



**AN ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL  
COLLOCATION IN THE JAKARTA POST  
ONLINE NEWSPAPER**

**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

Written by:

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STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY  
PADANGSIDIMPUAN  
2022**



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2022

## LETTER OF AGREEMENT

Term : Munaqasyah  
Item : 7 (seven) exemplars

Padangsidempuan, 14 November 2022  
a.n. **Siti Kholijah Ray**

To:

**Dean Tarbiyah and  
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Padangsidempuan

*Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb.*

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on the thesis belongs to **Siti Kholijah Ray** entitled “**An Analysis of Grammatical Collocation in the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper**”. 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 UIN Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan.

Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined by the Thesis examiner team of English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty UIN Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan. Thank you.

*Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb.*

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I hereby declare that I have arranged and written the Thesis by myself, without asking for illegal help from the others, except the guidance from advisors, and without plagiarism as it is required in students' ethic code the state University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan in article 14 verse 2.

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Declaration Maker



  
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**AGREEMENT PUBLICATION OF FINAL TASK  
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*Siti Kholijah Ray*

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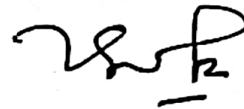
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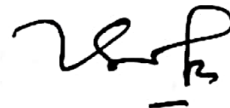


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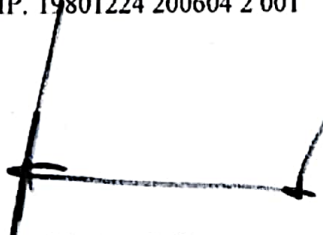
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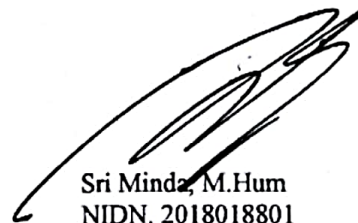
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## **LEGALIZATION**

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**Written By : Siti Kholijah Ray**

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in the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper

### **ABSTRACT**

This research discussed about grammatical collocation in the Jakarta post online newspaper which included 8 types they were: noun+ preposition, noun+ to-infinitive, noun+ that-clause, preposition+ noun, and adjective + preposition, adjective+ to-infinitive, adjective+ that-clause, and 19 verb pattern. Grammatical collocation is very important to students. By knowing it they will get easier to understand about how to combine the word and also to make the sentence more variety.

There were two formulations of the problem in this research. The first is what types of grammatical collocation in the Jakarta post online newspaper. The second is what is the most dominant types of grammatical collocation in the Jakarta post online newspaper. The objectives of this research were to know and find grammatical collocation and dominant one in the Jakarta post online newspaper.

This research was library research. The data sources were taken from Jakarta post newspaper. The research instruments were the document articles and the researcher because the researcher was the one who was able to observe the object of analysis. The data was analyzed by the researcher is the words of articles. To analyzed types of grammatical collocation, the researcher used theory by Benson and Ilson.

From the results of data analysis in the articles, there are five kinds of grammatical collocation found in the articles. They are noun+ preposition, noun+ to-infinitive, noun+ that-clause, preposition+ noun, and adjective+ preposition. The results from all the types are 117 items of grammatical collocation. Noun+ preposition has 4 items. Noun+ to-infinitive has 16 items. Noun+ that-clause has 6 items. Preposition+ noun has 88 items. The last adjective+ preposition has 3 items. The most dominant of grammatical collocation that found in the articles from the Jakarta post online newspaper is preposition+ noun with 88 items of collocation. The researcher has analyzed all of the types but when do investigate, the researcher not found three of types they are: adjective+ to-infinitive, adjective+ that-clause, and 19 verb pattern.

**Key words:** *Grammatical collocation, The Jakarta post, Newspaper.*



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**JURUSAN** : Tadris Bahasa Inggris-1  
**THE TITLE OF THE THESIS** : Analisis Grammatikal Kolokasi Pada Surat Kabar Online Jakarta Post

### **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini membahas tentang kolokasi gramatikal pada surat kabar online Jakarta post yang terdiri dari 8 jenis yaitu: nomina+ preposisi, nomina+ to-infinitive, nomina+ that-clause, preposition+ noun, dan adjective + preposition, adjective+ to-infinitive, adjective+ that-clause, dan 19 pola kata kerja. Kolokasi gramatikal sangat penting bagi siswa. Dengan mengetahuinya mereka akan lebih mudah memahami tentang bagaimana menggabungkan kata dan juga membuat kalimat lebih bervariasi.

Ada dua rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini. Yang pertama adalah jenis-jenis kolokasi gramatikal pada surat kabar online Jakarta Post. Yang kedua adalah jenis kolokasi gramatikal apa yang paling dominan di surat kabar online Jakarta Post. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui dan menemukan kolokasi gramatikal dan yang dominan pada surat kabar online Jakarta Post.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kepustakaan. Sumber data diambil dari surat kabar Jakarta Post. Instrumen penelitian adalah artikel dokumen dan peneliti karena penelitalah yang mampu mengamati objek analisis. Data yang dianalisis oleh peneliti adalah kata-kata artikel. Untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis kolokasi gramatikal, peneliti menggunakan teori Benson dan Ilson.

Dari hasil analisis data dalam artikel-artikel tersebut, terdapat lima jenis kolokasi gramatikal yang ditemukan dalam artikel-artikel tersebut. Mereka adalah kata benda + preposisi, kata benda + to-infinitif, kata benda + klausa itu, kata depan + kata benda, dan kata sifat + preposisi. Hasil dari semua jenis adalah 117 item tata bahasa. Kata benda + preposisi memiliki 4 item. Noun+ to-infinitive memiliki 16 item. Noun+ that-clause memiliki 6 item. Kata depan + kata benda memiliki 88 item. Kata sifat + preposisi terakhir memiliki 3 item. Kolokasi gramatikal yang paling dominan ditemukan pada artikel di koran online Jakarta Post adalah preposisi+nomina dengan 88 item kolokasi. Peneliti telah menganalisis semua jenis tetapi ketika menyelidiki, peneliti tidak menemukan tiga jenis yaitu: kata sifat + ke infinitif, kata sifat + klausa itu, dan 19 pola kata kerja.

**Kata Kunci:** *Grammatikal kolokasi, Jakarta post, surat kabar.*

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Padangsidimpuan,

Researcher

**Siti Kholijah Ray**  
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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. The Background of Problem

Language is very important to communicate with others. Language has four basic language skills, there are listening, speaking, reading and writing<sup>1</sup>. The four language skills are related to each other. Language divided in two main aspects there are spoken language and written language. Spoken language is the language that used for interactions two speakers or the listener. Spoken language is involves speaking and listening. It can be found in a song, speech, story telling and also the conversation.

