriptive qualitative research gives priority to analyze data. In this study, the writers analyzed the words, sentences, and phrases of *The Jakarta Post* which published on April 4th – 9th 2016. The writers identified kinds of English lexical collocation in the headlines of *The Jakarta post* and *Time news of Indonesia*.

The identified data was classified based on the English lexical collocation patterns. To simplify data, the writers selected the representative of each pattern from the whole classified patterns of English lexical collocations and it was analyzed. English collocation dictionary was also used to identified kinds of English lexical collocation and made the table of each patterns and analyzed the meanings of English lexical collocation.

FINDING

Kinds of English Lexical Collocation Found in The Jakarta Post

The writers have previously identified several kinds of English lexical collocation used by The Jakarta Post headlines writers in conveying their message, idea and information. Kinds of English lexical collocations are found in The Jakarta Post headlines can be seen in the chart below:

Table 2 The Total Number of Kinds of English Lexical Collocation Found

No	Types of Lexical Collocation	Total Number
1	L1	15
2	L2	3
3	L3	15
4	L4	1
5	L5	8
6	L6	2
7	L7	3
Total number		44

Based on the table above, kinds of English lexical collocation above, it can be seen that the writer found there were 15 collocations in verb (denoting creation) collocate with noun (L1), 3 collocations in verb (meaning eradication) collocate with noun (L2), 15 collocations in adjective collocate with noun (L3), and the writer did not found collocation in noun collocate with verb. In L2, there was 1 collocation.

However, the writer found 8 collocations in noun collocate with noun (L5), 2 collocation in adjective collocate with adverb (L6) and 3 collocations in verb collocate with adverb (L7) It can be concluded that L3 is the most dominant found in the headline of the Jakarta post and Times News of Indonesia. The writer had been classified kinds of English collocations in each pattern. For meanings of the Lexical collocation found in the newspaper, the writers presented them on a chart below:

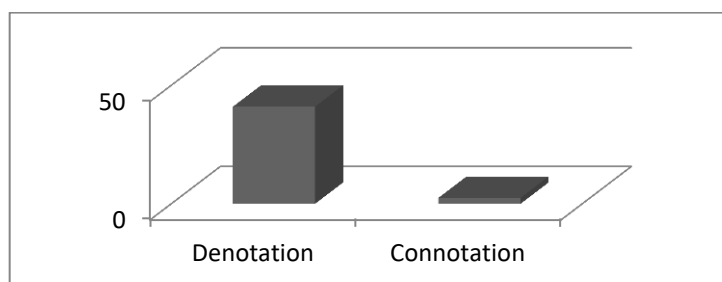


Chart. 1 The Percentage of Words Meaning in English Lexical Collocation

From the chart above, it can be seen that the words meaning of English lexical collocation were denotative and connotative. In chapter 2 the writer had explain about denotative and connotative meaning. The writer found 41 denotative meaning and only found 1 connotative meaning from the word “smooth” in English lexical collocation, it can be conclude that denotative meanings are the most dominant meaning which found in the headlines of the Jakarta post.

DISCUSSION

In this study, the writers described and elaborated English lexical collocation identified in The Jakarta Post newspaper which published on April 4th - 9th 2016.

This study identified English lexical collocation and found out the purpose of using each English lexical collocation. After identifying the words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in The Jakarta Post, the writer found out that the use of English lexical collocation has some purposes according to its usage and context (focusing on the message and information).

The writer has previously explained the kinds of English lexical collocation which the writer has signed by using capital letter L1-L7. It is used to make the research easy to be understood. Writers of the news used several kinds of English lexical collocation based on the idea and information they want to reveal and convey.

According to Benson et.al, (1986:258), there were seven kinds of English lexical collocation and has signed by using L1-L7, they are verb (denoting creation) collocate with noun (L1), verb (meaning eradication) collocate with noun (L2), adjective collocate with noun (L3), noun collocate with verb (L4), noun collocate with noun(L5), adjective collocate with adverb(L6), and verb collocate with adverb (L7).

