

**THE ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL COLLOCATION IN  
RAINBOW TROOPS NOVEL WRITTEN BY ANDREA  
HIRATA 2009 TRANSLATED BY ANGIE KILBANE**



**A Thesis**

*Submitted to the English Educational Department of State Islamic  
University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan as a  
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Graduate Degree of  
Education (S.Pd.) in English Department*

**Written By:**

**ELVI DEWINA HARAHAAP**

**Reg. No. 18 203 00069**

**ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT**

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY  
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

**2023**

**THE ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL COLLOCATION IN  
RAINBOW TROOPS NOVEL WRITTEN BY ANDREA  
HIRATA 2009 TRANSLATED BY ANGIE KILBANE**



**A Thesis**

*Submitted to the English Educational Department of State Islamic  
University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan as a  
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Graduate Degree of  
Education (S.Pd.) in English Department*

**Written By:**

**ELVI DEWINA HARAHAHAP**

**Reg. No. 18 203 00069**

**ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT**

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY  
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

**2023**

**THE ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL COLLOCATION IN  
RAINBOW TROOPS NOVEL WRITTEN BY ANDREA  
HIRATA 2009 TRANSLATED BY ANGIE KILBANE**



**A Thesis**

*Submitted to the English Educational Department of State Islamic  
University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan as a  
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Graduate Degree of  
Education (S.Pd.) in English Department*

**Written By:**

**ELVI DEWINA HARAHAP**  
Reg. No. 18 203 00069



**Advisor I**

**Dr. Eka Sustri Harida, M.Pd.**  
NIP. 19750917 200312 2 002

**Advisor II**

**Sri Rahmadhani Siregar, M.Pd.**  
NIDN. 2006058602

**ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT**

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY  
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

**2023**

## LETTER OF AGREEMENT

Term : Thesis  
a.n. Elvi Dewina Harahap

Padangsidimpuan, 22 June 2023  
To: Dean Tarbiyah and Teacher  
Training Faculty  
In-  
Padangsidimpuan

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullah wabarakatuh

After reading, studying, and giving advice for necessary revision on the thesis belongs to **Elvi Dewina Harahap**, entitled "*The Analysis of Lexical Collocation in Rainbow Troops Novel Written by Andrea Hirata 2009 Translated by Angie Kilbane*". we assumed that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the assignments and fulfill the requirements for graduate degree of Education (S.Pd) in English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in State Islamic University of Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan.

Therefore, we hope that the thesis will be examined by the Thesis examiner team of English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in State Islamic University of Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan. Thank you.

Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullah wabarakatuh

ADVISOR I



**Dr. Eka Sustri Harida M.Pd.**  
**NIP. 19750917 200312 2 002**

ADVISOR II



**Sri Rahmadhani Siregar, M.Pd.**  
**NIDN. 2006058602**

## DECLARATION OF THESIS COMPLETION

The name who signed here:

Name : Elvi Dewina Harahap

Reg. Number : 18 203 00069

Faculty/Department : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/TBI

The Tittle : **The Analysis of Lexical Collocation in Rainbow Troops Novel Written by Andrea Hirata 2009 Translated by Angie Kilbane**

Declaring to arrange own thesis without asking for illegal help from the other side except the guiding of advisors' team and without plagiarism along with the students' ethic code of UIN Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan in article 14 subsections 2.

I did this declaration truthfully, if there was a deviation and incorrect of my declaration later on, I resigned to get the punishment as what had involved in students' ethic code of UIN Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan in article 19 subsections 4 that was about dispossession of academic disrespectfully and other punishment regarding norms and legal law.

Padangsidimpuan, 22 June 2023



**Elvi Dewina Harahap**

**Reg. Numb. 18 203 00069**

## APPROVAL STATEMENT FOR PUBLICATION

As Academic Civity of the State Islamic University of Syekh Ali Hasan Hamad Addary Padangsidimpuan, the name who signed here:

Name : Elvi Dewina Harahap Windy Putriani Sihombing  
Registration Number : 18 203 00069  
Faculty/Department : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/TBI  
Kind : Thesis

To develop science and knowledge, I hereby declare that I present to the State Islamic University of Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan Non Exclusive Royalty Right on my thesis with entitled: **“The Analysis of Lexical Collocation in Rainbow Troops Novel Written by Andrea Hirata 2009 Translated by Angie Kilbane”** with all the sets of equipment (if needed). Based on the this Non-Exclusive Royalty Right, UIN Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan has the right to save, to format, to organize in data base form, keep and publish my thesis as far as I am determined as writer and own of its creative right.

Based on the statement above all, this statement is made truthfully to be used properly.

Padangsidimpuan, 22 June 2023  
The Signed



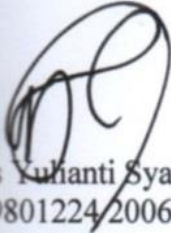
**Elvi Dewina Harahap**  
**Reg. Num. 18 203 00069**

## EXAMINERS

### SCHOLAR MUNAQOSYAH EXAMINATION

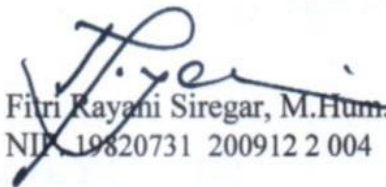
Name : Elvi Dewina Harahap  
Registration Number : 19 203 00069  
Faculty/Department : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/ TBI  
The Tittle of Thesis : **THE ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL COLLOCATION IN RAINBOW TROOPS NOVEL WRITTEN BY ANDREA HIRATA 2009 TRANSLATED BY ANGIE KILBANE**

Chief,



Dr. Lis Yulianti Syafrida Siregar, S.Psi., M.A.  
NIP 19801224 200604 2 001

Secretary,



Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum.  
NIP. 19820731 200912 2 004

Members,



Dr. Lis Yulianti Syafrida Siregar, S.Psi., M.A.  
NIP 19801224 200604 2 001



Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum.  
NIP. 19820731 200912 2 004



Sri Rahmadhani Siregar M.Pd.  
NIDN. 2006058602



Sokhira Linda Vinde Rambe M.Pd.  
NIP. 19851010 201903 2 007

Proposed:

Place : Padangsidempuan  
Date : July, 20<sup>th</sup> 2023  
Time : 08.30 WIB until finish  
Result/Mark : 81.25 (A)  
IPK : 3.64  
Predicate : Pujian



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI  
SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY  
PADANGSIDIMPUAN  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN  
Alamat: Jl. H.T. Rizal Nurdin Km. 4,5 Telp. (0634) 22080  
Sihitang 22733 Padangsidempuan

## LEGALIZATION

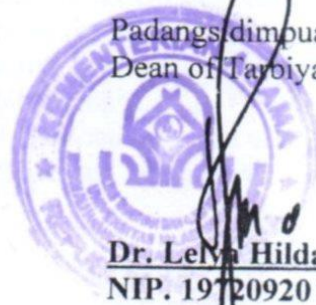
**Thesis** : The Analysis of Lexical Collocation in Rainbow Troops Novel  
Written by Andrea Hirata 2009 Translated by Angie Kilbane

**Written By** : Elvi Dewina Harahap

**Reg.No** : 18 203 00069

**Faculty/Department** : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/TBI

The Thesis had been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the Requirement  
for Graduate Degree of Education (S.Pd.)



Padangsidempuan, 25 Juni 2023  
Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Faculty

**Dr. Lely Hilda, M.Si.**  
NIP. 19720920 200003 2 002



## ABSTRACT

**Name** : Elvi Dewina Harahap  
**Reg. Number** : 1820300069  
**Department** : English Education  
**Title of Thesis** : **The Analysis of Lexical Collocation in Rainbow Troops novel Written by Andrea Hirata 2009 Translated by Angie Kilbane**

This research focused on lexical collocation in the novel *Rainbow Troops*, translated by Angie Kilbane. By understanding this, readers would be easy to understand and comprehending the meaning and grasping numerous vocabulary related to lexical collocation in the novel. The research aims to answer the following problem formulations: 1) What types of lexical collocations are found in *Rainbow Troops* Written by Andrea Hirata, translated by Angie Kilbane? 2) What are the dominant types of lexical collocation applied in the novel *Rainbow Troops* Written by Andrea Hirata, translated by Angie Kilbane? The objectives of this research are 1) to identify the types of lexical collocation in the novel *Rainbow Troops* by Andrea Hirata, translated by Angie Kilbane, and to investigate which types are the most dominant. 2) This research employed qualitative library research. The subject of the research was the novel *Rainbow Troops* by Andrea Hirata, translated by Angie Kilbane, while the object of the research was lexical collocation in the novel. Several procedures were followed in data collection, including reading the novel, creating a list of lexical collocation data along with their types, and organizing them in a table. Data analysis was conducted in seven stages: collection, identification, confirmation, classification, coding, categorization, and analysis. The research findings revealed six types of lexical collocation in the novel. A total of 164 lexical collocations were found across these six types. The most dominant type of lexical collocation in the novel was adjective + noun, comprising 63 collocations. Other types included adverb + adjective (18 collocations), noun + noun (32 collocations), noun + verb (8 collocations), verb + noun (23 collocations), and verb + adverb or adverb + verb (20 collocations). So, collocation which existed in the novel.

**Key words:** *Collocation, Novel, Rainbow Troops*

## ABSTRAK

**Nama** : Elvi Dewina Harahap  
**NIM** : 1820300069  
**Jurusan** : Tadris Bahasa Inggris  
**Judul** : Analisis Leksikal Kolokasi dalam novel *Rainbow Troops* oleh Andrea Hirata 2009 diterjemahkan oleh Angie Kilbane

Penelitian ini berfokus pada menganalisis kolokasi (sanding kata) leksikal dalam novel *Rainbow Troops* oleh Andrea Hirata yang diterjemahkan oleh Angie Kilbane. Dengan mengetahui itu, para pembaca akan lebih mudah mengerti makna dan memahami banyak kosa kata tentang kolokasi leksikal dari novel. Rumusan masalah yang harus dijawab dalam penelitian ini adalah: 1) Apa saja jenis-jenis kolokasi leksikal yang ditemukan dalam novel *Rainbow Troop* oleh Andrea Hirata terjemahan Angie Kilbane? 2) Apa jenis kolokasi leksikal yang paling dominan yang diterapkan dalam novel *Rainbow Troops* oleh Andrea Hirata terjemahan Angie Kilbane? Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis kolokasi leksikal dalam novel *Rainbow Troops* oleh Andrea Hirata dan untuk menyelidiki jenis mana yang paling dominan yang ditemukan dalam novel *Rainbow Troops* oleh Andrea Hirata yang diterjemahkan oleh Angie Kilbane. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan penelitian kepustakaan kualitatif. Subjek dari penelitian ini adalah novel *Rainbow Troops* oleh Andrea Hirata yang diterjemahkan oleh Angie Kilbane, sedangkan objek dari penelitian ini adalah kolokasi leksikal di dalam novel. Penelitian ini telah mengikuti beberapa prosedur dalam mengoleksi data: peneliti membaca novel, membuat daftar data dari kolokasi leksikal serta jenis-jenisnya dan menyusun dalam tabel semua jenis kolokasi leksikal yang ditemukan di dalam novel. Analisis data terbagi menjadi 7 tingkat: mengoleksi, mengidentifikasi, mengkonfirmasi, mengklasifikasikan, mengkode, mengkategorikan, dan menganalisis. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan ada 6 jenis kolokasi leksikal di dalam novel. Jumlah kolokasi yang ditemukan dalam 6 jenis ada 164 kolokasi leksikal. Jenis kolokasi leksikal yang paling dominan yang ditemukan dalam novel adalah adjective + noun = 63 kolokasi. Sedangkan adverb + adjective = 18 kolokasi, noun + noun = 32 kolokasi, noun + verb = 8 kolokasi, verb + noun = 23 kolokasi, dan verb + adverb or adverb + verb = 20, yang ada dalam novel.