Written language is the language that used in write. Written language is typically more formal, complex and intricate than spoken language. Written language involves reading and writing skills. Written language can be found in a book, letters, novel, newspaper, and also in magazine. The language and newspaper can meet in written language because written language is permanent information since there are records.

At the time of Rasulullah, all information was conveyed by Dakwah. Dakwah can be implemented in various forms, for example in the form of the actions (morals), with words (oral), and in writing (letters,newspapers). The letter written by the Prophet Muhammad to Emperor Heraclius is a newspaper that is used to spread the religion of

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<sup>1</sup>Supina, 'Four Basic Skills Proficiency Based on Students' Perception in Hospitality & Tourism Study Program, Bunda Mulia University', *Journal of English Language and Culture*, 8.2 (2018), 128–39 <<https://doi.org/10.30813/jelc.v8i2.1097>>. p. 129



Islam<sup>2</sup>. Newspaper is the second oldest mass media after books. Newspaper is the papers that usually printed using low-cost paper with lightweight and easy to throw away.

There were several types of newspapers as follows :

1. Weekly newspapers are newspapers that are published once a week. The names of the weekly newspapers are *Courante UytItalien*, *Duytschlandt Ec*, *Soenda News*, and *Curant of General News*.
2. Daily newspapers, namely newspapers published every day other than holidays. The names of the daily newspapers are: *Leipziger Zeitung*, *The London Daily Courant*, *Journal de Paris*, and *Pennsylvania Packet*.

So newspaper is a tool used for the exchange and delivery of information. Initially newspapers only conveyed political, social and cultural information.

However, nowadays newspapers have presented a wider variety of news topics with a more modern presentation. The topics include political news, economic news, crime, sports, and entertainment. All the information contained in newspapers can be accessed anytime and anywhere. This is because the information presented is no longer listed on paper sheets but on online news sites which are often called online

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<sup>2</sup>ST. Nasriah, 'Surat Kabar Sebagai Media Dakwah', *Jurnal Dakwah Tabligh*, 13 (2012), 161–76 <<https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/76474-ID-surat-kabar-sebagai-media-dakwah.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwjt5NXzjkf3AhVHzTgGHYfLDygQFnoECAMQAQ&usg=AOvVaw39uY6ZvacgOLJTvcOhfMDm>>. p.162

newspapers that can be accessed by gadgets, mobile phones, computer, laptop of course supported by signals and internet quotas.

One of the online newspaper sites that present domestic and foreign news that is widely used today is the Jakarta post. The Jakarta post is an online newspapers in Indonesia that can be accessed online which make it easy for people to find out the latest news from all over the country. The Jakarta post also has an application that makes it easy for us to read news anywhere and anytime. The Jakarta post has application that free download in the Playstore or Apple store.

The Jakarta post provide several of news happening around the world. The Jakarta post is daily newspapers English language in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT. Bima Media Tenggara., Jakarta. The Jakarta post is one of the big online newspaper that delivering the information uses English language.

The researcher took the newspapers from the Jakarta post online newspaper that published on 14-16 May 2021. The news about the happen in Palestine. The researcher has some reason for taking the newspaper about the Palestine. First, the researcher interested about palestine, such as the situation and condition in palestine. Second, palestine is muslim. Third, the existing law in the world, it prohibits the feeling of colonialism. The last, Islam also prohibits oppression, if there is a mistake or one of the Muslims experiences a disaster, the other Muslims must help. Most importantly, the text of the news presented by

English which make it easy for anyone and from any country can access the news.

English is an international language. English is used in many aspect of life, like in communication, business, science, entertainment and also in journalism. English is a language that is often used by several people in Indonesia as the second language. For Indonesian people, being able to speak and understand English well is the best achievement especially in English grammar, because not everyone can understand English grammar. Knowing grammar can make it easier for someone to do a written work.

In every language, the tool that used in language is grammar. With grammar can write an article, it could be scientific or non-scientific article. In English language usually hear the grammatical. All of the language have the grammatical. For example, in Indonesian and English have structure and grammar like SPOK (*subjek, predikat, objek, keterangan*).

According to Kolln and Funk that grammar have three defenitions:

First, grammar is the system of the rules on our heads. The second, grammar is the formal description of the rules. And the third, grammar is the social implications of the usage, sometimes called “linguistic etiquette”.<sup>3</sup>

So , from the explanation above, it can be concluded that grammar is structure and meaning system of the language. By studying

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<sup>3</sup>Martha Kolln and Robert Funk, *Understanding English Grammar*, ed. by Katharine Glynn, 9th Editio (United States of Amarica: Longman, 2011) <<https://id1lib.org/book/2064012/5b787b>>.

grammar, it is useful to produce the sentence that according to structure and grammatical. Grammar has function to make the language better and easier to written a text.

To make people easier to speak and write, people need to know about combination of word as grammatical collocation. Grammatical collocation is combination of words in the language that happens very often, and more frequently than would happen by the chance. Which is grammatical collocation sounds is naturally for native speakers. Grammatical collocation is dominant word, can be noun, verb, an adjective, preposition, and grammatical structure<sup>4</sup>. For example: depend on, play on, come in. So, grammatical include to semantic component because semantic is study about the meaning of language expressions.

The reason of the researcher wants to do this research about grammatical collocation by analyzing the newspaper because through this research, people will be easier to know and understand in combination of words, and also to increase the vocabulary. Increasing vocabulary it will be able to make it easier for speaking, writing, reading, and listening. The researcher also really hopes this research, many people will be able to memorize the grammatical collocation formulas, it will be able to present a word combination without looking the dictionary, and also to make people starting the conversation with anyone with confidence.

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<sup>4</sup>Parisa Farrokh and Mahboobeh Alizadeh, 'English Grammatical Collocations in Azeri', *World Science Publisher*, 2.2 (2013), 123–30  
<<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.993.5363&rep=rep1&type=pdf>>. P. 125

The researcher chooses the newspaper as a project of the material for analysis grammatical collocation because people must to increase style in writing and memorize new word. Non-native speaker will be confident in speaking something with native speaker. Meanwhile, using the newspaper is a good way to get and delivery knowledge of the language itself because people must feel enjoy when learning.

The researcher chooses the newspaper in the Jakarta post because the Jakarta post delivery the news with English language. This newspaper has some articles and also interesting theme, the articles is about event in Palestine. Researcher has reason took the articles about event in Palestine because as a people must know the event in other world.

There are many grammatical collocation that researcher found in the articles, when reading articles, it will get a lot of grammatical collocation that are sometimes rarely known. For example: behind hospital, between Israel, and families to seek.