From the identification, the writers found six kinds of English Lexical collocation in the Jakarta Post Newspaper, they were Verb (denoting creation) collocate with noun (L1), verb (meaning eradication) collocate with noun (L2), adjective collocate with noun (L3), noun collocate with noun(L5), adjective collocate with adverb(L6), and verb collocate with adverb (L7). L3 was the dominant found in the headlines of the Jakarta post.

The lexical meanings were denotative and connotative. Denotative is the dictionary meaning and connotative is the meaning which describes explicitly. From the findings of the study, there were 41 denotative meanings in English lexical collocation and the writer found only found 1 connotative meaning in English lexical collocation.

CONCLUSION

First, from the total number of English lexical collocation analyzed, the writer found there are 42 English lexical collocations in six kinds that found in the headlines of The Jakarta Post which publish on April 4th - 9th 2016. There were 14 collocations in (L1), 2 collocations in (L2), 15 collocations in (L3), 7 collocations in (L5), 1 collocation in (L6) and 2 collocations in (L7). The most dominant found is L3 (Adjective + Noun).

Second, the lexical meanings in English lexical collocation are denotative and connotative. There were 41 denotative meanings and only 1 connotative meaning. The dominant meaning which found in the headlines of the Jakarta post was denotative meaning because the object of this study was headlines of the Jakarta post, it was a factual text.

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APPENDIX

The following table shows kinds of English lexical collocation found in the Jakarta post newspaper which published on April 4th - 9th 2016.

Verb (denoting creation) + Noun (L1)

Table 1 The findings of Verb (denoting creation) + Noun (L1)

Types	Collocation	Meaning
L1 Verb (denoting creation)+Noun	1. Go on	Still going on
	2. Take action	Decide to do something
	3. Crack down	Become more severe in preventing illegal activity
	4. Expose a system	Tell the true fact about organized set of idea
	5. Paid limited tax	Give few money to the government for public service
	6. Tracking down	The process to identify something
	7. Paying taxes	Give money to the government for public services
	8. Earned significant revenues	Get the important income by working
	9. Offering service	Offer someone to getting help
	10. Conducting field work	Do a job area
	11. Uncover the truth	Discover the facts
	12. Handling a case	Controlling a set of facts
	13. Against the law	Opposing the system of rules
	14. Move against	Oppose something

L1 collocations like previously explained consist of Verb (denoting creation) + Noun combinations. The writers of *The Jakarta Post* headline also use it in their writing. The writer will prove the use of L1 in the headline. The writer found the use of L1 in 5 headlines of the Jakarta Post newspaper which published on April 4th - 9th 2016 like in these sentences below;

1. **KPK targets property king. Published on April 4th 2016**
 - a. The KPK's decision to slap a travel ban is usually followed by naming an individual a suspect in a graft case, a move only made after investigators handling a case have collected **sufficient evidence**.
 - b. That's our target. We need him (Arguan) to help the KPK **uncover the truth** about the reclamation case.
2. **Reclamation must go on: Ahok. Published on April 5th 2016**
 - a. Reclamation must **go on**: Ahok.
 - b. Ahok argued that the land reclamation project was mandated by Presidential Regulation No.52/1995 on Jakarta north coast land reclamation and therefore halting the project would be **against the law**.
3. **RI to examine Panama data. Published on April 6th 2016**
 - a. We cannot say whether or not they are valid. The motive for keeping funds abroad maybe purely business, but it's to evade tax, we will ask tax office to **take action**.
 - b. The Panama Papers come to light at a time when the government is pushing efforts to improve its tax base and **crack down** on tax evaders.
 - c. The ICIJ claims that the documents **expose a system** that enables crime, corruption and wrong doing, hidden by secretive offshore companies.
4. **Tech giants must pay taxes: Govt. Published on April 7th 2016**
 - a. Up to this point most of the tech giants have been registered as local limited companies (PT) and have only **paid limited taxes** on their employees' individual incomes.
 - b. The Finance Ministry's directorate general of taxation will conduct thorough investigations of the companies' tax-related obligation, including **tracking down** financial reports dating back five years.
 - c. We are still investigating them and if we find that they have avoided **paying taxes**, they can be summoned to court and sentenced to up to four years in prison.
 - d. Muhammad Haniv, Head of the Jakarta's special office at the directorate general of taxation, said the tax office had yet to calculate the exact potential value of taxes obtained from the tech giants, but he pointed out that they **earned significant revenues** from advertising.
 - e. Communication and information minister Rudiantara last week issued a regulation requiring all foreign over-the-top (OTT) contents providers **offering services** in the country.
5. **Ahok aide linked to bribery case. Published on April 8th 2016**
 - a. Ahok claimed that Sunny was **conducting field work** for his dissertation on Jakarta politics to be submitted to the NIU's graduate school.

