Corpus Based Study of Verb Collocations in Senior High School Textbooks by Indonesian Government

Heri Samudra[1], Egi Dwi Putra[2], Ikmi Nur Oktavianti[3]

[1,2,3]Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia

herisamudra1996@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to analyze most 20 frequencies of verb collocations in three series textbooks of senior high school. Descriptive quantitative research is one of the approach that used by the researcher because this study only focus on analyzing the frequencies, and it is one of the approach that suitable to conduct the study. The result of data indicates that the most of 20 frequencies are got by to verb such as verb go and read which have the percentage are 0,37 and 0,25, and the lowest verb are clean and cook which have percentage 0,04 and 0,0. In terms of types of collocation: verb + noun records the highest frequency of occurrences (340/MI 7.50); followed by verb + adverb (170/MI594) and noun + verb (153/MI6.67). The lexical verbs that are overused are: read, write, think listen, learn, and clean. The reason why six lexical verbs are overused because those of verbs often use the textbooks in English in the instructions. The implication of the study. Teaching – teachers have to teach collocations, provide examples of collocations used by native speakers, and Material developers-refer to native speaker corpora when designing and developing textbooks-include different types lexical collocations in a various text types.

I. Introduction

In English language teaching context, there are many ways EFL students acquire English language proficiency likes through collocations tools as the bridge for EFL students to increase language proficiency effectively, but Jiang (2009) and Laifer (2005) the existential of collocation are considered as the things which are not important for EFL students. Means that the EFL students still ignore about the collocations materials .that are in the textbooks Therefore, currently, collocation become serious problem for the EFL students when they are learning English, the EFL students still do not know the rules on using the right collocation. Collocations are a group of words which are occurring together more than two words. Collocations can be defined the syntagmatic relationship among words which co-occur. According to Hill (2000) collocation is the word combination that can be predicted. Furthermore Lewis (2000) states that a collocation is the way in which words naturally co-occur rather than how they are put together.

Benson & Lewis (1997) stated that lexical collocations are divided to be several pattern such as Noun + verb, Verb+ noun, adverb + verbs, Verbs + adjective, noun + noun, verb + adverb, but in this study only focus on three patterns such as verb + noun, noun + verb and verb + adverb. The reason why only focus on analyzing those of patterns because those of patterns have a strong frequency in the corpus. Biber and Quirk (2012) stated that Corpus is one of a big collection of spoken and written texts that occur

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naturally, and it has become a trends in language teaching to use corpus data for EFL students who do not have exposure to target language as native speaker. McCarthy (2004) stated that Corpus linguistics is the collection of written and spoken language which consist of many sources such as textbooks, newspaper, and magazine. Refer to the textbooks are one of the object of the study because the researcher is interested in knowing how often the verb collocation appeared in the textbooks., and The researcher wants to know whether the textbooks display the right material and contain suitable materials for English language learning. Language is defined as a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires through a system of voluntarily produced symbols, according to (Syahrin, 2018) First and foremost, language is an auditory representational system of symbols. Language maintenance is cumpolsory responsibility of the users of the language (Ramlan, 2018). Language affects the thought and behaviour of human beings. The attitude of a person speaking more than one language is not the same as others who speak just one language (Akinwamide, 2018). Language is an arrangement of arbitrary symbols possessing an agreed upon significance within a community; furthermore, these symbols can be used and understood independent of immediate contexts, and they are connected in regular ways (Ramlan, 2018).

This study also uses a corpus become a references to compare data which are acquire in the textbooks. Corpus of contemporary American English (COCA) and British national corpus (BNC) are the tools as guidance to compare data which are in the textbooks. Corpus of Contemporary America (COCA) is one of the biggest English corpus and it has a significantly superiority. Through the tool of his corpus, the user can access freely and easily, then this corpus provides the biggest data that the user can be used. To become references. Or guidance (Yusu. 2014). Furthermore, British National Corpus (BNC) is one of the tools of corpus linguistics that provide a big data. In 1980 and 1999. There are 5,5 million words that the first published by British National Corpus (BNC) which source are from newspaper, magazine, textbook, and journal article (Baker, Hardie, & Mcenery, 2006).