The researcher though that this topic is carry out to analyzed the grammatical collocation. The researcher also wants to know the types of grammatical collocation that dominant in online newspaper. So, the researcher interested in doing a research entitled “An Analysis of Grammatical Collocation in the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper”.

## **B. The Focus of the Research**

The researcher focuses on analyzing all of the types of grammatical collocation in the newspapers. The research focused on the Jakarta post

newspaper via online. The researcher took the newspapers published on 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> May 2021. The contain of news is event that happening Palestine.

### **C. The Formulation of the Problem**

Related to the background of the problem, the researcher formulated the problem as follows :

1. What are the types of grammatical collocation found in the Jakarta post online newspaper?
2. What is the most dominant types of the grammatical collocation found in the Jakarta post online newspaper?

### **D. The Objective of the Research**

From the formulation of the problem above, the statement of objective of the research are :

1. To know the types of the grammatical collocation in the Jakarta post online newspaper.
2. To find out the dominant types of grammatical collocation that applied in the Jakarta post online newspaper.

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

The researcher hope that the result of this research can be useful and give the valuable contributions presented as follow :

1. Theoretically, the writer expected that this study gave the information to the readers about grammatical collocation that found in the Jakarta post online newspaper.

2. Practically, the researcher hope the readers understand more about the grammatical collocation. For the researcher, this research was one of the important references for similiar research.

#### **F. The Definition of the Key Term**

The writer described the definition of the key term in title : An Analysis of Grammatical Collocation in the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper.

##### **1. Analysis**

Analysis is come from word “analyze” that means to show, to found, to prove who or what somebody or something .

##### **2. Grammatical Collocation**

Grammar is the structure of the arrangement of the sentence. The sentence will be perfect by using the correct structure. Grammatical used to indicate that something related to grammar and to confirming the rules of grammar. Grammatical words include modals, pronouns, auxiliary verbs, articles, conjunctions, prepositions, and some of adverbs.

Collocation is the group of two or more words that usually goes together. Collocations are combinations of the words that occur very often in the language. So, Grammatical collocation is one of the types of the collocations. Grammatical collocation is a phrase that consist of dominant word like a noun, a verb, an adjective, and also preposition.

Example : by accident (*preposition+noun*) the meaning is *kebetulan*,  
 Angry at (*adjective+preposition*).

### 3. The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta post is an English newspaper that published in Indonesia which is has communicative and advanced written. In the Jakarta post can get many knowledge and also know the popular news in another country. The Jakarta post has two forms. First, in the form of the paper that has been printed. And the second, it can be with online news which can be obtained by downloading (*TheJakartaPost*) application on the Play store or it can be search on the google.

## G. The Review and Related Finding

There are some similiar previous research that related to this research's topic. Here are some previous reserches that related to grammatical collocations. The first was conducted by Muchammad Abdul Aziz<sup>5</sup>, this thesis was published by IAIN Walisongo in Semarang. English grammatical collocations is used to convey as close to the original language of English as possible, without violence grammar and meaning. The Jakarta Post used English grammatical collocation in many types.

The second was conducted by Agus Makmur<sup>6</sup>. This article was published by IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon. The result of this research is the

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<sup>5</sup>Muchammad Abdul Aziz, 'Identifying English Grammatical Collocations Found In The Jakarta Post Newspaper And Its Contribution To Writing Course Faculty Of Tarbiyah Walisongo State Institute For Islamic Studies', 2011.

<sup>6</sup>Agus Makmur, 'The Analysis of Collocation in The Novel "The Lost Symbol" By Dan Brown' (IAIN Syeh Nurjati Cirebon, 2015) <[http://repository.syekhnurjati.ac.id/2839/1/AGUS MAKMUR %281410130080%29 %28WM BLM%29.PDF](http://repository.syekhnurjati.ac.id/2839/1/AGUS%20MAKMUR%201410130080%20%28WM%20BLM%29.PDF)>.



writer using the content analysis as the analysis of the data. This research showed that there are many collocations that used in the novel “The Lost Symbol” by Dan Brown. Actually there are 41 collocation words as the research finding in the types of English collocation category that consist 10 types of collocation in the grammatical collocation and lexical category. From the 41 collocation, there are 21 collocation word as the lexical collocation and the dominant collocation word is adjective + noun as a type from lexical collocation. Other hand, more little of collocation words is verb +verb types there is 1 collocation words as grammatical category. And the average of collocation data in the other type there are 2 collocation words in the each collocations. So, the dominant of collocation is the lexical category (nominal sentence).

The third is Aldonasyah Fitri Sinulingga<sup>7</sup>, this article published by University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. The result of this research, the writer found seven types in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper the edition of 14<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> August. English collocations consist of noun, verb, or adjective plus a particle, adverb, or a grammatical structure, such as an infinitive, gerund or clause. Lexical collocations are combinations of adjective plus noun; adverb + adjective; verb + noun and etc.

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<sup>7</sup>Aldonasyah Fitri Sinulingga, ‘Identifying English Grammatical Collocations Found’ (University Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, 2019) <[http://repository.umsu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/3141/1/Identifying English Collocation Found In The Jakarta Post Newspaper and Its Contribution to Writing Course.pdf](http://repository.umsu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/3141/1/Identifying%20English%20Collocation%20Found%20In%20The%20Jakarta%20Post%20Newspaper%20and%20Its%20Contribution%20to%20Writing%20Course.pdf)>.

The fourth is Parisa Farrokh and Mahboobeh Alizadeh<sup>8</sup>. In this research, the collocation have the features of being largely arbitrary and independent of the meaning within and lacks the ability to identify and recognize such collocational patterns. Investigating the translation of English grammatical collocation to find the acceptable equivalents in Azeri. Based on Benson et al's clasification of collocations, there are two types of collocation, lexical collocation and grammatical collocation. The Azeri translations of grammatical collocations of noun + to-infinitive and predicative adjective + to-infinitive have been infinitive are translated as “infinitive + noun” and “infinitive + predicative adjective” respectively.

The last, the research conducted by Rio, Rini, and Diah Moehkardi<sup>9</sup>. English collocation is divided into grammatical and lexical collocation. Grammatical collocations consist of noun, verb, or adjective plus particle, adverb, or grammatical structure, such as an infinitive, gerund or clause. Lexical collocation are combinations of adjective + noun, adverb + adjective, etc. Each type of collocations may impose difficulty or confusion on learners of English.

Finally, from the related finding which analyzed grammatical in newspaper, it can be concluded this research has the same topic interest to investigate. This research is written by the researcher to complete the types

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<sup>8</sup>Farrokh and Alizadeh.