- b. The **move against** Richard came just days after the antigraft body issued a travel ban for ASG owner Sugianto “Arguan” Kusuma following a revelation.

Verb (meaning eradication)+Noun (L2)

Table 2 The findings of Verb (meaning eradication) + Noun (L2)

Types	Collocation	Meaning
L2	1. Evade tax	Avoid a tax
Verb (meaning eradication)+Noun	2. Avoid paying taxes	Try not to give money to the government for public service

L2 collocations like previously explained consist of verb (meaning eradication) collocate with noun. The writer had found the finding of L2 collocation usage from her identification in The Jakarta Post headline and the writer only found two kinds of English lexical collocation in two titles of the headline, it can be seen as follow;

1. RI to examine Panama data. Published on April 6th 2016

The motive for keeping funds abroad maybe purely business, but it’s to **evade tax**; we will ask tax office to tax action.

2. Tech giants must pay taxes: Govt. Published on April 7th 2016

We should always study every trick played by people who **avoid paying taxes**.

Adjective + Noun (L3)

Table 3 The Findings of Adjective + Noun (L3)

Types	Collocation	Meaning
L3 Adjective + Noun	1. Social costs	Price of something in society
	2. General public	The people who living together in communities
	3. Reveal data	Data that allow to be seen
	4. Legal records	Written account of facts based on the law
	5. Profitable business	Work which give a useful result
	6. Low tax base	The lowest tax

7. Basic principles	The most important rule
8. Legal principles	Rule based on the law
9. Criminal cases	Situation in wrong moral
10. Property tycoon	Things successful
11. Sufficient evidence	The findings that enough
12. Civil society	Citizens of a country who living together in communities
13. Building permits	Official written paper that allows to construct something
14. Smooth the passage	Journey without any holes
15. Business tycoon	Successful job

L3 collocations which consist of adjective followed by noun are frequently used in headline.

1. KPK targets property king. Published on April 4th 2016

- a. The Corruption Eradication Commission's (KPK) investigation into massive irregularities plaguing reclamation project in Jakarta worth Rp 150 trillion (US\$ 11.4 billion) has implicated powerful **property tycoon** Sugianto "Aguan" Kusuma, with the commission slapping a travel ban on the patron of politically wired tycoon Tomy Winata the Artha Graha Group on Sunday.
- b. The KPK's decision to slap a travel ban is usually followed by naming an individual a suspect in a great case, a move only made after investigators handling a case have collected **sufficient evidence**.
- c. Resident and **civil society** group have challenged the project by bringing the case to the court for the past 20 years.

2. Reclamation must go on: Ahok. Published on April 5th 2016

- a. Critics have said that given the high environmental and **social costs** the project only benefits property developers and not the **general public**.
- b. The administration's One Stop Integrated Service Agency says it never issued any **building permits** (IMB) for any islets in the reclamation project.
- c. Podomoro's president director Ariesman Widjaja was named a suspect by the KPK on Friday, alone with Gerindra Party councilor Mohamad Sanusi, for alleged bribery with intent to **smooth the passage** of two draft bylaws on the reclamation.

3. RI to examine Panama data. Published on April 6th 2016

- a. Boy said he would have no objection to **revealing data** to the tax office if required to provide clarity over the ICIJ reports.
- b. The Panama Papers, published on Sunday, have led to the initiation of investigation by authorities around the world as they contain information from more than 11.5 million financial and **legal records** than span almost four decades, from 1977 to 2015.
- c. Garibaldi “Boy” Thohir, the CEO of coal mining giant Adaro Energy whose name is on the ICIJ database alongside other prominent figures and **business tycoon**.