Kata kunci: Kolokasi, Novel, *Rainbow Troops*.

## ملخص

الاس : إلفي ديويينا هاراهاب  
الرقم الجامعي : ١٨٢٠٣٠٠٠٦٩  
التخصص : تدريس اللغة الإنجليزية  
العنوان : تحليل الإدراك اللغوي المشترك في رواية "فرقة قوس قزح" التأليف أندريا هيراتا  
٢٠٠٩ المترجمة بواسطة أنجي كيلباني

تركز هذه الدراسة على تحليل الارتباط اللغوي (تجانس الكلمات) اللغوي في رواية "فصول قوس قزح" لأندريا هيراتا، المترجمة من قبل أنجي كيلبان. عندما يتعرف القراء على ذلك، سيكون من الأسهل عليهم فهم المعنى وفهم العديد من المصطلحات المتعلقة بالارتباط اللغوي في الرواية. تشكل مشكلة البحث التي يجب الإجابة عليها في هذه الدراسة ما يلي: (١) ما هي أنواع الارتباط اللغوي التي تم العثور عليها في رواية "فصول قوس قزح" لأندريا هيراتا بترجمة أنجي كيلبان؟ (٢) ما هي أنواع الارتباط اللغوي الأكثر سيطرة التي تم تطبيقها في رواية "فصول قوس قزح" لأندريا هيراتا بترجمة أنجي كيلبان؟ يهدف هذا البحث إلى معرفة أنواع الارتباط اللغوي في رواية "فصول قوس قزح" لأندريا هيراتا واستكشاف النوع الأكثر سيطرة الذي تم العثور عليه في رواية "فصول قوس قزح" لأندريا هيراتا بترجمة أنجي كيلبان. تم إجراء هذا البحث باستخدام البحث الأدبي النوعي. كانت رواية "فصول قوس قزح" لأندريا هيراتا بترجمة أنجي كيلبان موضوع هذه الدراسة، بينما كان الارتباط اللغوي داخل الرواية هو كائن الدراسة. تمت هذه الدراسة وفقاً لعدة إجراءات لجمع البيانات: قراءة الباحث للرواية، وإعداد قائمة بالبيانات المتعلقة بالارتباط اللغوي وأنواعه، وتنظيم جميع

الكلمات المفتاحية: تجانس الكلمات ، رواية ، فصول قوس قزح

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

First and foremost, praises and thanks to Allah, for the shower of blessings, as well as the strength, peace of mind, and good health that bestowed upon my bachelor's degree, allowing me to successfully complete the research of work. Then, sholawat and salam be upon to the prophet Muhammad SAW that has brought human from the darkness era into the brightness era.

The writer would like to express the sincere gratitude to family, all lectures, and friends who have contributed in different ways. Therefore, in this chance the writer would like to express the deepest gratitude to the following people :

1. Especially to Mrs. Dr. Eka Sustris Harida, M.Pd., as the first advisor who gave motivation to finish my study as soon as possible and Mrs. Sri Ramadhani Siregar, M.Pd., as the second my advisor who have guided, supported, gave much motivation, knowledge and idea, and suggested me with patience and sincere to finish this thesis as well. Thank you so much for everything may Allah always bless both of you, gives health, and may Allah guide you to Jannah.
2. The rector and the vises of State Islamic University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan, as the administrators that have accepted me as the university student in State Islamic University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan.
3. The Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty and Vises that have done the best improved the faculty in creating various activities to increase students' skill.
4. Mrs. Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum, as the Chief of English Education Department who always support all of her students in finishing the thesis and always be patient in facing our problems.
5. All lecturers and all the activities academic of University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan who have transferred knowledge, helped me during I studied in this Institute.
6. My beloved parents (Mr. Umar Harahap and Mrs. Siti Hajar Rambe) who always support me, so that I can be stand here, without them I'm nothing. Thanks for giving me a million love, attention, affection, prayers and motivation to achieve my dream, and who have been my inspiration.
7. My beloved Siblings Andika Rahmad Harahap, Rizki Anwar Harahap, Novita Ardina Harahap and my young sister Layla Aprilia Harahap who always love me.

8. My best friend sister Edrida Pulungan as my inspiration Founder of Lentera Pustaka Indonesia who always support and give me spirit.
9. Big Thanks also for the big supports and prays of my lovely friend Winda Purnama Sari Nasution S.Pd founder of English Learning Zone Course
10. My beloved friends (Fujia Risma and Nurul Bulbi) who always give me support to finish my thesis and who always make my life be colorful each other.
11. My greatest coaches making this thesis Mr. Pidiwansyah S.Pd., Mr. Zilparoni M.A., Ms. Erwina Harahap S.Pd., Ms. Indah Febrianingsih S.Pd., Ms. Bulan Ritonga S.Pd., Ms. Sarita Rizki S.Pd., Ms. Heni Arwida S.Pd., Mr. Safriyaldy Hsb S.Pd.,
12. Big thanks also to my lovely friends Aminah Turki, Meidy, Suri, Rohaya, Khoiriyah, Nora, Delima, Arty, Mita, Darti, Sistia, Rahma, Arini, Atun, Desi, Melati, Ummu, Isna, Medita, Hapsa, Elsa, Iqbal, Sazli, Zulhairy, Syukron, Madan, Darmaji, Randa.
13. My greatest TBI 1 Squad that I could not mention one by one. Thank you for more 4 amazing years, for unforgettable memories that I got.
14. Big thanks to my lovely communities Scout, UKM Hadist, Gercep, Ukhwatunnisa, Bimbel Masa Depan, PPA, YAI.

I realized that thesis cannot be perfect without critiques and suggestions. Therefore, it is such a pleasure for me to get critiques and suggestions from the readers to make this thesis be better and useful for all of us.

Padangsidempuan, March 2023

Researcher

**Elvi Dewina Harahap**  
**Reg. Num. 1820300069**

## TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
<b>INSIDE TITLE PAGE</b> .....	
<b>LETTER OF AGREEMENT</b> .....	
<b>DECLARATION OF THESIS COMPLETION</b> .....	
<b>APPROVAL STATEMENT FOR PUBLICATION</b> .....	
<b>LEGALIZATION OF DEAN</b> .....	
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>ABSTRAK</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>ARABIC ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>viii</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDIXES</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION</b>	
A. Background of the Problem.....	1
B. Focus of the Problem .....	5
C. Formulations of the Problem.....	6
D. Objectives of the Problem .....	6
E. Significances of the Problem .....	6
F. Definitions of Key Terms.....	7
G. Outline of The Result .....	8
<b>CHAPTER II : REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</b>	
A. Literature Review .....	9
1. The Concept of Novel.....	9
a. Definitions of Collocation .....	9
b. Types of Collocation.....	13
c. The Function of Collocation .....	17
2. The Concept of Novel.....	20
a. Definitions of Novel .....	20
b. Elements of the Novel.....	21
3. Rainbow Troops .....	23
a. Synopsis of the Rainbow Troops Novel .....	23
b. The Essential Elements of the Novel .....	24
c. Biography of Andrea Hirata .....	27
d. Biography of Angie Kilbane.....	29
B. Review of Related Findings .....	30

**CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

A. Types of the Research ..... 33  
B. Source of the Data ..... 33  
C. Instrument of the Research ..... 34  
D. Technique of Data Collection ..... 34  
E. Technique of Data Analysis ..... 35  
F. Technique of Checking Data Trustworthiness ..... 36

**CHAPTER IV : FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

A. Research Findings ..... 38  
B. Discussion ..... 61  
C. Checking data Trustworthiness ..... 62  
D. Treat of the Research..... 62

**CHAPTER V : CONCLUSIONS SUGGESTIONS AND IMPLICATION**

A. Conclusions ..... 63  
B. Suggestions ..... 63  
C. Implication ..... 64

**REFERENCES**

**CURRICULUM VITAE**

**APPENDIXES**

## LIST OF TABLES

	<b>Page</b>
Table II.1 Types of Lexical Collocation .....	13
Table III.1 Source of Data.....	33
Table III. 2 Indicator of Lexical Collocation .....	34



## **LIST OF APPENDIXES**

- Appendix 1 Script Novel Chapter 1-3 in Rainbow Troops Novel Translated by  
Angie Kilbane
- Appendix 2 Result of Lexical Collocation in Rainbow Troops Novel Translated  
by Angie Kilbane

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Problem

Language is a part of human's life in this world. Language is the ability that students need to communicate thoughts and ideas. The language can be communicated with the symbols like spoken, written, or signed with using hands.<sup>1</sup> In other words, it would be communicated clearly if the students are able to use language wisely. Language can be understood by students, since that has origin, nature, and uses that are known by students<sup>2</sup>. So, Language is very important.

Students can use language for many purposes to communicate their thoughts to each other. The function of language is the transmission and communication of information or messages. Communication that uses the same language and is mutually intelligible brings the nation to be stronger. International languages are used to unify the communications of some countries. The international language that has been inaugurated is English, French, Spanish, Russian language, Chinese and Arabic.<sup>3</sup> In addition, language is a tool to know others life.

---

<sup>1</sup>Charles Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics, Introducing English Semantics, Second Edition*, second (London: Routledge, 2013) <<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315886428>>.

<sup>2</sup>Fitri Rayani Siregar and others, 'An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Song', *English Education: English Journal for Teaching and Learning*, 09.01 (2021), 47–62 <<https://scholar.google.com/scholar?oi=bibs&cluster=12900793189766326629&btnl=1&hl=id>>.

<sup>3</sup>Indah Febrianingsih Dongoran, 'An Analysis of Deixis in the Rainbow Troops Novel Translated by Angie Kilbane' (State Institute for Islamic Studies, 2022) <<http://etd.iain-padangsidempuan.ac.id/7773/>>.

English is spoken as the first language by British people. English is central position in developing information and technology<sup>4</sup>. English is also said as an international language because it is most commonly used by people in many countries as a foreign language. Therefore, English is one of the popular languages of the six official languages in the United Nations, namely Arabic, French, Spanish, Russian, and Mandarin. English is the largest master because it has same important goals. Linguistic is one of the important one element in English. Linguistics can assist in understanding how people communicate and assist the meaning, how they do things with words or how language relates to social factors, or power and injustice. Linguistic consists of four main component parts. The four components are phonology, syntax, pragmatics and semantics.

Semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences. It uses the relations of linguistic forms to non-linguistic concepts and mental representations to explain how sentences are understood by native speakers. Semantics can be defined as the science of meaning. This is one of three levels of linguistic analysis, including phonology, grammar, and semantics. In other words semantics is a term used in the field of linguistics. Semantic structure is more nearly universal than grammatical structure. That is type of units, the features and the relationship is essentially the same for all language.

---

<sup>4</sup>Sri Rahmadhani Siregar and Nursahara Dongoran, 'Student's Ability in Writing Descriptive Text', *English Education: English Journal for Teaching and Learning*, 08.01 June (2020), 81-90  
<<https://scholar.google.com/scholar?oi=bibs&cluster=17461154325444838052&btnl=1&hl=id>>.

The semantic component is combination of words, also called compound vocabulary item. A lexical unit definition is a form that organizes and represents lexical forms, such as collocations. The idea of Collocation was introduced by Firth in Chikezie journal for the first time in 1957. The word collocation emerged from the argument that some word combinations are so tightly bound or lexicalized that they behave as if they were single items. Since 1957 the teaching of collocations has been largely neglected.<sup>5</sup> So, Lexical collocation comprises content words only. They include: nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

Collocation as the occurrence of two or more words within a short span of each other. Collocation is concerned with how words go together, i.e. which words may occur in constructions with which other words. Some words occur together often, other words may occur together occasionally, and some combinations of words are not likely to occur. Knowing which words go together is an important part of understanding the meaning of a text and translating well.