<sup>9</sup>Rio Rini Diah Moehkardi, 'Grammatical And Lexical English Collocations: Some Possible Problems To Indonesian Learners Of English', *Humaniora*, 14.1 (2012), 53–62 <<https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/12012-grammatical-and-lexical-english-collocat-553b2dbb.pdf>>.

of researchers before. The researcher focuses on the grammatical collocation that found in the Jakarta Post online newspaper.

## **H. The Methods of the Research**

This chapter describes about the method of the research. There are kinds of research, source of data, instrument of the research, technique of the data collection, and technique of the data analysis.

### **1. The Kinds of Research**

This research used library research to analyze the data. In library research involves step by step procedure to gathering the material in order to produce a paper, applied them in analyzing data from the Jakarta post online newspaper. Library research means analyzed, described, and evaluated the information found in the primary source.

### **2. The Source of Data**

The researcher took the source of the data from the Jakarta post online newspaper issued that published on May. The researcher chooses three articles in the Jakarta post online newspaper that published on 14<sup>th</sup> -16<sup>th</sup> May 2021. The first title is “Muslims Mark Eid in Shadow of Israel-Palestine Crisis” published on 14 May 2021 by Anuj Chopra.

The second title is “West Bank Violence, Gaza Air strikes as Palestinian Toll Mounts” published on 15 May 2021 by Adel Zaanoun and Hossam Ezzedine. The last title is “Indonesia Calls for

International Support to Resolve Israel-Palestine Crisis” published on 16 May 2021 by Nur Janti.

This is the news’ link that the writer will to research :

1. <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/05/14/muslims-mark-grim-eid-in-shadow-of-israel-palestinian-crisis-.html>
2. <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/05/15/west-bank-violence-gaza-air-strikes-as-palestinian-toll-mounts-.html>
3. <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/05/16/indonesia-calls-for-international-support-to-resolve-israel-palestine-crisis.html>

### 3. The Instrument of the Research

Instrument is a tool that the researcher used to collect the data when doing a research. The instrument of this research are researcher herself and document. The researcher is the instrument of the research. Article is a document that researcher analyzed. Other instrument in this research is table of grammatical collocation to collect in document. So, the researcher analyzed the words in the articles.

**Table 1.1**  
**Grammatical Collocation Instrument**

No	Types of Grammatical Collocation	Data	$\Sigma$
1	Preposition + noun	Between Israel	
2	Adjective+ noun	Afraid with	
3	Noun + preposition	Shots toward	
<b>Total</b>			

#### 4. The Technique of the data collection

In this research, the researcher used some techniques to collecting the data. Here the procedures that the researcher used to accomplish this research, there are:

- a. Searching the Jakarta Post on Google
- b. Taking the article that published on May that the articles has present in the source of data
- c. Read the article in many times
- d. Understanding the article
- e. Find the grammatical collocation in the article
- f. Underlining the words that related to the 5(five) types of grammatical collocation in the articles based on criteria Benson and Ilson.

#### 5. The Technique of Data Analysis

Technique of the data analysis is very important to evaluate and describe the data. The researcher collected the data from the Jakarta online newspaper and then found the grammatical collocation in the articles.

There are some procedures that used by researcher to analysis the data according to Creswell, as follows<sup>10</sup>:

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<sup>10</sup>John W. Creswell, '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

- a. Prepare the data for analysis. The researcher prepared the data to be analyzed. The data analysis is article. So, the researcher prepared the articles for analysis.
- b. Read through all the data. The researcher must read all the data to obtain a general sense of the information and to know how much grammatical collocation that found in the articles.
- c. Begin detailed analysis with a coding process. Coding is process of organizing the materials into the chunks or segment of the text before bringing meaning to information. The coding process is useful for coding transcripts or qualitative information, sometimes using color coded schemes or using alphabetical codes to make it easier for researcher to analyze the data.
- d. Use the coding process to generate a description of the setting or people as well as categories or theme for analysis. Description involves a detailed rendering of information about people, places, or event in setting. The researcher can generate codes for this description. Use coding to generate a small number of themes or categories, perhaps five to eight categories for a research study. The researcher using color coded schemes for analysis the data. For example to analysis the types of grammatical collocation Noun + proposition, the researcher make red color as a color coded schemes. The researcher made a table of color coded schemes below.

**Table 1.2**  
**Color Coded Schemes**

No	Types of Grammatical Collocation	Color Coded Schemes
1.	Noun + Proposition	Red
2.	Noun + to-infinitive	Yellow
3.	Noun + that-clause	Green
4.	Preposition + noun	Blue
5.	Adjective + preposition	Pink

### **I. The Outline of the Thesis**

This research is organized into five chapters. Every chapter divided into subtopics. Chapter one consist of background of the problem, focus in the research, formulation of the research, objectives of the research, significances of the research, definitions of the key terms, review of related finding and methods of the research.

Chapter two consists of the theoretical description. It present review of collocation, strong, fixed, and weak collocation, definition of grammatical collocation, and types of grammatical collocation.

Chapter three consists of the review of newspaper, review of The Jakarta Post and the text of articles.

Chapter four is data analysis that is collected by the writer about types of grammatical collocation in online newspaper and discussion grammatical collocation.

Chapter five consist of the conclusion the result of the research and suggestion that are given by researcher from this research.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

In this chapter, the researcher present review of theoretical description of this research. There is grammatical collocation. The researcher needs to create easy ways in understanding to the readers to know them. So, the research has divided each part which is related to the title of this thesis.

#### A. The Definition of Collocation

Collocation is refers to a group of two or more words that usually goes together. In the other word, morphologically-semantic, co- means together, while location means place<sup>11</sup>. Collocation is words are placed together. Collocation is a group of words that hang out together. Simply put, collocation is words are side by side reciprocally.

The strength of the pairing of a word in other words is very diverse, from weak, strong to permanent (inviolable). On the one hand, weak company is most similiar with OP (open principle) because a word can freely choose its collocates as long as the selection constraint rules are not violated. So, collocation is a group of words that usually go together.

For example, the phrases of *fast food* and *quick food*. The word of *fast* and *quick* has the same meaning in Indonesian that is *cepat* but the native speaker would probably say *fast food*, because *food* has

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<sup>11</sup>Gunawan Widiyanto, 'Kolokasi', *Humas Purweta*, 2020, p. 2  
<<http://p4tkbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/2020/04/28/kolokasi/>> [accessed 9 February 2022].



fixed to collocates with *fast* and the sound would be natural for the native speaker.

Collocation is defined as a combination of several words that occur automatically and regularly in a language. This combination of the words can occur between verb with noun, noun with noun, or noun with adjective. Collocation also found in every language. For example are, *By chance*, *run out of*, and *major problem*. Here to clear the example : by (preposition), chance (noun), By chance = *kebetulan*, Run (verb), out of (adverb), run out of = *kehabisan*, major (adjective), problem (noun), major problem = *masalah utama*.