Textbook is one of the important element as guidance for teacher and student on carrying out the learning process in the classroom. According to Nunan (2003: 226) defines textbooks as the tools that are published in the educational sector, and they are used by the students which focus on developing all of skills in English such as speaking, listening, writing and reading.. Followed by collocations here means that the combination of word that occur together. Collocation is the term used to describe a group of words which occur repeatedly in a language. the combination of words will construct to become a grammatical or lexical meaning (Carter 2012:62) Types of collocation Grammatical collocation-combination word usually appear with preposition, to infinitive and clause lexical collocation-combinations word usually appear in parallel meaning, and no need a preposition in combination word

Collocations are one of the studies that have become a large issue in linguistics study. One of the branches of linguistics is divided into several parts such as semantic, linguistics corpus, morphosyntax, and lexicography. Collocation is the term from initialy used by firth to detone the habitual co-occurence of lexical items as the syntagmatyc level. In other statement, stated by Natniger said that Collocation as habitual association of words that co-occure with mutual expectancy. Palmer 1933, as cited in Nation. 2022, p) stated that collocation as strings of words which should be learned by EFL or is best or most conveniently learned as an integral whole or independent entity, rather than by the process of piecing together their component parts. Furthermore, collocations have transformed to become phrases constructed using rules of syntax, and idioms, since failed in middle

continuum which allow little or no variation in form and whose meaning cannot be determined by the literal meanings of the individual words (Howarth, 1998; Nattinger & DeCarrico, (1997). Following Benson, Benson, and Ilson (1997), argued that collocations to be "fixed, identifiable, non-idiomatic phrases and constructions" (p. xv), such as consist of and commit murder: the verb consist takes the preposition of and the expected verb used with murder is commit. As much as collocations are a problem for ESL/EFL learners in writing and speaking (Howarth, 1998).

Benson (1985) Defined collocation as the combination of word that co-occure together, but in the other side, collocation also have two types, so here Benson (1985) classified collocations become two types such as grammatical collocation and lexical collocation. On grammatical collocation context, There are a lot of pattern word that dominantly appear in Grammarly such as verb + noun, adjective + noun, Grammatical words also usually appear the form of preposition. The majority patterns on grammatical collocation here are verb + preposition, noun + preposition. And adjective + preposition. However in the Lexical case. Benson (1985) indicated that what are difference between grammatical collocation and lexical collocation, in fact. The lexical collocation was made from the word that has parallel meaning, and lexical collocations are not prioritize a dominant word. The lexical collocations do not also contains about preposition word, but the pattern word on lexical collocation such as adjective + noun, verb + noun, and collocate noun + verbs.

II. Research Method

This researcher here used descriptive quantitative research. Descriptive quantitative research is one of the approach that exposure the numerical of data. The researcher used this methodology because it is based on the objective the research that the researcher aims to analyze the frequencies of 20 verbs in senior high school textbook, after analyzing the frequencies of 20 verbs in senior high school textbooks, so the researcher compare the 20 verb collocation with both of corpora such as Contemporary corpus of America and British national corpus. The descriptive method is a method used to explain, analyze and classify something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaire, observation, and text (Fraenkel, 2008). English Textbook Corpus: Corpus data are from three series textbooks from grade X to XII in senior high school in Indonesia (58992 tokens).

2.1 Source of Data

Sources of data are taken from three series textbooks in senior high school from grade X to grade XII. The researcher took three series textbooks because in this study, the method to analyze the collocations that are in the textbooks used a corpus, so it is not probably things if the researcher used one textbooks to transform data become a corpus. Therefore the three series textbook supports to acquire more data into corpus.