Collocations are a component of discourse that refers to words that combine and occur together to create sentences with one another in single units of meaning in order to make English that is more naturally used and better. It is a way to build a sentence with combining two words in one meaning. Collocation helps students become fluent in English because learning the collocations allows them to create word cohesion. It help students to increase

---

<sup>5</sup>Patricia N Chiekezie, 'Lexical Collocations in the English Sentences: An Overview', *Pinisi Journal of Art, Humanity and Social Studies*, 1 (2021) <<https://ojs.unm.ac.id/PJAHSS/article/download/20332/14253>>.

the range of vocabulary and it also used to appreciate the used of languages.<sup>6</sup> So, it can be summarized that collocation is as the integration of two or more words which often come together to give a new meaning.

There are many students do not know the lexical collocation. Therefore, the researcher chooses lexical collocation as the object of the research to help the students. In other words, students would understand the meaning and the content of story in the novel easier and also it can assist to increase vocabulary. By increasing vocabulary it will be able to make it easier for writing, speaking, reading and listening. There are so many collocations can be found out. The collocations in this novel are commonly used in our daily writing, reading and speaking activities.

Meanwhile, conducting the study by using English novel is a good way to deliver knowledge of that language itself because people must feel more joyful when learning by using novel students have to improve style in writing and memorize new words that people can find everywhere in the novel. Novel is a good object to be examined in finding lexical collocation because novel has a context which surrounds the language. In the context and the language there must be lexical collocation between them to make the novel cohesive, coherent and acceptable for the readers.

So that, based on the description above the researcher chose to analyze the novel entitled *The Rainbow Troops*, this novel is written In Indonesia by Andrea Hirata and translated in English by Angie Kilbane. The novel used

---

<sup>6</sup>Eka Sustris Harida, 'Collocations Mastery of the University Students', *ELITE*, 2019, 203 <[https://www.academia.edu/80806504/Collocations\\_Mastery\\_of\\_the\\_University\\_Students](https://www.academia.edu/80806504/Collocations_Mastery_of_the_University_Students)>.

many types of collocations, includes grammatical and lexical and researcher focus on lexical collocation. The researcher is also interested in using this novel because this novel is still rarely used by other researchers. The Rainbow Troops is a best seller novel in Indonesia and has sold 5 million copies. The Rainbow Troops is the most powerful novel from Indonesia which tells a story about education discrimination and friendship in one of an area in Indonesia country.

Based on the phenomena, the researcher thinks that this topic is urgent to carry out, in order to make the students get broad information about lexical collocation. So, the students will get a good comprehension about what they are reading, and also the researcher wants to know the types and the dominants in Lexical Collocation. That is why the researcher is thrilled to plan a research of cohesion entitled The Analysis of Lexical Collocation in the Rainbow Troops Novel.

## **B. Focus of the Problem**

This research focused on analysing all types of lexical collocations adjective + noun, adverb + adjective, noun + noun, noun + verb, verb + noun, verb +adverb adverb + verb and novel in Rainbow Troops novel Written by Andrea Hirata 2009 Translated by Angie Kilbane. The researcher also limited the study on the lexical collocation in Rainbow Troops novel chapter 1-3 Translated by Angie Kilbane.

### **C. Formulations of the Problem**

Based on the background above, the researcher classifies the problem as follows:

1. What are types of lexical collocation found in the Rainbow Troops novel Written by Andrea Hirata 2009 Translated by Angie Kilbane?
2. What is dominant type of lexical collocation applied in the Rainbow Troops novel Written by Andrea Hirata 2009 Translated by Angie Kilbane?

### **D. Objectives of the Research**

Based on the formulation of the problem, the researcher determines that purposes of the research can be stated as follows:

1. To find out the types of lexical collocation in the Rainbow Troops novel Written by Andrea Hirata Translated by Angie Kilbane.
2. To explore the dominant lexical collocations apply in the Rainbow Troops novel Written by Andrea Hirata by Angie Kilbane.

### **E. Significances of the Research**

This research is expected to be useful for:

1. Teachers, to develop and give more theories into the translation study especially about collocation.
2. Students, to know more about lexical collocation, especially how Student perform English collocation through in the daily life communication.

3. Readers, to understand more way and knowledge how the collocation actually and also by collocation people can be easy to memorize vocabulary use the language correctly and speak more natural and general.
4. The next researcher will give information academic reference of the collocation and to give more understanding to the educators dealing with the types of collocation.

#### **F. Definitions of Key Terms**

To reduce misunderstanding about the terms in assuming the title of this research, researcher will define the terminologies in following:

1. Lexical Collocation

Lexical collocation is combination of word that used together. It means that two words combine together in a sentence and take the one meaning from that. Lexical collocation refers to the combination of two or more content words like nouns, adjective, adverbs, and verbs.

2. Novel

Novel is a fictional and long story that arranged according to the course of the story. Novels can be written or typed in one thick book and divided into several chapters. Novel has two elements, they are; Intrinsic elements and extrinsic element.

3. The Rainbow Troops Novel

The Rainbow Troops Novel is a novel that explained about a story how to take the dreams. The Rainbow Troops is English version from "Laskar Pelangi" novel by Andrea Hirata that translated by Angie Kilbane.



So, An Analysis of Lexical Collocation in Rainbow Troops Novel Translated by Angie Kilbane is a study that found of lexical collocation from Laskar Pelangi novel that made in English story

#### **G. Outline of the Research**

This research is organized into five chapters. Every chapter is subdivided into some subtopics to elaborate the given issues.

Chapter I consists of background of the problem, focus on the research, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, significances of the research, definition of key terms, outline of the research.

Chapter II will describe about the theoretical description. It is divided into subchapter which consist of collocation, novel, Rainbow Troops and related finding.

Chapter III consists of methodology of the research which is divided into subchapter; types of the research, source of the research, instrument of the research, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis and checking data trustworthiness. Chapter IV consist of treats of the research. Chapter V consists of review conclusion the result of the research implication and suggestion that are given by researcher.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Literature Review

##### 1. The Concept of Collocation

###### a. Definitions of Collocation

In essence, collocation is a phenomenon concerned with repeated co-occurrence of words in texts. There is something profoundly simple yet exceptionally insightful about the immediate space that words share with each other in texts. Investigating collocations thus creates an opportunity for looking into the fundamental fabric of text or speech through the lens of connection and association between words. Collocation is a broad phenomenon with fuzzy edges and multiple possible definitions.<sup>1</sup> It means that collocation is a group of words that hang out together and has same meaning.

Collocation as the company words keep the relationships with other words another definition might be 'the way words combine in predictable way. It determines of the number of words in English, the number of potential combinations runs into many millions. So, the first and most important fact about the nature of collocation is the sheer number of individual collocations which exist in English. Past assessments of the number of individual words known by an educated

---

<sup>1</sup>Moises Almera Sanchez, *Quantitative Method in the Humanities and Social Sciences Editorial* (Spain: Springer Nature Switzerland AG, 2015) <<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-92582-0> Library>.

native speaker pale.<sup>2</sup> The mental lexicon of any individuals is huge, consisting as it does of a vast repertoire of learned phrase of varying degrees of fixedness. Within the mental lexicon, collocation is the most powerful force in the creation and comprehension of all naturally-occurring text.

Zaabalawi and Gould also defines that collocation consists of two or more words that frequently occur together<sup>3</sup>. Such combinations sound natural to native English speaker. So that, Collocation includes of two or more words that often occur together such combinations sound natural to English speaker. Collocation means a natural combination of words; it refers to the way English words are closely associated with each other. For example, pay and attention go together, as do commit and crime; blond goes with hair and heavy with rain.

A collocation is a combination of two or more words which frequently occur together. If someone says, she was got yellow hair, they would probably be understood, but it is not what would ordinarily be said in English. It assume to say she was got blond hair. In other words, yellow does not collocate with hair in everyday English. Yellow collocates with, say, flowers or paint.<sup>4</sup> Collocations are not just a matter of how adjectives combine with nouns. They can refer to any kind of

---

<sup>2</sup>Michael Lewis, *Review. Teaching Collocation: Further Developments in the Lexical Approach.*, 10th edn (Hove: Thomson, 2000) <<https://doi.org/10.1093/elt/55.4.413>>.

<sup>3</sup>Rafe S. Zaabalawi and Anthony M. Gould, 'English Collocations: A Novel Approach to Teaching the Language's Last Bastion', *Ampersand*, 4 (2017), 21–29 <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amper.2017.03.002>>.

<sup>4</sup>Felicity o'Dell Michael McCarthy, *English Collocation In Use, Language* (Cambridge, 2017).

typical word combination, for example verb + noun (e.g. arouse someone is interest, lead a seminar), adverb + adjective (e.g. fundamentally different), adverb + verb (e.g. flatly contradict), noun + noun (e.g. a lick of paint, a team of experts, words of wisdom).

Collocation means a word phrase that is often used with another word or phrase, in a way which sound correct to people who have spoken the language all their lives, but might not be expected from the meaning. Some experts have differently defined the word collocation. Hornby in *Sturdy* research states that collocation is like when learn language, we learn how words combine together in phrases and sentences.<sup>5</sup> Based on these definitions, we can make a conclusion that collocation is a combination of words which do not co-occur freely and randomly to make phrases and sentences.

Lexical collocations are combinations of nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs, such as official permission, arbitrary government, seriously injured. A number of linguists and language teachers who recommend the teaching and learning of collocations in the foreign language classroom have underscored the importance of collocations for the development of second language vocabulary and communicative competence. Many researchers acknowledged that acquisition of collocation would lead to attain fluency in language production and accuracy in language use.

---

According to Benson, and Ilson in Sturdy, collocations are classified into 2 major groups, namely grammatical collocations and lexical collocations. They differentiated between lexical collocations such as do research, pack of dogs, deeply absorbed and grammatical collocations such as interested in, look into, discussion about, suggest that. They further grouped the lexical collocation into more combinations: verb and noun (e.g. fly a kite), adjective and noun (e.g. strong coffee), noun and verb (e.g. bees buzz), noun and the preposition of and noun (e.g. an act of violence), adverb and adjective (e.g. strictly accurate), as well as verb and adverb (e.g. appreciate sincerely).<sup>6</sup> It means we can conclude there are two collocations they are grammatical collocation and lexical collocation. So, collocation is combination of word that used together.

Collocation is a phenomenon concerned with repeated co-occurrence of words in texts. There is something profoundly simple yet exceptionally insightful about the immediate space that words share with each other in texts. Investigating collocations thus creates an opportunity for looking into the fundamental fabric of text or speech through the lens of connection and association between words. Hill in Ifadloh et.al state that collocations are quite typical of language and could contain as much as 80% of a written text; thus, they play an

---

<sup>6</sup> Sturdy.

essential part of native speakers' competence.<sup>7</sup> It indicates that collocations should be mastered by second or foreign language learners if they want to use their language in a more native-like way. Furthermore, he also suggests that using collocations in listening, speaking, reading or writing in the literature can help learners think more quickly and communicate more efficiently.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that collocation is combination of two or more words which occur very often in language or words that are commonly used together by native speaker.

#### **b. Types of Collocation**

According to McCarthy and O'Dell the types of collocation consist of: adjectives + nouns, adverb + adjective, verb + noun, noun + verb, verb + adverb, or adverb + adverb.<sup>8</sup> Means collocation refers to relationship between words that frequently occur together include 6 types of lexical collocation. Wijaya stated there are two main types of collocation; they are Lexical collocations and grammatical collocations.<sup>9</sup> The researcher would like to illustrate the types below

##### 1) Lexical Collocations

Lexical Collocation is a combination of word that is commonly used together. It means that two words combine together in a sentence and take the one meaning from that.

---

<sup>7</sup>Nur Ifadloh et.al, 'The Comparison of Lexical Collocations in English Textbooks Used in Indonesia', *EEJ*, 11.3 (2021), 434–43 <<http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/eej>>.

<sup>8</sup>Felicity o'Dell Michael McCarthy.