Collocations are different from idioms. Idioms are expressions which when translated literally do not make sense or expressions whose meaning cannot be traced word for word and make new words. On the other hand, collocation is a combination of words whose meaning can be traced word by word, but do not make a new meaning.<sup>12</sup> So, collocation and idioms different in the meaning, in idiom the meaning is completely non compositional but in collocation the meaning is mostly compositional. Idioms also have a meaning that cannot be guessed by knowing meaning of the individual words.

Collocation and phrase have the same meaning, which is the same as combining the words. The theory of word combination was first is phrase. The experts of the phrases theory are Barnhart and

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<sup>12</sup>Mashadi Said, 'Ketidaklaziman Kolokasi Pembelajar BIPA Dan Implikasinya Terhadap Pembelajaran Bahasa', *Jurnal Cakrawala Pendidikan*, 2.2 (2010), 204–13 <<https://doi.org/10.21831/cp.v2i2.340>>. p. 204

Chomsky, while the experts of the collocation are Lewis, Benson and Ison. Then changed to collocation by the expert of the theory to develop the language. Phrase and collocation only different in the inventor of the theory. So, the collocation is the updated phrase name. Here the explanation of the collocation according to the experts.

Lewis stated a collocation is the combination of the words which develop naturally and random frequency<sup>13</sup>. Meanwhile, according to Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell<sup>14</sup> stated that collocation is a group or pairs of the words that are usually used together. This combination sounds natural to native speaker, but some of the combinations sound “wrong” to speakers because not all the collocations are the phrases but all the phrases are the collocation.

Tim Hsu and Chiu also define that collocation consist of two words which are linked together in memory of native speakers and occur together with some frequency in both of written and oral course<sup>15</sup>.

Collocation has advantages to study such as making the English language sounds more natural and easy to understand, have a way to express ideas in written and spoken, to improve speaking and

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<sup>13</sup>Asriani, ‘Analysis of Collocation on Persuasive Text by Students of Senior High School at SMA Yapip Makassar Sungguminasa’ (University Muhammadiyah Makassar, 2020) <<http://www.akrabjuara.com/index.php/akrabjuara/article/view/919>>. p.25

<sup>14</sup>Putri Agung Rizki, ‘An Analysis on Indonesian Translated Collocation in Rick’ (University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2011) <<http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id>>. p.23

<sup>15</sup>Sinulingga.p.3

writing style, and easier for brain to remember and use fix combinations word than single word<sup>16</sup>.

The important to learn collocation :

- 1) To use the word that you know more accurately
- 2) To make sound more natural when you speak and write
- 3) To vary your speech, probably more importantly in your writing
- 4) To improve your style in writing<sup>17</sup>

Collocation also have some of types from the experts. According to Hill stated that explain collocation divided into four types, there are <sup>18</sup> :

- a) Unique Collocation
- b) Strong Collocation
- c) Weak Collocation
- d) Medium Strength Collocation

Another perception about types of collocation comes from the expert Benson stated that collocation is divided into two groups which are grammatical collocation and lexical collocation<sup>19</sup>. In this argument, it concluded that collocation is word's combination that has two types

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<sup>16</sup>Dayang Pertiwi, 'An Analysis of Students Ability in Using English Lexical' (IAIN Bengkulu, 2020) <[http://repository.iainbengkulu.ac.id/4484/1/DAYANG\\_PERTIWI\\_1516230023\\_An\\_Analysis\\_of\\_Students\\_Ability\\_in\\_Using\\_English\\_Lexical\\_Collocation.pdf](http://repository.iainbengkulu.ac.id/4484/1/DAYANG_PERTIWI_1516230023_An_Analysis_of_Students_Ability_in_Using_English_Lexical_Collocation.pdf)>. p.23

<sup>17</sup>Michael Mccarthy et al, *English Collocations in Use Intermediate Book with Answers*, 2017.p.6

<sup>18</sup>Juwita Wulandari, 'An Analysis Of English Translated Collocations Of Dan Brown's Novel "The Lost Symbol" In Bahasa Indonesia' (University of Sumatera Utara, 2011) <<http://repository.usd.ac.id/id/eprint/34011>>. p.19

<sup>19</sup>Rizkina Putri, 'An Analysis of Collocations Used in Written Assignment' (UIN Ar-Raniry Darussalam Banda Aceh, 2018) <<https://repository.ar-raniry.ac.id/id/eprint/8632>>. p. 20

were grammatical and lexical collocation. So, the researcher will analysis the grammatical collocation by Benson theory.

Examples of collocation:

- a) Noun+noun. "tour group"
- b) Preposition+noun. "by accident"
- c) Verb+noun. "created opportunities"
- d) Adjective+noun. "Small shirt"
- e) Adverb+adjective. "very difficult"

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that collocation is combination of two or more words which occur very often in the language. The combinations sound naturally to native speaker. To make a combination, it can combine the words based on type of the collocation. Such as noun+noun, verb+noun, adverb+noun, and etc. This combination do not make a new meaning.

## **B. Types of Collocation**

According to Benson and Ilson, the collocation divided into two types are grammatical collocation and lexical collocation<sup>20</sup>. Grammatical collocation is phrase that consists of dominant word, for example a verb or adjective must be followed by a particular preposition, or a noun must be followed by particular form of verb. Meanwhile lexical collocation is the part of collocation that is

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<sup>20</sup>Putri.p.26

dominant in nominal sentence is consist of verb, noun, adjective, and adverb.

### 1. Grammatical Collocation

Grammatical is used to indicate that something relates to grammar. Grammatical words include prepositions, modals, auxiliary verbs, pronouns, articles, conjunctions, and some adverbs. Grammatical collocation are phrases that consist of dominant word such as noun, verb, adjective and preposition or grammatical structure as an clause or infinitive.

Grammatical collocation do not contain lexical collocation. A grammatical collocation is a phrase consisting of dominant word (noun, adjective, verb) and preposition or grammatical structure such as infinitive or clause.<sup>21</sup> For example, Noam Chomsky in his *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax* (page 191) points out that *decide on a boat* has meaning “choose (to buy) a boat” contains the collocation *decide on* (in this terminology: close construction) whereas *decide on a boat* has meaning “make a decision while on a boat” is a free combination (in his terminology: loose association). Any native speaker of English feels that the component of *decide on* ‘choose’ and other fixed phrases such as *account for*, *accuse (somebody) for*, *adapt to*, *agonize over*, *aim at*, etc. ‘collocate’ with each other.