2.2 Analyze The Parameter of Lexical Collocation

As known that the collocations are classified to become two types such as grammatical collocation and lexical collocation (Benson and Luis 1997). Both of the types of collocation certainly have different meaning. One of the things that make them different are grammatical collocation usually contain the preposition, infinitive and clause. However lexical collocation does not contain the preposition, infinitive and clause (Benson. 2010). The researcher makes the parameter to analyze the collocation pattern. Such as on verb + noun, verb + adverb and noun + verb. The lexical collocation on verb + noun, verb +

adverb, and noun + verb are interested in analyzing because among those of pattern have the high combination frequencies than other word class the researcher will share the types of lexical verbs that analyzed by the researcher as follows:

Table 1. Collocation Pattern and the Example (Benson. 2010)

No	Types	The example of verb collocations
1	Verb + noun	Take a look, bring a bag
2	Noun + verb	Economic boomed
3	Verb + adverb	Appreciate sincerely

2.3 Control Corpora
a. COCA (*Corpus of Contemporary American English)*

In this research. The researcher use both of corpora as the tools to compare the frequencies of collocation. Both of corpora that the researcher means as Contemporary of corpus America (COCA) and British National corpus (BNC). Corpus of Contemporary America (COCA) is one of the biggest English corpus and it has a significantly superiority. Through the tool of his corpus, the user can access freely and easily, then this corpus provides the biggest data that the user can be used. To become references. Or guidance (Yusu. 2014). Based on the explanation above that indicate that contemporary of corpus America is a deserve to become the guidance or refence. Particularly for the researcher, teacher and students. Therefore, because of COCA here has a big data and deserve to become a refence and guidance for research. The researcher interested to investigate deeply about this tool of corpus and after that the researcher here not only investigate, but comparing also data which are in textbook corpus

b. BNC *(British National Corpus)*

Not only contemporary of corpus America (COCA) that become exist in corpus tool, but British national corpus here gives good dedication in Corpus study. British National Corpus (BNC) is one of the tools of corpus linguistics that provide a big data. In 1980 and 1999. There are 5,5 million words that the first published by British National Corpus (BNC) which source are from newspaper, magazine, textbook, and journal article (Baker, Hardie, & Mcenery, 2006). Then based on the website of English-Corpora: BNC. Currently BNC has more than one hundred million words as a corpus data which are become guidance for the language researcher. The tool of corpus can access in Web of BNC. According to Lehmann (2000) BNC's web is one of the platform which is base web that can be used to take data such as lexical, grammatical, and textual from BNC

2.4 Technique to Collect Data

There are several ways how to collect data of this study as follows 1 (Convert textbooks from pdf to word doc.2) Data cleaning: remove images, numbers and links, 3) Store data in a folder 4). Administer wordlist analysis to generate the tokens (number of words) of ETC.

2.4 Analyze the Paramater of Collocation Pattern

The researcher makes the parameter to analyze the collocation pattern. Such as on verb + noun, verb + adverb and noun + verb. The lexical collocation on verb + noun, verb + adverb, and noun + verb are interested in analyzing because among those of pattern have the high combination frequencies than other word class the researcher will share the types of lexical verbs that analyzed by the researcher as follows:

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2.5 Data Analysis Procedure

Data Analysis Procedures In this research, the procedure or technique that is used in analising the data is as follows: (1). I. Administer Wordlist Analysis to generate the wordlist, II. Extract 20 most frequently used lexical verbs from the wordlist (2I . Administer collocation analysis of the 20 lexical verbs using Graphcoll tool, II . Obtain to frequency and MI value of collocations for each lexical verb., III . Generate concordances of each lexical verb to analyze the if the collocations are appropriate (3)I . Analyze frequency of collocations of the 20 verbs for BNC and COCA. Analysis was conducted on the respective corpus platform, II. Normalize frequencies to 1000 for ETC, BNC and COCA in preparation for comparative analysis. III. Analyze use, underuse and overuse of verb collocation in ETC in comparison to BNC and COCA.

III. Discussion

3.1 To Analyze Types and Frequencies of Lexical Verb Collocations in the Senior High School Textbooks

The researcher ran the textbook corpus using the Word tool in Lansbox and generated the wordlist. From the wordlist the researcher extracted 20 most frequently used lexical verbs. Table 3.1 summarises the findings