<sup>9</sup>Wijaya, —An Analysis On English Collocation Used By The Main Characters of The Chronicle Of Narnia \_The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe' Novel By C.S Lewis, 8

Lexical collocation is mentioned to the combination of two or more content for instance nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs. According to McCarthy and O'Dell the types of collocation consist of: adjectives + nouns, adverb + adjective, verb + noun, noun + verb, verb + adverb, or adverb + adverb. It can be seen in this table below.<sup>10</sup>

**Table II.1 Lexical Collocation**

No	Types of Lexical Collocation
1	Adjectives + nouns
2	Adverb + adjective
3	Verb + noun
4	Noun + verb
5	Noun + noun
6	Verb + adverb or adverb + adverb

To illustrate the types above the researcher will make examples as follow:

a) Adjective + Noun

In some cases, more than one adjective (or more than one form of the same adjectives) can collocate with the same noun.

---

<sup>10</sup>Felicity o'Dell Michael McCarthy.

- 1) Khadijah always wears blue or yellow or some other **bright color**.
  - 2) We had a **brief chat** about the exams but did not have time to discuss them properly.
  - 3) Siddiqiah had **bad luck** yesterday.
- b) Adverb + Adjective
- 1) Several passengers were **badly injured** in the accident.
  - 2) Elvi Harahap was **absolutely delighted** to win first prize.
  - 3) The teacher asked the students for **strictly accurate** answers.
- c) Verb + Noun
- 1) **Have a drink** (get something to drink).
  - 2) Let's **Have Breakfast** Aminah (eat something for a meal)
  - 3) **Have a good time** Esra (enjoy yourself).
- d) Noun + Verb
- 1) The **Bee stings** has left a welling on my hand.
  - 2) Rezki was three meters away when **boom explodes**.
  - 3) Siti Hajar **laughed loudly** at the man's foolishness.
- e) Noun + noun



- 1) We wound up at a cinema, seeing a third rate **action movie**, that gave us a lot of laughs in all the wrong places.
  - 2) The soldier was sent home from **boot camp** after he received another censure.
  - 3) How to use **Debit card**?
  - 4) Can I have a **glass of tea**?
  - 5) The Principal lost his **bunch of keys**.
- f) Verb + adverb or adverb + adverb
- 1) I **know well** the story about Borobudur temple.
  - 2) Ramadhan makes it a rule to **read loudly** everyday.
  - 3) My father has a **criticize strongly**.
  - 4) Aminah will go to London to **next month**.
  - 5) It is **almost certainly** that Hollywood will fail that test.
  - 6) Alhamdulillah I am **pretty well** Fatih.<sup>11</sup> Indeed
- Adverbs are words that add more details and describe verbs while verbs are action words.

## 2) Grammatical Collocation

Grammatical collocation consists of a noun, or an adjective or a verb, plus a participle (a preposition, an adverb or a grammatical structure such as an infinitive a gerund or clause).

According to Benson, and Ilson in Moekardi in their introduction

---

<sup>11</sup>Munawarah, *The Correlation Between Students' Lexical Knowledge of Collocations and Their Reading Comprehension at the Fourth Semester Students English Department in Makassar Muhammadiyah University*, 2017 <[https://digilibadmin.unismuh.ac.id/upload/483-Full\\_Text.pdf](https://digilibadmin.unismuh.ac.id/upload/483-Full_Text.pdf)>.

to their The BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English grammatical collocations fall into the following combinations: noun + preposition, noun + to- infinitive, noun + that-clause, preposition + noun, adjective+ preposition, predicate adjective + to-infinitive, adjective + that-clause, and the English 19 verb patterns.<sup>12</sup> In summarized that, grammatical collocation has many combinations include noun, adjective, verb plus a participle

### c. The Functions of Lexical Collocation

#### a) The lexicon is not arbitrary

According to Lewis the first and most obvious reason why collocation is important is because the way words combine in collocations is fundamental to all language use. The lexicon is not arbitrary.<sup>13</sup> Reader do not speak or write as if language were one huge substitution table with vocabulary items merely filling slots in grammatical structures. To an important extent vocabulary choice is predictable. When a speaker thinks of drinking, he may use a common verb such as have. The listener's expectations predict a large number of possibilities: tea, coffee, milk, mineral water orange juice even tequila sunrise, but there would be no expectations of engine oil, shampoo, sulphuric acid. The latter liquids are drunk by accident, but linguistically they are not

---

<sup>12</sup>Rio Rini Diah Moehkardi, 'Grammatical And Lexical English Collocations: Some Possible Problems To Indonesian Learners Of English', *Humaniora*, 14.1 (2002), 53–62 <<https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/12012-grammatical-and-lexical-english-collocat-553b2dbb.pdf>>.

<sup>13</sup>Lewis.

'probable' in the way that the former are. Looking at a rather verb - enhance - the choice of objects is limited to a relatively small number of nouns or noun patterns, his reputation, the standing of the company. If the verb is do, the choice is far greater, but still limited, his best, the honourable thing, but not a mistake.

b) Predictability

The very predictability of the collocation examples in the previous paragraph gives us another clue as to why collocation is an important pedagogical issue. The present simple is important in classrooms because we can predict its use to an extent which helps learners. In a similar way, there are patterns to collocations which can make learning easier. There are parts of the lexicon which are organised and patterned, and classrooms are, by definition, places where learning is encouraged by using the most efficient means known to teachers and where learners need to be encouraged to notice predictable patterning.

c). The Size of the Phrasal Mental Lexicon

Collocation is important because this area of predictability is, as readers have seen, enormous. Two, three, four and even five-word collocations make up a huge percentage of all naturally-occurring text, spoken or written. Estimates vary, but it is possible that up to 70% of everything we say, hear, read, or write is to be found in some form of fixed expression.

#### d). The Role of Memory

Reader know collocations because reader have met them. Reader then retrieve them from our mental lexicon just as we pull a telephone number or address from our memory.

#### e). Collocation Makes Thinking Easier

Paradoxically, the reason reader can think new things and speak at the speed of thought is because we are not using new language all the time. Collocation allows us to name complex ideas quickly so that we can continue to manipulate the ideas without using all our brain space to focus on the form of words. Try to say manipulate ideas or brain space more efficiently both are recognised verb + noun and noun + noun collocations. It is a safe conclusion that collocation is an important key to fluency. It is one of the sacred cows of EFL methodology that fluency comes with practice. Any teacher who has worked in Scandinavia or Holland, where English is widely spoken, knows this to be false. Advanced students do not become more fluent by being given lots of opportunities to be fluent. They become more fluent when they acquire more chunks of language for instant retrieval.

## 2. The Concepts of Novel

### a. Definitions of Novel

According to Taylor novel is normally a prose work of quite some length and complexity which attempts to reflect and express something of the equality or value of human experience or conduct. From the previous explanation, the writer concludes that novel is also closely related to human experience or author alignments against certain community<sup>14</sup>. It can be conclude novel is a story about human life or someone's experience that can be related to others.

A novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length<sup>15</sup>A novel is defined as a story consists of more than one event; contain a plot with characters, setting, a theme, a point of view, and also worldview of the character. To purpose of novel is to entertain the reader and tell a story. There are some elements to build a novel. They are intrinsic and extrinsic element. Intrinsic element is the element that builds the literacy of novel. Extrinsic elements are the elements that building and system of a novel. Extrinsic elements of a novel is that something important, it include the writer's biography, background, and psychology condition.

---

<sup>14</sup>Richard Taylor, *Understanding The Elements Of Literature*, ed. by A. N. Jeffares (London, 1981) <<https://www.pdfdrive.com/understanding-the-elements-of-literature-its-forms-technique>>.

In conclusion there are two components of novel contain intrinsic and extrinsic novel. Novel refers to a kind of story that contains many of event style, with some expression to explain the sequence story. The function of novel to tell a story and to amuse the reader.

#### **b. Elements of Novel**

As an element that builds a literary work, the presence of intrinsic element. Intrinsic element is the elements that build the literacy of work itself. Extrinsic elements are the elements that are beyond of the works, but indirectly affect the building and system of a novel includes writer's biography, background, and psychology condition.

There are five elements of fiction according to Mackay.<sup>16</sup>

##### 1) Plot

a) How the author arranges the events to develop basic's idea.

The plot has to be logical and systematically from beginning, middle and the ending.

b) Setting

Time and place where the story taken. The setting is playing an important part of the story. The aspects to consider in a story are place, time, weather condition, social condition, and mood and atmosphere.

---

<sup>16</sup>Marina Mackay, *The Cambridge Introduction to the Novel* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2011) <<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=uNOn>>.

c) Character

People in novel with its each personalities. There are two kinds of character, mayor and minor character.

d) Point of View

The angle from where the story is told. The author choose of a narrator of the story. The variation of narration, they are:

- 1) First-person narration, uses the pronoun
- 2) Third-person narration

e) Theme

Theme is a moral message that author try conveying through his story. A generalization about meaning of a story. All elements that the researcher explains in the paper use to make the reader understand that in the novel there is much kind of elements that good enough when we want to carefully read step by step. It is why the researcher try to describe as much as possible that the researcher know to share with reader. In the intrinsic aspect of literary works especially novel, we know that every elements support one with each other.

So, theme called as main aspect that used by the author in generalizing the story in order to make the reader understand the key point of the story

### 3. Rainbow Troops Novel

#### a. Synopsis of the Rainbow Troops Novel

This book gives an extremely unsettling account of school life in the village of Gantong on the island of Belitung.<sup>17</sup> This is due to the primary school being the only local educational option for underprivileged kids. To make matters worse, there was a threat from the local education office that the school had to be closed due to a shortage of students. The elementary school is called SD Muhammadiyah Gantong, the school where Ikal attends school. In the midst of confusion Mr.Harfan and Mrs.Muslimah because there were only 9 students at the school at that time. Then a miracle came when Harun and Lintang who suddenly came shocked the entire school board.

The Rainbow Troops novel told the story of the struggles of these then children's lives to live up to their dreams in the midst of their tough lives. A typical story of children that view the world with simple ambition. Andrea Hirata, despite being criticized a lot for claiming this story is real, does seem exaggerated in some ways. However, as a novel builder, The Rainbow Troops novel has been successful in changing in small part 34 of our world of education, recharging the enthusiasm of others to gain knowledge.

---

<sup>17</sup>Hirata Andrea, *The Rainbow Troops* (Yogyakarta: Bentang Pustaka, 2009) <[https://books.google.co.id/books/about/The\\_Rainbow\\_Troops.html?id=dV92nAEACAAJ&redir\\_esc=y](https://books.google.co.id/books/about/The_Rainbow_Troops.html?id=dV92nAEACAAJ&redir_esc=y)>.



## **b. The Essential Elements of the Novel**

The researcher analyzes the elements of The Rainbow Troops novel the description are below<sup>18</sup>.

### 1) Plot

#### a) Introduction

The story of The Rainbow Troops novel begins with the opening of the acceptance of new prospective students in SD Muhammadiyah located in Gantong village, East Belitong, South Sumatera. An area that is rich in natural resources, namely tin.

#### b) Point of Attack

On the first day of the registration Muhammadiyah Elementary School students in Gantong, the old Elementary School must be closed if it does meet the quota of at least 10 students. At that time, only 9 students registered. When the available time run out, pak Harfan was forced to announce the closure of his school, suddenly Harun appeared who wanted to enrol as a student at the elementary school.

#### c) Conflict

This stage occurs when Ikal, Mahar and Lintang, participate in a quiz competition. On the day of the quiz

---

<sup>18</sup>Mackay.

competition, Lintang did not appear the quiz competition, it appeared that.

d) Climax

This stage was when Lintang had to stop going to school. Lintang was blocked by a big crocodile because of the family's economic pressure. His father died, so Lintang had to replace his father as the backbone of the family. e. Resolution The completion is the collapse of the timah company and the happy ending to ten The Rainbow Troops.

2) Setting

- a) Place: houses, trees, caves, beaches, markets, and other but still in Belitong's area.
- b) Time : 1974
- c) Condition : sad, happy, worried.