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<sup>21</sup>Morton Benson, et al, *The BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English*, ed. by Robert F. Ilson, third (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2010) <<https://doi.org/http://doi.org/10.1075/z.bbi>>. p.20

So, from the definition and example above it can be concluded that grammatical collocation is a phrase that consisting dominant word like noun, adjective, verb, preposition and grammatical structures like an infinitive and clause. Then, some of the word combinations have different meanings. So, the combination of a word that is included in the grammatical collocation must be in accordance with the construction and event that are currently happening. Grammatical collocation has eight major of types and the types are designed by G1, G2, G3, etc.

## 2. Types of Grammatical Collocation

Types of grammatical collocation fall into following combinations: noun+ preposition, noun+ to-infinitive, noun+ that-clause, preposition+ noun, adjective+ preposition, adjective+ to-infinitive, adjective+ that-clause and the English 19 verb patterns. The researcher makes a table below to make easier the reader to know the types of grammatical collocation.

**Table 2.1**  
**Types of Grammatical Collocation**

No	Grammatical Collocation
1.	Noun + preposition
2.	Noun + to-infinitive
3.	Noun + that-clause
4.	Preposition + noun

5.	Adjective +preposition
6.	Adjective + to-infinitive
7	Adjective + that-clause
8	19 Verb pattern

From the table above, the researcher explain one by one the types of grammatical collocation along with example.

#### 1) Noun + Preposition

Noun + preposition have combination, but not all the noun can be considered as a collocation. Some of preposition has predictable meaning, such as *of* and *by*. Noun can be used with *of*, especially to denote the concepts of ‘direct object’, ‘subject, and ‘possession’. So the combination of collocation is ‘blockade against’ but not ‘blockade of’. The word ‘of’ there is a predictable on the basis of the known function of the preposition.

Noun + *by* combinations also not include as collocation because the word ‘*by*’ is predictable and regular transformation of the sentence. In addition, free combinations also do not include, such as *apathy among*, *apathy in*, etc. and the derived preposition also not include such as *concerning*, *regarding*, *in regard to*, and *with regard to*.<sup>22</sup>For examples:

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<sup>22</sup>Ison. p.21

- a) Where can I get *information about* covid-19?
- b) I have good *reason for* this research

2) Noun + to + infinitive

There are five syntactic patterns in which this construction is more frequently encountered, the patterns are<sup>23</sup>:

1. It was a pleasure (a problem, a struggle) to do it
2. They had the foresight (instruction, permission, an obligation, the right) to do it
3. They felt of compulsion (an impulse, a need) to do it
4. They made an attempt (an effort, promise) to do it
5. He was a fool ( a genius, an idiot) to do it

Infinitive is the basic form of a verb, the meaning is without inflection. When an infinitive used the verb does not end “ing” and the word “to” is being used as a regular word, not as a preposition. For the examples:

- a) I give you the *opportunity to become* a member of graduation in this year.
- b) The doctor gave the *recommendation to rest* for the next three days.

3) Noun + that-clause

Noun + that-clause used to express opinion and feeling<sup>24</sup>. And also use “that” as conjunction. Some nouns can

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<sup>23</sup>Ison. p.21-22



be followed by clause with the present with subjunctive in English formal. Use of the subjunctive is indicated in the entries for such nouns. For example: Dutch police investigating the *possibility that* a boom was planted on the jet.

4) Preposition + noun

Preposition + noun combination consist of preposition that followed by noun<sup>25</sup>. For example: I go to the school *by motorcycle*.

5) Adjective + preposition

Some of adjectives are followed by prepositional phrases. The adjective + preposition combination that considered collocation is the one that occur in the predicate (verb less clause)<sup>26</sup>. For example: she is *hungry for* the news.

6) Adjective + to-infinitive

Adjective occur in two basic constructions with infinitives<sup>27</sup>.

a) Adjective with dummy subject. The word “it” is the dummy subject. Prepositional phrases with for can be inserted into this constructions with many adjectives. For the example: she (the girl) is ready to go; it (the machine) was designed to operate at high attitudes.

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<sup>24</sup>Ilson. p.22

<sup>25</sup>Ilson. p.22

<sup>26</sup>Ilson. p.22

<sup>27</sup>Ilson. p.23

b) Adjective with real and animate subject. However, some of adjectives normally occur in this construction with an animate subject. For example: she was bound to find out.

7) Adjective + that-clause

Several adjectives are followed by the present subjunctive in formal English<sup>28</sup>. For example: She was *afraid that* she would fail in her presentation.

8) G8 collocation consist of nineteen (19) English verb pattern that designed by the capital letters from A until S<sup>29</sup>. The description of patterns follows below.

A. Patterns A verb allow the dative movement transformation.

The shift of an indirect object to a position before the direct object with deletion of *to* when both objects are nouns and direct object is a noun. For example :

She buy the novel to her sister-

She buy her sister the novel and

She buy the novel to her- she buy her the novel.

If both object are pronouns, the common patterns is: She buy it to her.

B. Patterns B verbs are transitive but do not allow the dative movement transformation. For example :

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<sup>28</sup>Ison. p.24

<sup>29</sup>Ison. p.24-31

She explain the novel to her, but not she explain her the book.

- C. Patterns C transitive verb with the preposition *for* allow the deletion of *for* and the shift of an indirect object to a position before direct object. For example :

He cooks a soup for his wife

- D. Pattern D the verb forms a collocation with a specific preposition (+ object). Collocation consisting of a verb + as (+object) are include in the dictionary : to act as, to interpret as..., etc. For example :

I will adhere to the plan

- E. In this pattern, the verb followed by *to* + infinitive. Verb are not include if they are normally in phrase of purpose or to the simple word, verb +to infinitive have meaning “purpose” is not include as a collocation. For example :

He continued to type the proposal

- F. In this pattern, the verb followed by infinitive without *to*. These verbs with exception of dare, help, and need are modals. The verbal phrases had better and would rather also fit in this pattern. For example :

I must read Al-qur'an

We had better go tomorrow

- G. The verb followed by the second verb in-ing. For example :

They enjoyed watching the movie.

- H. The transitive verbs are followed by an object and to +infinitive. Many of the verbs in this pattern can take the infinitive to be after direct object. This pattern verb can be passivized. For example :

The teacher asked the student to answer the question.

- I. Transitive verbs are followed by direct object and infinitive without *to*. This pattern verb cannot be passivized. For example :

I saw them leave the house

- J. Verbs are followed by direct object and verb- ing. This pattern verb can usually be passivized. For example :

She kept me waiting for two hours.