4. Tech giants must pay taxes: Govt. Published on April 7th 2016

- a. The government is demanding global technology giants Google, Facebook, Twitter and Yahoo pay their proper taxes after failing to do so for years despite running **profitable business** in the country.
- b. The move is the latest in a series of efforts the governments is making the boost tax revenues and increase the nation’s **low tax base**.

5. Ahok aide linked to bribery case. Published on April 8th 2016

We will tell the Jakarta regional administration to follow the **basic principles** of reclamation.

6. Oversight of foreigners stepped up. Publish on April 9th 2016

- a. Ronny gave an assurance that despite its increased authority in law enforcement, the team would maintain and uphold **legal principles** in all of its activities.
- b. Immigration office spokesman Wely Wiguna said the number of **criminal cases** involving foreign suspects handled by the office had increased significantly over the past few years.

Noun 1+Noun 2 (L5)

Table 4 The Findings of Noun 1+Noun 2 (L5)

Types	Collocation	Meaning
	1. Income tax	Money that the people pay to the government according to how much the people earn
	2. Tax office	Building where the people pay money to the government
	3. Immigration law	The rule of the people who moving from one country to another country

L5 Noun 1+Noun 2	4. Immigration office	The building for the people who moving from one country to another country
	5. Tax revenue	Income as received by the government
	6. Law enforcement	The rule to force people obey a law
	7. Tax form	Printed paper to be filled for paid money to the government
	8. Tax reform	Improvement for money that paid to the government

L5 collocation consists of noun1 + noun2 combinations. Is occurs in the headline.

1. RI to examine Panama data. Published on April 6th 2016

- a. Finance Ministry director general of taxation Ken Dwijugiasteady said the tax office would assess the **tax form** (SPT) of individuals within the database held by the US-based ICIJ.
- b. President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo has made **tax reform** a priority of his administration and has vowed that it will hunt down tax evaders so they pay their tax obligation.

2. Tech giants must pay taxes: Govt. Published on April 7th 2016

- a. With the four companies now required by the Communications and Information Ministry to adopt permanent establishment (BUT) status, they will be subject to a range of taxes including institutional **income tax** (PPH), value added and branch profit tax.
- b. Muhammad Haniv, Head of the Jakarta’s special office at the directorate general of taxation, said the **tax office** had yet to calculate the exact potential value of taxes obtained from the tech giants, but he pointed out that they earned significant revenues from advertising.
- c. The move is the latest in a series of efforts the governments is making the boost **tax revenues** and increase the nation’s low tax base.

3. Oversight of foreigners stepped up. Publish on April 9th 2016

- a. Coordination among ministries conducted by the PORA team has long been mandated in Article 69 of the **immigration law**.
- b. The team will also operate at 33 regional office and 125 **immigration office** nationwide, which will engage and cooperate with officials down to sub-district level to monitor local foreign residents.

- c. Ronny gave an assurance that despite its increased authority in **law enforcement**, the team would maintain and uphold legal principles in all of its activities.

Adjective + adverb/Adverb + Adjective (L6)

Table 5 The Finding of Adjective + adverb/Adverb + Adjective (L6)

Types	Collocation	Meaning
L6		
Adjective + adverb/ Adverb + adjective	1. Massive irregularities	Against the normal rule extremely large

L6 collocation consists of adjective + adverb/adverb + adjective. The meaning of most adverbs in this combination is “very” There are many reasons for using it. It depends on the headline writer’s idea.

KPK targets property king. Published on April 4th 2016

The Corruption Eradication Commission’s (KPK) investigation into **massive irregularities** plaguing reclamation project in Jakarta worth Rp 150 trillion (US\$ 11.4 billion).

Verb + Adverb (L7)

Table 6 The Findings of Verb + Adverb (L7)

Types	Collocation	Meaning
	1. Already identified	Something had been prove
L7		
Verb + Adverb	2. Increased significantly	The important things more greater

L7 collocation consists of verb collocate with adverb. The headline writers tend to use it to show something/argument.

1. RI to examine Panama data. Published on April 6th 2016

However, they may not keep their money in those countries and instead keep the funds in banks else-where, which the government has **already identified**”.

2. Oversight of foreigners stepped up. Publish on April 9th 2016

Immigration office spokesman Wely Wiguna said the number of criminal cases involving foreign suspects handled by the office had **increased significantly** over the past few years.