3) Character

There are ten main character of this novel, they are the members of The Rainbow Troops or Laskar Pelangi:

- a) Ikal or who in this novel acts as —I is the main character. Ikal is the member of "Laskar Pelangi". At school he is a fairly smart student, but his intelligence is still below that of his friend, Lintang.
- b) Taprani is a handsome, neat, perfectionist, quite smart, talks as necessary (quite), and polite.

- c) Sahara is the only female student who attends SD Muhammadiyah. At school, she is a smart student.
- d) A Kiong is the only student of Chinese descent who attends Muhammadiyah Elementary School. He has always been a supporter as well as a loyal follower of Mahar.
- e) Harun who has started to enter elementary school at the age fifteen, suffers from mental retardation. He is polite, quite, and smiling.
- f) Kucai is one of the members of “Laskar Pelangi” who is entrusted as a class president. He was frustrated when he became a class president because of the difficulty in managing his friends.
- g) Syahdan is the son of a fisherman who has a small body, but always cheerful, hard worker, and never give up.
- h) Lintang is the most genius and persistent child among his friends. Every time he goes to school, he has to through the road where the crocodile lives.
- i) Mahar has talent in arts, singing, painting, and so on. His thinking is imaginative and creative. Mahar is often ridiculed and laughed at by his friends because his thoughts are considered strange.

j) Borek is the child who is the largest in stature until he is nicknamed —Samson‖ is very naughty, unruly, and really wants to be a macho boy.<sup>19</sup>

4) Point of view

The use of point of view in this novel is the first point of view, namely the character —I/Ikall‖ who is the main actor.

5) Theme

The main theme of the novel —The Rainbow Troops‖ is education and friendship

**c. Biography of Andrea Hirata**

Andrea Hirata is a well-known novelist in Indonesia. Andrea Hirata was born on twenty fourth of October 1967 in Gantung, East Belitung, Bangka Belitung Indonesia. When he was born, little Andrea Hirata became named Aqil Barraq Baharuddin Seman said Harun. His name did change up to seven times. Many people probably seen the Laskar Pelangi movie, either on TV or in the cinema. The film is based on a bestselling novel entitled Laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata. In 1997 Andrea worked at PT Telkom as an ordinary employee.

---

<sup>19</sup>Andrea Hirata, *The Rainbow Troops* (Yogyakarta: Bentang Pustaka, 2009) Hirata Andrea.Hirata Andrea.Hirata Andrea.Hirata Andrea.Hirata Andrea.Hirata Andrea.Hirata Andrea.Hirata Andrea.Hirata Andrea.Hirata Andrea, <i>The Rainbow Troops</i> (Padangsidimpuan: Bentang Pustaka, 2009) <[https://books.google.co.id/books/about/The\\_Rainbow\\_Troops.html?id=dV92nAEACAAJ&redir\\_esc=y](https://books.google.co.id/books/about/The_Rainbow_Troops.html?id=dV92nAEACAAJ&redir_esc=y)>.



Laskar Pelangi or The Rainbow Troops trilogy novel appears when Andrea became a Tsunami volunteer in Aceh. From there, long hidden ideas and desires finally resurfaced, and he decided to write his first book entitled Laskar Pelangi. After the novel Laskar Pelangi and the novel finished and boomed, finally attracted directors for Riri Riza and Indra Lesmana. Again the film was a huge success and more the new line of Andrea Hirata's fans. Laskar Pelangi film finally received an award. Such as The Equator Literaly Awards, Aisyiyah Awards, Netpac Critics' Awards, Paramadina Awards and others. His novels are published in 130 countries and translated into 34 foreign languages.<sup>20</sup> Here are some of Andrea Hirata's works:

1. Laskar Pelangi (2005)
2. Sang Pemimpi (2006)
3. Edensor (2007)
4. Padang Bulan & Cinta di Dalam Gelas (2010)
5. Sebelas Patriot (2011)

---

<sup>20</sup>Dongoran.

6. Laskar Pelangi Song Book (2012)
7. Ayah (2015)
8. KARYA KE-10 Andrea Hirata (2017)
9. Sirkus Pohon (2018)

#### **d. Biography of Angie Kilbane**

Novel *Laskar Pelangi* was translated into English to be *The Rainbow Troops* Novel by Angie Kilbane. Angie Kilbane was a student in lecture halls at the University of Indonesia studied Indonesian literature.<sup>21</sup> Angie Kilbane heard the name —*Laskar Pelangi* in September 2008, when he was a student of literature at University Indonesia. The process of translation took seven months.



Angie kilbane worked on it at home, in taxis, at cafes, on airplanes, in airports and during lunch at school. Angie kilbane thought some parts were easier than other, but some parts are difficult to master was conveying the correct emotion in English in the Indonesian version. Angie Kilbane goals in translating *Laskar Pelangi* into English is to share it with the world

---

<sup>21</sup>Andrea Hirata, *The Rainbow Troops* (Yogyakarta: Bentang Pustaka, 2009)

not just Southeast Asian Studies libraries. In the hope that Laskar Pelangi will appeal to the world.

## **B. Review of Related Findings**

There are similar previous researches that related to the research's topic. The researcher found 5 theses which are researched by using collocation theory. Here are some previous researches that related to lexical collocation.

The first is Munawara who stated that there any correlation of the students' lexical knowledge of collocation and their reading comprehension the fourth semester English Department in Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. She used mixed method in her research design. The research findings that was the students' of fourth semester English Department in Muhammadiyah University of Makassar in the academic year of 2016/2017 have a good level in mastering the collocation with grade 6.03 and the level reading comprehension was poor with grade 4.68. From the calculation of the SPSS, it had found out that there was correlation between students' lexical knowledge of collocation and their reading comprehension with r value 0.571 at the significant level 0.01. The null hypothesis (H0) was rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H1) was accepted.<sup>22</sup>

The second is Afandi was conducted that were found in the novel are Individual Moral such as Discipline, Social Moral such as, Tolerance and Mutual Help, Religious Moral such as, Religious Education, Faith and Ethics, Cultural Moral and Educational Moral. The result of this research was expected

---

<sup>22</sup> Munawara.

to give additional information to reader and contribute to the development of literary study particularly among students who are interested in the literary study. Therefore, this study of reading novel or other books to make meaning, enjoy with learning process. It becomes one of alternative way to improve moral crisis in our life.<sup>23</sup> The third is Hidayah investigated the findings showed that the final year students of English Education Department at Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar used English lexical collocations in their transactional speaking. Researcher found 179 English lexical collocations are used by the students, 81 of those collocations are correct.<sup>24</sup>

The fourth is Ulandari and the research explained that the results of the data show that some of the students have very good, enough, and bad abilities. In conclusion, there is the ability of the seventh semester students of the English Education study program at UIN SUSKA Riau to analyze collocations of lexical words or sentences. Their ability to analyze collocation lexical words or sentences is quite good, with an average score of 40.5, although it is still quite adequate. The seventh semester students of the English Education study program at UIN SUSKA Riau are able to know words or sentences in lexical

---

<sup>23</sup>Lonasari Afandi, 'An Analysis of Moral Values of the Rainbow Troops Novel By Andrea Hirata', *JOURNEY (Journal of English Language and Pedagogy)*, 1.1 (2018), 36–47 <<https://doi.org/10.33503/journey.v1i1.221>>.

<sup>24</sup>Nurul Hidayah, 'An Analysis of English Lexical Collocation in Transactional Speaking among Students of English Education Department at Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar' (Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar, 2022) <<https://journal.uin-alauddin.ac.id/index.php/elties/article/view/31126>>.



collocations so that in the future they can help them find words or sentences that are in the lexical form of the collocation.<sup>25</sup>

The fifth is Hasibuan investigated that there were 6 types of lexical collocation in the novel. Totals in collocation that were found in 6 types were 241 lexical collocations. The most dominant type of lexical collocation that found in the novel is form adjective + noun = 51 collocations. While adverb + adjective = 34 collocations, noun + noun = 42 collocations, noun + verb = 40 collocations, verb + noun = 44 collocations, and verb + adverb or adverb + verb = 30 collocations which existed in the novel.<sup>26</sup>

Basically, from the ones associated findings that analyze lexical collocation within side the novel, it may be concluded this studies has the same subject matter case to investigate. This studies is written through researcher to whole the type of researchers earlier than and the researcher attempts to focus at the lexical collocation that located within side the Rainbow Troops Novel translated by Angie Kilbane.

---

<sup>25</sup>Futri Ulandari, 'An Analysis of Students' Ability on Lexical Collocation at English Education Department of Uin Suska Riau' (University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru, 2022) <[http://repositori.uin-suska.ac.id/64102/2/THESIS\\_FUTRI\\_ULANDARI.pdf](http://repositori.uin-suska.ac.id/64102/2/THESIS_FUTRI_ULANDARI.pdf)>.

<sup>26</sup>Erwina Hasibuan, 'Tarbiyah and Teaching Training: An Analysis of Lexical Collocation in the Novel Earth by Tere Liye Translated by Gill Westaway' (State Institute For Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan, 2022) <<http://etd.iain-padangsidempuan.ac.id/7772/>>.

**CHAPTER III**  
**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**A. Types of the research**

This research was conducted with qualitative research because this research analyzed lexical collocation in the novel. This research is designed with library research to extend the theory and references to sustain the analysis. Library research is a study conducted with read, study, and analyzes various existing literature, in the form of, novel, books, and documents. This research is included into descriptive qualitative research that explains the lexical collocation and its patterns which are found in the novel.

**B. Source of Data**

In this case, the source of data was a book that is Rainbow Troops novel (2009) translated by Angie Kilbane.

**Table III.1 Source Data**

No	Source	Title
1	Chapter 1	Ten New Students
2	Chapter 2	The Pine Tree Man
3	Chapter 3	Glass Display Case

These three chapters are the primer data source. Secondary data source used books that supporting the primer data source. The books are:

- a. Lexical Collocation Analysis by Moises Almela Sanchez.

- b. Teaching collocation by Michael Lewis.
- c. English Collocation in Use by Felicity O'Dell Michael Mc Charty.

### C. Instrument of the Research

The instrument in this research was a researcher itself because the researcher directly needed to observe the data. The second was a document such a novel script chapter 1- 3. This research concerns to the text and document form from chapter 1 until chapter 3 in Rainbow Troops Novel Translated by Angie Kilbane.

**Table III.2 Indicator of Lexical Collocation**

No	Chapter	Types Of Lexical Collocation						Page/ Line
		Adjective + Noun	Adverb + Adjective	Verb + Noun	Noun + Verb	Verb+ Adverb	Adverb + Adverb	
1.	<u>I</u>							
2.	<u>II</u>							
3.	<u>III</u>							

### D. Technique of Data Collection

In this research, the technique of data collection that is document. Document is one of the written languages in English. Document is a technique of collecting data by mastering and analyzing the documents. It means that the document deals with the object of research that is novel.

Furthermore, the researcher used the method in the manner described below:

1. Buying a novel.
2. Reading the Rainbow Troops novel correctly
3. Establishing and listing of lexical collocation, adjective + noun, adverb + adjective, verb + noun, noun + verb, verb + adverb, adverb + verb / adverb + adverb in the novel
4. Identifying the collected lexical collocation patterns
5. Findings the novel's lexical collocation there.
6. Calculating all lexical collocation kinds and their patterns to respond to the research topic.

#### **E. Technique of Data Analysis**

Technique of the data analysis in qualitative library research is very important to evaluated and describe the data. The researcher can organize the data by using data analysis.

There are some procedures that are used by researcher to analysis the data according to Cresswell.