She was kept waiting two hours

- K. Verb can be followed by noun or pronoun (possessive) and gerund. For example :

We cannot imagine you stealing apples

- L. Verb can be followed by a noun clause with the conjunction *that*. Some of verbs always take an object noun or pronoun before the *that-clause*. For example :

I hoped that the weather would be nice

He bet me that it would rain

M. Transitive can be followed by a direct object, the infinitive *to be*, and either of adjective or past participle, noun and pronoun. In this pattern include verb that normally take *to be* after the direct object. For example :

We found the roads to be excellent

We found the roads to be cleared of snow

We found the roads to be a serious problem for the state treasury

N. Transitive verb can be followed by a direct object and adjective or past participle, noun or pronoun. For example :

He made his meaning clear

Her friends call her Rahma

O. Transitive verb followed by two objects. For example :

She tipped the waiter fifty rupiah

P. Intransitive, reflexive, and transitive followed by adverbial. The adverbial may be adverb, prepositional phrase, a noun phrase or clause. For example

Friday comes after Thursday

This job took two hours

She weighed the trunk

Q. Verb can be followed by an interrogative word: *what*, *when*, *where*, *why*, *who*, *which* and *how*. For example :

She told them what to do

She wants how I want

- R. Transitive verb followed by dummy 'it' and are followed by to+ infinitive or by that+ clause or by either. For example :

It surprised me to learn of her decision

- S. In the last pattern, a small number of intransitive verb followed by predicate noun or predicate adjective. For example :

She became a writer

They were a teacher

She will a good doctor

However a larger group of intransitive verb can be followed only by a predicate adjective, for example:

The followers smell nice

So, from the explanation above it can be concluded that types of grammatical collocation, there are 8 types. The researcher analysis types of grammatical collocation in the newspaper, so the definition of newspaper explained in next chapter.

## CHAPTER III

### THE JAKARTA POST ONLINE NEWSPAPER

In this chapter discusses about the Jakarta post and online newspaper which analyzed in this research.

#### A. The Definition of Newspaper

In terminology, newspaper comes from two words, namely news and paper. News is a report of a current event, something that is not known, information of recent event and happenings. News should give something news to the readers, viewers or listener. While paper is a sheet of paper that contains a specific discussion<sup>30</sup>. Paper is a noun which means *koran, lembaran, karangan* and etc. The word news is closely related to paper. So, newspaper is a sheet of paper that contain information about something that has just happened or will happen soon.

Newspaper is a publication that containing news, information and advertisements<sup>31</sup>. Newspaper is a group of large pages usually folded together that have pictures and stories that tell about things which just happened. Newspaper usually printed everyday or once a week. So, the researcher can be concluded that newspaper is one of printed journalism that containing either news, information which just happened and advertising which has picture and announcement.

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<sup>30</sup>Mass Communication, 'What IS News?', *Journal of Communication*, 26.4 (1976), 86–86 <<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.1976.tb01940.x>>. p.1-2

<sup>31</sup> George E. Wishon, *et al*, *Let's Write English*, Revised edition, (Litton Educational Publishing: 1980), p.68-77

Now day, newspaper is very essential to know what happen around the globe. Newspaper is factual text. Read newspaper has function to know how to write good writing. One of writing elements found in newspaper is English grammatical collocation. It gives significant impact in meaning when the author/writer uses it can be able to reject when the researcher write writing work but ignore English grammatical collocation. It will affect the meaning.

So, English grammatical collocation is frequently used by author/writer of newspaper to convey the information to the reader. There are many types newspapers in Indonesia, one of which is The Jakarta Post.

### **1. The Definition of Jakarta Post**

The Jakarta post is an English daily newspaper in Indonesia. Owned by PT. Bina Media Tenggara and PT. Niskala Media Tenggara. Head office in Palmerah Tenggara, Jakarta.<sup>32</sup> One of the online newspapers is the Jakarta post.

The Jakarta post began as collaboration between four Indonesian media outlets under the direction of Information Minister Ali Moertopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. After its first publication on April 25, 1983, The Jakarta post was published for several years with little advertising and increased circulation. After the change of editor-in-chief in 1991, the newspaper began to take a pro-democracy position. The Jakarta post is one of the English-language Indonesian

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<sup>32</sup>Achmad Zaenuri Rais and Syaifudin Latif Darmawan, 'Lexical Collocatio of Political News Published on 19 May 2020 -28 May 2020 in The Jakarta Post', *English Education and Entrepreneurship (JEEP)*, 1.May (2020), 18–25 <<https://scholar.ummetro.ac.id>>. p.19



newspapers that survived the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of 40,000 copies and had 41,049 subscribers as of December 1998. The newspaper also features on Sunday and online edition, which go into detail possible in the daily print edition.

In 1999, Jakarta post became the first newspaper in Indonesia to go international under a project called "Go International". Three global companies provide database services from three different places in the world so that Jakarta Post can be accessed by thousands of customers around the world for a full 24 hours.<sup>33</sup> The "Go International" project is a concrete manifestation of the Post's mission to bring Indonesian perspectives into national and international issues amidst the views of Western countries that dominate the world's information flow. The Jakarta post is committed to be present as the "Indonesian Journal of the Present". This newspaper takes up the challenge of continuously providing up to date news, entertainment and views to the world community.

The Jakarta post also has a Sunday and Daring (Online) edition, the contents of which are not found in the daily print edition. This daily targets foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the number of Indonesian readers from the middle class also continues to increase. Known as a training ground for local and international reporters, The Jakarta post has won numerous awards and has been

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<sup>33</sup>Yulfi, Sastika Seli, and Reni Ariska, 'An Analysis of Lexical Collocation Found in English Newspaper', *Linguistics, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal*, 2.2 (2019), 100–115 <<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31539/leea.v2i2.349>>. p. 104

dubbed "Indonesia's leading English-language daily newspaper."<sup>34</sup> The Jakarta post newspaper is the most familiar english newspaper which is read by Indonesian people.

In the new media era, the Jakarta post is an online version that can be accessed through <http://www.thejakartapost.com> or can install the application. Its online site present news in an online form is a simpler language than the printed version of the language. The target audience is foreigners and Indonesians who are educated so that they can fully understand the contents of the news. Use online newspaper can make easy to read everywhere. Online newspaper is the best idea to deliver the information than printed newspaper.

The researcher choose the news text that published on 14 May 2021-16 May 2021 in the Jakarta post online newspaper that contain about the event in Palestine. The first title is "Muslims Mark Eid in Shadow of Israel-Palestine Crisis" that published on Friday, May 14 2021 by Anuj Chopra. The second title is "West Bank Violence, Gaza Air Strikes as Palestinian Toll Mounts" that published on Saturday, May 15 2021 by Adel Zaanoun and Hossam Ezzedine, and the last title is "Indonesia Calls for International Support to Resolve Israel-Palestine Crisis" that published on Sunday, May 16 2021 by Nur Janti.