Table 3. 20 most Frequently Used Lexical Verbs in The Textbooks Corpus

No	Types	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Go*	306	0,51
2	Read*	146	0,25
3	Make*	128	0,27
4	Write*	124	0,21
5	Work*	116	0,19
6	Think*	113	0,19
7	find*	108	0,18
8	Look*	84	0,14
9	Get*	83	0,14
10	Listen*	82	0,13
11	Give*	81	0,13
12	Take*	75	0,12
13	Come*	56	0,09
14	call*	52	0,08
15	Learn*	51	0,08
16	Meet*	41	0,06
17	Understand*	33	0.05
18	Bring*	27	0,04

| 19 | Clean* | 25 | 0,04 |
| 20 | Cook* | 15 | 0,02 |

The table 3 above lists the 20 most frequently frequencies on lexical verbs in the textbooks corpus. The lexical verbs are ranked from the highest (306) to the lowest (15) frequencies. The verb *go* ranks first in the list with 0.51% and the lowest frequencies verb are, verb clean (0,04), *and cook (*0,02). The verb of go above indicates that verb which has highest frequency, it means that that verb often used in language instruction in the textbooks.

3.2 To Determine the Verbs + Noun, Noun + Verb and Verb + Adverb Collocation of the 20 Most Frequently Used Lexical Verbs in the Senior High School Textbooks

item	verb + noun		Noun + verb		verb + adverb		Total Freq	MI
	Freq	MI	Freq	MI	Freq	Mi		
Go	20	9,49	0	0	77	8,49	122	5,99
Read	58	5,58	17	7,79	47	7,73	122	7,83

The Concordances of verb Go ”

	Node	
fishing Santi, fishing? Are you going to	Go	*fishing* in the river near your house
your house? Bayu, No. We plan to	Go	*fishing* in a lake near with my uncle's
I would rather stay at home than	Go	*fishing*. Bayu.. What about you, Rini?
it's good idea! Or will you	Go	*fishing* with me and my dad? Santi
my dad and I are going to	Go	*fishing* 1: would like
Rahmi: By the way. I'v got to	Go	*Now*. Have a nice day

Concordance of verb Rad”

	Node	
me, it, they, we, she, him us	read	the following sentences
I, it, you, she, he, we, they	read	the following sentences. Pay attention to the
me, us, him, her, them, you, it	read	the following the attention
noun, your, her, his, our, their, its	read	the following sentences
write at least two sentencs Task 1	read	the dialog silently
listen and	read	the dialog . Listen to your teacher
READINGS	read	the following text
we use the question from	read	again the dialog among Rini, Bayu
I usually go to library	read	again the biography
yor teacher will	read	again the scrift of news

In terms of types of collocation: **verb + noun** records the highest frequency of occurrences (340/MI 7.50); followed by **verb + adverb** (170/MI594) and **noun + verb**

(153/MI6.67), In terms frequency of collocations of lexical verbs: the highest **read**- the verb is mostly used in giving instructions to students e.g. *read the dialogue, read the following sentence*, Collocations are also found in dialogues (show how collocations are used in spoken language).

3.3 To Determine the Use, Underuse and Overuse of the Lexical Verb + Noun, Noun + Verb And Verb + Adverb Collocations in the Senior High School when Compared to with the Contemporary of American Corpus (COCA) and British National Corpus (BNC)

Lexical Verb	ETC		BNC		COCA	
	Raw Freq	Normalised (1,000)	Raw Freq	Normalised (1,000)	Raw Freq	Normalised (1,000)
Read	122	2,07	741	0,01	14484	0.04
Write	52	0,88	990	0.01	12802	0.03
Think	40	0.68	1066	0.01	24856	0.06
Listen	49	0.83	32	0.00	407	0.00
Learn	38	0.64	737	0.01	12052	0.03
Clean	46	0.78	825	0.01	17944	0.01

ETC **use** more collocations for all 20 lexical verbs, the normalized value of collocations in ETC is **11,24 per 1000 words**, while BNC & COCA recorded 0.64 and 1.65 per 1000 words respectively, The lexical verbs that are **overused** are: *read, write, think listen, learn,* and *clean*. The reason why six lexical verbs are overused because those of verbs often use the textbooks in English in the instructions.

V. Conclusion

The study can be concluded that There is high frequency of collocations in the textbooks, They are mostly related to giving instructions to students/readers and found in dialogues (provide collocations for everyday speaking situations), However, in comparison to native speaker corpora the collocations appear to be overused. Then the implication of the study for teachers should teach about the collocations that are in the textbooks as the example collocations that used by the native speaker, and the material developers also developers-refer to native speaker corpora when designing and developing textbooks-include different types lexical collocations in a various text types.

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