- a. Collecting : Collect the data that consider with lexical collocation found in Rainbow Troops novel
- b. Identifying: Identify the words that consider as lexical collocation found in the novel.
- c. Confirming : Confirm the data that have been identifying the lexical collocation in the novel with a dictionary or the internet

- d. Classifying : The researcher classifies all the data of lexical collocation into some types in Rainbow Troops novel
- e. Coding : Coding is a process of examining data by labelling in the form of word, phrase, or sentence. Researcher gave the label in the data. To make classification the researcher gave codes 1) Adjective + Noun become Adj + N, 2) Adverb + Adjective become Adv + Adj, 3) Verb + Noun become V + N, 4) Noun + Verb become N + V, 5) Noun + Noun become N + N, 6) Adverb + Verb / Adverb + Adverb become V + Adv / Adv + Adv. Pg = Page, Ln = Line.
- f. Categorizing : Categorizing the types of lexical collocation
- g. Analyzing : Analyzing all the data with lexical collocation<sup>33</sup>

#### **F. Checking Data Trustworthiness**

There are eight primary strategies, organized from those most frequently used and easy to implement to those occasionally used difficult to implement.

- a. Triangulate different data source of information by examining evidence from the source and using it to build a coherent justification for themes.
- b. Use member-checking to determine the accuracy of the qualitative findings through taking the final report or specific description or

---

<sup>33</sup>John W. Cresswell, "Research Design", in *Intercultural Education*, ed. By Vicky Knight, 3th edn (California: SAGE publication, inc, 2009), xx,127-33 <<https://doi.org/10.1080/14675980902922143>>, p. 172-176.

themes back to participants and determining whether these participants feel that they are accurate.

- c. Use rich, thick description to convey the findings. This may transport readers to setting and give the discussion an element of shared experience.
- d. Spend prolonged time in field. In this way the researcher develops an in depth understanding of the phenomenon under study and can convey detail about the site and people that lends credibility to narrative account.
- e. Use peer debriefing to enhance the accuracy of the account. This process involves locating a person (a peer debriefer) who reviews and ask questions about the qualitative study so that the account will resonate with people other than the researcher.
- f. Use an external auditor to review the entire project. As distinct from a peer debriefer, this auditor is new to the researcher and the project and can provide an assessment of the project throughout the process of the research or at the conclusion of the study. The role is similar to that of a fiscal auditor, and specific questions exist that the auditors might ask.<sup>34</sup>

Based on the explanation above, the researcher choose use member-checking to validate the findings of the research.

---

<sup>34</sup>John W. Cresswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, ed. by Veronica Novak, second (United State of America: Sage, 2003).

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter the researcher answers the problems that exist in the previous chapter. This chapter describes the result and the data analysis of lexical collocation found in this Rainbow Troops novel by Angie Kilbane.

#### **A. Research Findings**

##### **1. Types of Lexical Collocation in Rainbow Troops novel by Andrea Hirata Translated by Angie Kilbane**

In this section, the researcher presents the result of the research. The data was taken from in the Rainbow Troops novel by Andrea Hirata Translated by Angie Kilbane. The genre of this novel is fantasy education, friendship, religion, and adventure. The researcher makes a list about the types of English Collocation and most dominant the types that found in the Rainbow Troops Novel Translated by Angie Kilbane.

There are six types of lexical collocation they are adjective + noun, adverb + adjective, noun + noun, noun + verb, verb + noun, verb + adverb or adverb + verb in this novel. The researcher analyze them from the chapter 1- 3 they are :

##### **a. Collocation in Adjective + Noun**

After analyzing the data from the novel, the researcher found several functions of collocation in adjective + noun pattern. A researcher arranges all forms of adjective + noun in Rainbow Troops novel from chapter 1-3 so that the meaning is commonly used.

Combinations of two or more words that are paired form a new meaning or term. From the table of adjective + noun that has compiled by the researcher, it can be condensed into several functions of collocation in every chapter.

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type adjective + noun chapter 1 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.1**

**The Collocation in Chapter 1 (Ten New Student)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1.	Long bench	A long seat for more than one person	Pg1. Ln 1
2.	Old filicium tree	Age older fillicium tree	Pg1. Ln 2
3.	Empty classroom	There is no student in the class	Pg1. Ln 8
4.	Old man	An elderly male person	Pg1. Ln 12
5.	Patient face	Easy access to medical care	Pg1. Ln 12
6.	Young woman	A girl who has neared the age	Pg1. Ln 13



No.	Collocation	Meaning	Notes
		puberty	
7.	Quick heartbeat	A person's heart beat at a higher than usual	Pg2. Ln 17
8.	Small salary	Salaries are mainly being paid by small and medium-size company	Pg2. Ln 19
9.	Poor Father	Miserable father	Pg3. Ln 1
10.	Dirty boy	Unattractive person	Pg3. Ln 18
11.	Red hair	A person whose hair is red or brown colour that is partly red	Pg2. Ln 18
12.	Good friend	Someone you know very well	Pg2. Ln 22
13.	Poorest village	The village has long been beset by poverty and lack of development	Pg4. Ln 3
14.	Weak character	Wimpy attitude	Pg4. Ln 9
15.	Young age	The number of	Pg4. Ln 11

<b>No.</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
		years is tender	
16.	Humble teacher	Kind educator	Pg4. Ln 19
17.	New student	Beginner	Pg4. Ln 24
18.	Oldest school	Something close to old fashioned	Pg4. Ln 24
19.	Small children	Young Children	Pg5. Ln 3
20.	Fiery spirit	Express very strong emotions	Pg5. Ln 22
21.	Bitter reality	Painful reality	Pg5. Ln 23
22.	Strong desire	Cupidity	Pg6. Ln 9
23.	Big dreams	Ambition aspiration	Pg6. Ln 13
24.	Poor school	Inadequate education	Pg6. Ln 13
25.	Skinny boy	Gaunt boy	Pg7. Ln 14
26.	White shirt	White uniforms	Pg7. Ln 16
27.	Funny boy	Amusing and likely to make you smile or laught	Pg7. Ln 19
28.	Yellow teeth	Tan teeth	Pg8. Ln 11

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type adjective + noun chapter 2 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV. 2**

**The Collocation in Chapter 2 (The Pine Tree Man)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1.	Beautiful flower	Gorgeous flower	Pg9. Ln 4
2.	Soft white	Typically just a little bit higher on the spectrum	Pg9. Ln 4
3.	Strange name	Unique name	Pg10. Ln 1
4.	Little kid	Young person	Pg10. Ln 8
5.	Good hearted	Kind hearted	Pg10. Ln 14
6.	Hopeful man	A person who shows promise or aspires to success	Pg10. Ln 15
7.	Small boy	Little boy	Pg11. Ln 9
8.	Curly hair	Fuzzy	Pg11. Ln 9
9.	Red gravel road	Red pebble	Pg11. Ln 12
10.	Swampy place	Waterlogged area	Pg11. Ln 18
11.	Spooky palm area	Frightening place	Pg11. Ln 20
12.	Metropolitan city	A city with densely populated people in	Pg11. Ln 25

No.	Collocation	Meaning	Notes
		the urban area	
13.	Strong handshake	Firm handshake	Pg12. Ln 5
14.	Remote Area	Distant location	Pg12. Ln 10
15.	Small Chill	Little kid	Pg13. Ln 10
16.	New friend	Classmate	Pg13. Ln 12
17.	New Teacher	New educator	Pg13. Ln 12
18.	New Pair	New couple	Pg13. Ln 13
19.	Hard plastic	Any plastic that cannot be easily dented, crushed, or pierced.	Pg13. Ln 16
20.	Ugly soccer shoes	Ugly football boots	Pg13. Ln 17
21.	Old fashioned	Outmoded	Pg14. Ln 1
22.	Dark blue	Deep blue	Pg15. Ln 24
23.	Radiant light	Brilliant	Pg16. Ln 5

Based on the table above the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type adjective + noun chapter 3 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.3****The Collocation in Chapter 3(Glass Display Case)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1.	Yellow bamboo	Golden bamboo	Pg18. Ln 16
2.	Green chalkboard	A chalkboard with a green surface	Pg18. Ln 17
3.	Heavy roof	Big roof	Pg19. Ln 9
4.	Successful alumni	Achievement Participant),	Pg19. Ln 20
5.	Big glass	Large class	Pg19. Ln 24
6.	Strong birds	Powerful bird	Pg20. Ln 8
7.	Flowing robe	A long flowing outer garment worn by men or woman	Pg20. Ln 13
8.	Melancholic eyes	Feel or look very sad	Pg20. Ln 14
9.	Strange birds	Powerful bird	Pg21. Ln 1
10.	Better picture	Understand something better	Pg21. Ln 10
11.	Rainy day	Wet	Pg21. Ln 14
12.	Strong wind	Breeze storm	Pg21. Ln 15

In adjective + noun pattern, the researcher showed the list of the types of lexical collocations that have been found in this novel part type adjective + noun. In chapter I, there are 28 collocations. In chapter II, there are 23 collocations and in chapter III, there are 12 collocations. After the data is collected, the sum of the total collocations of each chapter is 63 lexical collocations. The table about finding can see on Appendix.

#### **b. Adverb + Adjective**

The researcher found several functions of collocation in adverb + adjective pattern. A researcher arranges all forms of adverb + adjective in Rainbow Troops novel from chapter 1-3 so that the meaning is commonly used. A combination of two or more words that are paired will form a new meaning or term. From the table of adverb + adjective that have been compiled by the researcher, it can be condensed into several functions of collocation in every chapter.

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type adverb + adjective chapter 1 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.4**

#### **The Collocation in Chapter 1 (Ten New Students)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1.	Very angry	Furious	Pg.3 Ln 24
2.	Increasingly	Producing good result	Pg4. Ln 13

No.	Collocation	Meaning	Notes
	fretful		
3.	Secretly prepared	Make secret	Pg5. Ln 6
4.	More painful	Agonizing	Pg5. Ln 9
5.	Already hopeless	Awful feeling	Pg5. Ln 11
6.	Very long	Continued	Pg5. Ln 18
7.	Clumsily headed	Awkwardly constructed	Pg7. Ln 14
8.	Extremely happy	Delightful	Pg7. Ln 23

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type adverb + adjective chapter 2 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.5**

**The collocation in Chapter 2 (The Pine Tree Man)**

No.	Collocation	Meaning	Notes
1.	Increasingly worse	Aggravate	Pg10. Ln 24
2.	Most Isolated	Separate	Pg11. Ln 23
3.	Absolutely Amazing	Very Surprising and make you feel pleasure, approval, wonder	Pg14. Ln 3
4.	Increasingly excited	Enthusiastic	Pg14. Ln 6

No.	Collocation	Meaning	Notes
5.	Just a few	To say that there are a small number of people/ thing	Pg15. Ln 5
6.	Extraordinarily hard	Difficult	Pg15. Ln 10

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type adverb + adjective chapter 3 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.6**

**The Collocation in Chapter 3 (Glass Display Case)**

No.	Collocation	Meaning	Notes
1.	Very hard	Difficult to deal with, manage, control overcome, or understand	Pg17 Ln 10
2.	Bitterly touching	Poignant	Pg19. Ln 16
3.	Already experienced	Practiced	Pg20. Ln 14
4.	Continually decomposing	Decay	Pg21. Ln 14



In adverb + adjective pattern, the researcher showed the list of the types of lexical collocation that have been found in this novel part type adverb + adjective. In chapter I, the researcher found there are 8 collocations. In chapter II, there are 6 collocations and in chapter III, there are 4 collocations. After the data is collected, the sum of the total collocations of each chapter is 18 lexical collocations. The table about finding can see on Appendix.

### c. Noun + Noun

The researcher found several functions of collocation in noun + noun pattern. A researcher arranges all forms of noun + noun in Rainbow Troops novel from chapter 1-3 so that the meaning is commonly used. A combination of two or more words that are paired will form a new meaning or term. From the table of noun + noun that have been compiled by the researcher, it can be condensed into several functions of collocation in every chapter.

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type noun + noun chapter 1 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.7**

#### **The Collocation in Chapter 1 (Ten New Students)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1.	School principle	Headmaster	Pg1. Ln 13
2.	Sweat pouring	Lather	Pg2. Ln 7

<b>No.</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
3.	Chinese grocery	Supermarket	Pg2. Ln 22
4.	Government officials	Civil servant	Pg.3 Ln 14
5.	Cotton plants	The plant that is commercially grown for cotton products), School	Pg3. Ln 24
7.	School Superintendent	Supervisor	Pg.4 Ln 22
8.	Sun rose	Love at first sight	Pg6. Ln 1
9.	Water bottle	Flacon	Pg7. Ln 2
10.	Final speech	A farewell speech	Pg7. Ln 9

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type noun + noun chapter 2 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.8**

**The Collocation in Chapter 2 (The Pine Tree Man)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1.	Smudge face	Spot	Pg7. Ln 9
2.	Almond tree	Sweetness	Pg10. Ln 22
3.	Pine tree	Kinds of tree	Pg11. Ln 2
4.	Car tires	Auto tire	Pg11. Ln 14

No.	Collocation	Meaning	Notes
5.	Coconut tree	Coconut palm	Pg11. Ln 21
6.	Artillery plant	Pilea microphylla	Pg12. Ln 11
7.	Classroom floor	Course of study	Pg14. Ln 2
8.	Chalk eraser	Blackboard eraser	Pg15. Ln 6
9.	Pencil tailor	Used design of a quilt onto a piece of fabric	Pg15. Ln 20

Based on the table above the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type noun + noun chapter 3 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.9**

**The Collocation in Chapter 3 (Glass Display Case)**

No.	Collocation	Meaning	Notes
1.	Raincoat Button	Mackintosh	Pg.17 Ln 14
2.	Magic medicine	Herbal medicine	Pg17 Ln 4
3.	School administrators	Educational administrators	Pg18 Ln 7
4.	Routine visitor	Regular visit	Pg.18 Ln 9
5.	Vice Minister	Undersecretary	Pg.19 Ln 22
6.	School building	School Facilities	Pg.20 Ln

No.	Collocation	Meaning	Notes
7.	Multiplication tables	The time's table	Pg.20 Ln 5
8.	Vice-president	Undersecretary	Pg.20 Ln 7
9.	State symbol	Indication	Pg.20 Ln7
10.	Wall planks	Method of teaching	Pg.20 Ln 11
11.	Rain of money	Have much money	Pg.20 Ln 24
12.	School board	Board of education	Pg.21 Ln 8
13.	Cement floor	Flooring	Pg.20 Ln 14

In noun + noun pattern, the researcher showed the list of the types of lexical collocation that have been found in this novel part type noun + noun'. In chapter I, the researcher found there are 10 collocations, in chapter II there are 9 collocations. In chapter III, there are 13 collocations. After the data is collected, the sum of the total collocations of each chapter is 32 lexical collocations.

#### **d. Noun + Verb**

The researcher found several functions of collocation in noun + verb pattern. A researcher arranges all forms of noun + verb in Rainbow Troops novel from chapter 1-3 so that the meaning is

commonly used. A Combination of two or more words that are paired will form a new meaning or term. From the table of noun + verb that have been compiled by the researcher, it can be condensed into several functions of collocation in every chapter.

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type noun + verb chapter 1 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.10**

**The Collocation in Chapter I (Ten New Students)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1.	Children Sitting	Take charge of a child while the parents away	Pg.2 Ln 5
2.	Parents enrolled	Parent follow the register	Pg.4 Ln 5
3.	Eye glistened	Shine	Pg.7 Ln 11

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type noun + verb chapter 2 in Rainbow Troops novel

**Table IV.11****The Collocation in Chapter 2 (The Pine Tree Man)**

<b>No</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1.	Birds Came to the island	Symbolized the natural world	Pg.10 Ln 26
2.	Stomach hurt	Constipation	Pg.13 Ln 18

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type noun + verb chapter 3 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.12****The Collocation in Chapter 3 (Glass Display Case)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1.	Government official wanted	Government officials have a planning	Pg.19 Ln 26
2.	Poster Showed	Banner	Pg.20 Ln 12
3.	Student See	Perceive by the eye	Pg.20 Ln 13

In noun + verb pattern, the researcher showed the list of the types of lexical collocation that have been found in this novel part type noun + verb. In chapter I, the researcher found there are 5 collocations. In chapter II, there are 3 collocations. In chapter III,

there are 4 collocations. After the data is collected, the sum of the total collocations of each chapter is 12 lexical collocations.

**e. Verb + Noun**

The researcher found several functions of collocation in verb + noun pattern. A researcher arranges all forms of verb + noun in Rainbow Troops novel from chapter 1-3 so that the meaning is commonly used. A Combination of two or more words that are paired will form a new meaning or term. From the table of verb + noun that have been compiled by the researcher, it can be condensed into several functions of collocation in every chapter.

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type verb + noun chapter 1 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.13**

**The Collocation in Chapter I (Ten Students)**

<b>No</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1.	Open the Door	Encourage	Pg.1 Ln 7
2.	Wearing a Jilbab	Head covering	Pg.1 Ln 14
3.	Sending a child	Bring out	Pg.2 Ln 24
4.	Went Home	Go or come back to place, condition or activity where one has been before	Pg.3 Ln 3

No	Collocation	Meaning	Notes
5.	Become coolie	A hirer laborer	Pg.3 Ln 5
6.	Wearing Shoes	Shod	Pg.3 Ln 20
7.	Catch the Wind	To hear a piece of the information that someone else was trying to keep secret	Pg.6 Ln 2
8.	Had books	Have notebooks	Pg.7 Ln 2
9.	Wore socks	Wearing stoking	Pg.7 Ln 1

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type verb + noun chapter 2 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.14**

**The Collocation in Chapter 2 (The Pine Tree Man)**

No.	Collocation	Meaning	Notes
1.	Entered the Classroom	Join to the class becoming student	Pg.9 Ln 9
2.	Share a desk	Divide desk	Pg.9 Ln 13
3.	Grabbed Education	Reach dream	Pg.10 Ln 9
4.	Visited the cost	Expense	Pg.10 Ln 20
5.	Ride a bike	Bicycling	Pg.11 Ln 9



<b>No.</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
6.	Broken Heart	Sadness	Pg.14 Ln 8
7.	Wore clothing	Wearing dress	Pg.14 Ln 16
8.	Hold a Book	Take notepad	Pg.16 Ln 2

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type verb + noun chapter 3 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.15**

**The Collocation in Chapter 3 (Glass Display Case)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1.	Have Uniforms	Variety of costume worn by member of organization activity	Pg.17 Ln 6
2.	Going to the moon	Have a big dream	Pg.18 Ln 11
3.	Mastered Arabic	Having great skill at something or dominant total	Pg.18 Ln 23
4.	Held Photos	Take picture	Pg.19 Ln 20
5.	Started School	Begin learning in the school	Pg.21 Ln 7
6.	See Planes	View plan	Pg.21 Ln 13
7.	Flying to the sky	Soar to the sky	Pg.21 Ln 13

In verb + noun pattern, the researcher showed the list of the types of lexical collocation that have been found in this novel part type verb + noun. In chapter I, there are 9 collocations. In chapter II, there are 7 collocations. In chapter III, there are 7 collocations that researcher found in the novel. After the data is collected, the sum of the total collocations of each chapter is 23 lexical collocations.

**f. Verb + Adverb, Adverb + Verb**

The researcher found several functions of collocation in verb + adverb pattern. A researcher arranges all forms of verb + adverb in Rainbow Troops novel from chapter 1-3 so that the meaning is commonly used. A Combination of two or more words that are paired will form a new meaning or term. From the table of verb + adverb that have been compiled by the researcher, it can be condensed into several functions of collocation in every chapter.

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type verb +adverb, adverb + verb chapter 1 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.16**

**The Collocation in Chapter I (Ten Students)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1.	Twitching Nervously	Jumpy	Pg.2 Ln 4

No.	Collocation	Meaning	Notes
2.	Said Anxiously	Worried	Pg.2 Ln 12
3.	Seemed Friendly	People who are kind, caring and make you feel comfortable	Pg.2 Ln 16
4.	Uttered Shakily	Quivering	Pg.6 Ln 17
5.	Thinking Clearly	Able to reason clearly	Pg.6 Ln 19
6.	Really wanted	Adore something	Pg.6 Ln 26
7.	Moving Quickly	Expeditious	Pg.7 Ln 23
8.	Beaming Happily	Cheerful	Pg.7 Ln 7
9.	Smiled Widely	Look Happy	Pg.8 Ln 12

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type verb +adverb, adverb + verb chapter 2 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.17**

**The Collocation in Chapter 2 (The Pine Tree Man)**

No.	Collocation	Meaning	Notes
1.	Cheerfully began	Be careful	Pg.9 Ln 6
2.	Spoke Softly	Speak slowly	Pg.10 Ln 17
3.	Said Nervously	Utter Anxiously	Pg.10 Ln 17
4..	Perched Momentarily	Glimpse Roost shortly	Pg.10 Ln 23

5.	Strongly believed	Truly believed	Pg.10 Ln 26
6.	Glanced animatedly	Glimpse	Pg.12 Ln 10
7.	Said Slowly.	Speak gradually	Pg.12 Ln 23
8.	Grow Increasingly	A situation or quality is becoming greater in intensity or more common	Pg.14 Ln 6
9.	Never forget	Highly memorable	Pg.15 Ln 26

Based on the table below the researcher showed the list of lexical collocations type verb +adverb, adverb + verb chapter 3 in Rainbow Troops novel.

**Table IV.18**

**The Collocation in Chapter 3 (Glass Display Case)**

No.	Collocation	Meaning	Notes
1.	Never visited	Never come to see	Pg.18 Ln 7
2.	Bitterly touching	Bitterly Sympathy	Pg.19 Ln 15

In verb + adverb or adverb + verb pattern, the researcher showed the list of the types of lexical collocation that have been found in this novel part type verb + adverb or adverb + verb. In chapter I, the researcher found there are 9 collocations. In chapter II, there are 9

collocations. In chapter III, there are 2 collocations. After the data is collected, the sum of the total collocations of each chapter is 20 lexical collocations. The table about finding can see on Appendix.

## **2. The Most Dominant types of Lexical Collocation Found in the Rainbow Troops novel Translated by Angie Kilbane**

After made list of all lexical collocations in the novel, the researcher also made the list of the most dominant types of lexical collocation from chapter I-3. Below is a calculation of the number of lexical collocation that researcher has listed to find the dominant type from chapter I-3 in Rainbow Troops novel the novel by Angie Kilbane

**Here the table of the research**

**Table IV.19**

### **Result of Collocations**

<b>No</b>	<b>Most frequent types of English collocation</b>	<b>Result</b>
1	Adjective + noun	63
2	Adverb + Adjective	18
3	Noun + Noun	32
4	Noun + Verb	8
5	Verb + Noun	23
6	Verb + Adverb or Adverb + Verb	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>164</b>

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes the result all about analyze the data found in the most dominant types of lexical collocation in this Rainbow Troops novel from chapter I-3, there are lexical collocations. Therefore, the result most dominant types of lexical collocation more used in this Rainbow Troops novel is **Adjective + Noun** = 63 collocations.

## **B. Discussion**

The data analysis consist the types of lexical collocation. All the data and the analysis can be seen in the findings. To analyze the data in the novel can use some types of collocation. From the analysis that has been done 6 types of lexical collocations are found, which have existed in the theory.

There are six types of lexical collocation in chapter one until chapter three. They are adjective + noun, adverb + adjective, noun + noun, noun + verb, verb + noun, verb + adverb or adverb + verb. The second problem in this research is what are the dominant types found in Rainbow Troops novel by Andrea Hirata Translated by Angie Kilbane is adjective + noun. There are 164 lexical collocations that found in Rainbow Troops novel by Andrea Hirata Translated by Angie Kilbane.

The similarities the research to previous study from Hasibuan's research. The research showed that the most dominant type of lexical collocation is adjective + noun.<sup>35</sup> The research was related to researcher's result. Both of the research are taken from the novel. Furthermore, from Rasmatur's research showed that, the differences research used descriptive quantitative method and

---

<sup>35</sup>Erwina Hasibuan, 'Tarbiyah and Teaching Traini Earth by Tere Liye Translated by Gill Westaway' (State Institute For Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan, 2022) <<http://etd.iain-padangsidempuan.ac.id/7772/>>.

the most dominant is verb + noun.<sup>36</sup> On different object and the researcher previous only focuses in two types of lexical collocation they are verb + noun and adjective +noun.

In Summarize, this research conducted to found the types of lexical collocation and to explore the dominant types of lexical collocation applied in Rainbow Troops novel focused in chapter 1-3.

### **C. Checking Trustworthiness**

From explanation above, the comparison between this research and another research that explained is this research analysis lexical collocation on different object. This research focused on first chapter through third chapter of the Rainbow Troops novel by Andrea Hirata Translated by Angie Kilbane. To make the data was truly the researcher used member checking by consulting with a lecturer.

### **D. Treat of the Research**

Researcher found many dangers while doing this research. Then starting from the title and the limitation of the researcher in collecting the data was in looking for collocation meaning because there is no specific collocation dictionary. Under the threats, the researcher got to help from supervisors and friends to improve the thesis.

---

<sup>36</sup>Rika Afriani Rasmatur, 'An Error Analysis of EFL Leaner Vocabulary On Lexical Collocation in Writing' (Makkasar, 2019) <[https://digilibadmin.unismush.ac.id/upload/9434-Full\\_Text.pdf](https://digilibadmin.unismush.ac.id/upload/9434-Full_Text.pdf)>.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION SUGGESTION AND IMPLICATION

#### A. Conclusion

After the research analyzed the data, the conclusion was drawn based on the data analysis in chapter one until chapter three. From the data that have been analyzed, it can be inferred some essential points as follows:

1. There were 6 types of lexical collocation, which were found in Rainbow Troops by Andrea Hirata Translated by Angie Kilbane, They are: adjective + noun, adverb + adjective, noun + noun, noun + verb, verb + noun, and verb + adverb or adverb + verb.
2. The most dominant types of lexical collocations found in Rainbow Troops novel from chapter one until chapter three were adjective + noun = 63 collocations.

#### B. Suggestion

After analyzed the data, there were several suggestions in the matters as follows:

1. Studying the collocations in Rainbow Troops novel Translated by Angie Kilbane is an interesting subject because students can get many advantages from studying it. Furthermore, students also know about the classifications of collocations that found in the novel because students must feel more joyful when learning to improve style in writing, vocabulary, grammar, and reading.



2. If students study about collocation, they have more often opened the dictionary to know how is the collocation that. Not only to know about it but also can remember vocabulary and to know the meaning from that. It can be also to help our speaking and writing to be good.
3. Collocation can also be found from various sources such as a magazine, book, novel, film, newspaper, and others. Because it can make people more often reading until to be fluent, easy to speak and then comfortable to be heard by other people
4. The writer expects this research can give positive contribution in collocation study, especially for the students of English Department and another student who need the information.

### **C. Implication**

Implication is a consequence or direct result of the findings of a scientific study. The results of this study are

1. Lectures and students

This research is very useful because it can be used as material to increase the knowledge about the theories and concept obtained during lectures compared to their real application and also the students realized the impact of learned collocation knowledge to improve them in speaking and writing skill.

2. The other researcher

The researcher hopes that this research can be a good reference for the next research that concerned about lexical collocations.

## REFERENCES

- Afandi, Lonasari, 'An Analysis of Moral Values of the Rainbow Troops Novel By Andrea Hirata', *JOURNEY (Journal of English Language and Pedagogy)*, 1 (2018), 36–47 <<https://doi.org/10.33503/journey.v1i1.221>>
- Chiekezie, Patricia N, 'Lexical Collocations in the English Sentences: An Overview', *Pinisi Journal of Art, Humanity and Social Studies*, 1 (2021) <<https://ojs.unm.ac.id/PJAHSS/article/download/20332/14253>>
- Dongoran, Indah Febrianingsih, 'An Analysis of Deixis in the Rainbow Troops Novel Translated by Angie Kilbane' (State Institute for Islamic Studies, 2022) <<http://etd.iain-padangsidempuan.ac.id/7773/>>
- Felicity o'Dell Michael McCarthy, *English Collocation In Use, Language* (Cambridge, 2017)
- Harida, Eka Sustris, 'Collocations Mastery of the University Students', *ELITE*, 2019,203 <[https://www.academia.edu/80806504/Collocations\\_Mastery\\_of\\_the\\_University\\_Students](https://www.academia.edu/80806504/Collocations_Mastery_of_the_University_Students)>
- Hasibuan, Erwina, 'Tarbiyah and Teaching Training: An Analysis of Lexical Collocation in the Novel Earth by Tere Liye Translated by Gill Westaway' (State Institute For Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan, 2022) <<http://etd.iain-padangsidempuan.ac.id/7772/>>
- Hirata, Andrea, *The Rainbow Troops* (Yogyakarta: Benteng Pustaka, 2009) <[https://books.google.co.id/books/about/The\\_Rainbow\\_Troops.html?id=dV92nAEACAAJ&redir\\_esc=y](https://books.google.co.id/books/about/The_Rainbow_Troops.html?id=dV92nAEACAAJ&redir_esc=y)>
- Ifadloh, Nur, Warsono Warsono, Abdurrahman Faridi, and Stai Rasyidiyah Khalidiyah Amuntai, 'The Comparison of Lexical Collocations in English Textbooks Used in Indonesia', *EEJ*, 11 (2021), 434–43 <<http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/eej>>
- Kreidler, Charles, *Introducing English Semantics, Introducing English Semantics, Second Edition*, second (London: Routledge, 2013) <<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315886428>>
- Lewis, Michael, *Review. Teaching Collocation: Further Developments in the Lexical Approach.*, 10th edn (Hove: Thomson, 2000) <<https://doi.org/10.1093/elt/55.4.413>>
- Mackay, Marina, *The Cambridge Introduction to the Novel* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2011) <<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=uNOn>>

- Moehkardi, Rio Rini Diah, 'Grammatical And Lexical English Collocations: Some Possible Problems To Indonesian Learners Of English', *Humaniora*, 14 (2002), 53–62 <<https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/12012-grammatical-and-lexical-english-collocat-553b2dbb.pdf>>
- Moises Almera Sanchez, *Quantitative Method in the Humanities and Social Sciences Editorial* (Spain: Springer Nature Switzerland AG, 2015) <<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-92582-0> Library>
- Munawarah, *The Correlation Between Students' Lexical Knowledge of Collocations and Their Reading Comprehension at the Fourth Semester Students English Department in Makassar Muhammadiyah University*, 2017 <[https://digilibadmin.unismuh.ac.id/upload/483-Full\\_Text.pdf](https://digilibadmin.unismuh.ac.id/upload/483-Full_Text.pdf)>
- Nurul Hidayah, 'An Analysis of English Lexical Collocation in Transactional Speaking among Students of English Education Department at Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar' (Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar, 2022) <<https://journal.uin-alauddin.ac.id/index.php/elties/article/view/31126>>
- Rasmatmur, Rika Afriani, 'An Error Analysis of EFL Learners's VOCABULARY On Lexical Collocation in Writing' (Makkasar, 2019) <[https://digilibadmin.unismush.ac.id./upload/9434-Full\\_Text.pdf](https://digilibadmin.unismush.ac.id./upload/9434-Full_Text.pdf)>
- Siregar, Fitri Rayani, Novita Sari Siregar, Institut Agama, Islam Negeri, and Iain Padangsidimpuan, 'An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Song', *English Education: English Journal for Teaching and Learning*, 09 (2021), 47–62 <<https://scholar.google.com/scholar?oi=bibs&cluster=12900793189766326629&btnl=1&hl=id>>
- Siregar, Sri Rahmadhani, and Nursahara Dongoran, 'Student's Ability in Writing Descriptive Text', *English Education: English Journal for Teaching and Learning*, 08 (2020), 81–90 <<https://scholar.google.com/scholar?oi=bibs&cluster=17461154325444838052&btnl=1&hl=id>>
- Stardy, Rex, 'An Error Analysis of Lexical Collocation Errors In The Jakarta Post News Articles', 19 (Jakarta, 2021), pp. 13–15 <[https://kolita.atmajaya.ac.id/assets/uploads/K19/329-333\\_Rex\\_Stardy\\_-\\_Diana.pdf](https://kolita.atmajaya.ac.id/assets/uploads/K19/329-333_Rex_Stardy_-_Diana.pdf)>
- Taylor, Richard, *Understanding The Elements Of Literature*, ed. by A. N. Jeffares (London, 1981) <<https://www.pdfdrive.com/understanding-the-elements-of-literature-its-forms-technique>>
- Ulandari, Fitri, 'An Analysis of Students' Ability on Lexical Collocation at English Education Department of Uin Suska Riau' (University of Sultan

Syarif Kasim Riau Pekan Baru, 2022) <[http://repositori.uin-suska.ac.id/64102/2/THESIS\\_FUTRI\\_ULANDARI.pdf](http://repositori.uin-suska.ac.id/64102/2/THESIS_FUTRI_ULANDARI.pdf)>

Zaabalawi, Rafe S., and Anthony M. Gould, 'English Collocations: A Novel Approach to Teaching the Language's Last Bastion', *Ampersand*, 4 (2017), 21–29 <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amper.2017.03.002>>

## DAFTAR RIWAYAT HIDUP



### I. IDENTITAS PRIBADI

1. Nama : Elvi Dewina Harahap
2. NIM : 1820300069
3. Jenis Kelamin : Perempuan
4. Tempat/Tanggal Lahir : Padangsidempuan, 10 Pebruari 2000
5. Anak Ke : 3 (Tiga)
6. Kewarganegaraan : Indonesia
7. Status : Mahasiswa
8. Agama : Islam
9. Alamat Lengkap : Jl.H.Umar Nst, Kayu Ombun
10. Telp.HP : 0823-6935-0958
11. e-mail : [10elvidewinaharahap@gmail.com](mailto:10elvidewinaharahap@gmail.com)

### II. IDENTITAS ORANGTUA

1. Ayah
  - a. Nama : Umar Harahap
  - b. Pekerjaan : Wiraswasta
  - c. Alamat : Jl.H.Umar Nst, Kayu Ombun
  - d. Telp/HP : 0822-2606-9289
2. Ibu
  - a. Nama : Siti Hajar Rambe
  - b. Pekerjaan : Ibu Rumah Tangga
  - c. Alamat : Jl.H.Umar Nst, Kayu Ombun
  - d. Telp/HP : 0821-6213-7586

### III. PENDIDIKAN

1. SD Negeri 200121 Kayu Ombun Tamat Tahun 2012
2. SMP Negeri 4 Padangsidempuan Tamat Tahun 2015
3. MAN 1 Padangsidempuan Tamat Tahun 2018
4. UIN Syahada Padangsidempuan Tammat Tahun 2023



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI  
SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY PADANGSIDIMPUAN  
FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN**

Jalan T. Rizal Nurdin Km 4,5 Sihitang 22733  
Telepon (0634) 22080 Faximile (0634) 24022

Nomor : **24**/Un.28/E.6a/PP.00.9/05/2023  
Hal : **Surat Keterangan Penelitian**

**10** Mei 2023


Ketua Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : Elvi Dewina Harahap  
NIM : 18 203 00069  
Program Studi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris  
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan

adalah benar telah menyelesaikan tugas akhir penelitian dengan judul "The Analysis of Lexical Collocation in Rainbow Troops Novel Translated by Angie Kilbane".

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Ketua Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris

  
Fitri Rayani Siregar, M. Hum.  
N.P. 19820731 200912 2 004