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<sup>34</sup>Aulia Rakhmawati, 'Lexical Collocation in The Jakarta Post Newspaper' (University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2017) <<http://repository.umsu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/3858/1/SP - 1402050363.pdf>>. p.17

## 2. The Text of Newspapers

The researcher present the text from the newspaper below which will be in the form of some articles. This article will help the researcher to analyze the grammatical collocation. There are some of the articles :

### a) **Muslims Mark Grim Eid in Shadow of Israel-Palestinian Crisis**

Muslims around the world began marking a somber Eid al-Fitr on Thursday amid rising hostilities between Israel and Palestinians, in the second celebration in the shadow of the coronavirus pandemic. The three-day festival, which marks the end of the holy fasting month of Ramadan, is traditionally celebrated with mosque prayers, family feasts and shopping for new clothes, gifts and sweets. But casting a pall on the festival, already subdued due to the raging pandemic, was deadly violence between Israel and Palestinians, with fears growing that it could spiral into full-blown conflict.

Palestinians leave their homes after receiving warnings by the Israeli army that their building will be target in an air strike, in Gaza City, in the Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip, on May 13, 2021. Israel faced an escalating conflict on two fronts, scrambling to quell riots between Arabs and Jews on its own streets after days of exchanging deadly fire with Palestinian militants in Gaza.

Tensions have soared over Israel's planned eviction of Palestinians from a district in annexed east Jerusalem, which the Jewish state sees as part of its eternal capital but is considered occupied by the United Nations. Israel on Thursday scrambled to quell riots between Arabs and Jews on its own streets after days of exchanging deadly fire with Palestinian militants in Gaza. In Gaza, 83 people have been killed so far -- including 17 children -- and more than 480 wounded in days of relentless Israeli air strikes on the crowded coastal enclave.

Echoing the mood in much of the Muslim world, Saudi Arabia's King Salman voiced scathing criticism of Israel in a phone call Wednesday with Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan on the occasion of Eid. The king "stressed Saudi Arabia's strong condemnation of the Israeli measures in Jerusalem and the acts of violence carried out by Israel... (and) affirmed that the kingdom stands by the Palestinian people," the official Saudi Press Agency reported. Prayers and hope State media broadcast images of King

Salman, 85, performing Eid prayers in the planned megacity of NEOM in northwestern Saudi Arabia.

Muslim worshippers gather to pray round the Kaaba, the holiest shrine in the Grand Mosque complex in Saudi Arabia's holy city of Mecca, to mark the end of the fasting month of Ramadan, on May 13, 2021. (AFP/AbdulghaniESSA ) Mask-clad worshippers entered the Grand Mosque in the holy city of Mecca along socially distanced paths to pray before the Kaaba -- a cube-shaped structure sacred to Muslims. The scene was in contrast to Eid last year, when mosques in Saudi Arabia, home to Islam's holiest sites, were largely devoid of worshippers and sermons were banned due to strict coronavirus curbs. The Prophet's Mosque in the holy city of Medina separately announced its "complete readiness" to receive worshippers for Eid prayers, state media reported.

In Afghanistan, a three-day Eid ceasefire agreed by the warring Taliban and government came into force, offering a glimmer of hope to war-weary Afghans after weeks of deadly violence. Fighting has intensified since the United States missed a May 1 deadline, agreed with the Taliban last year, to withdraw all of its troops. "I feel so relaxed and peaceful today because it is Eid and there is no fighting," said Mirajuddin, who was visiting Kabul zoo with his five children, all dressed in new clothes.

In Iran, supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei was set to pardon or commute the jail sentences of more than 2,000 convicted prisoners for Eid, according to his website. Eid al-Fitr starts later this week in Iran. But tragedy befell Bangladesh, where five people died Wednesday on an overcrowded ferry carrying more than a thousand passengers, officials said. The South Asian nation has seen a dangerous rush of people in recent days as they defy a coronavirus lockdown to head home for Eid.

#### **b) West Bank Violence, Gaza Air Strikes as Palestinian Toll Mounts**

Israeli fighter jets hit targets in central Gaza overnight, the army said Saturday, after a day of deadly violence rocked the West Bank and unprecedented unrest persisted inside Israel. Despite intensifying diplomatic efforts to ease five days of fighting between Israel and Palestinian militants in Gaza, Israel's air force struck several sites in the strip overnight, while rockets again tore towards the Jewish state.

Overall Palestinian fatalities from strikes on Gaza have reached 126 -- including 31 children -- with 950 injured. Israel, which is also trying to contain an outbreak of internal Jewish-Arab violence, is facing a conflict in the Palestinian territories unlike any in its recent history. Its bombardment of Gaza began Monday in

response to rocket fire towards Jerusalem from Hamas and other Palestinian armed groups in the enclave. More than 2,000 rockets have been fired at the Jewish state since Monday, killing nine people, including a child and a soldier, with more than 560 people injured.

Israel's response has seen it hit nearly 800 targets, including a massive assault Friday on a Hamas tunnel network dug under civilian areas. Towers and homes were levelled, forcing Gaza families to seek shelter in schools and mosques, ahead of another possible bombardment. "All the children are afraid and we are afraid for the children," said Kamal al-Haddad, who fled with his family to a UN-supported school in Gaza City. Early Saturday, the Israeli army said it had hit a Hamas "operation office" near the centre of Gaza City, with additional overnight strikes targeting what the military called "underground launch sites".

Air raid warnings continued to wail in southern Israel early Saturday. The fighting in blockaded Gaza, the worst since a 2014 war, exploded following hostilities in east Jerusalem, the Israeli-annexed part of the city Palestinians claim as their capital. Fresh overnight tensions hit the east Jerusalem area of Shuafat, where young, masked Palestinian protesters set debris on fire as Israeli police responded with tear gas. West Bank unrest The West Bank saw fierce fighting on Friday, with the Palestinian health ministry saying 11 people were killed by Israeli fire.

A Palestinian security source said the fighting was the "most intense" since the second intifada, or uprising, that began in 2000. Violence on Fridays in the West Bank is a traditional facet of the decades-old Israeli-Palestinian conflict, but the latest clashes are closely linked to the events in Jerusalem and Gaza. From Ramallah to Hebron and across the territory occupied by Israel since 1967, Palestinians hurled stones, Molotov cocktails and other projectiles. Israeli forces hit back with rubber bullets and, in some instances, live rounds. "It would be shameful to remain quiet with what's going on in Gaza," said Oday Hassan, 21, who was protesting in Al-Birah. The health ministry said more than 150 had been wounded in the West Bank, as it appealed for blood donations.

At the least one of the Palestinians killed was shot dead after attempting to stab a soldier north of Ramallah, said the Israeli army, which early Saturday reported an additional attempted knife attack during "a violent riot" in Nablus. Intercommunal violence Within Israel, an unprecedented wave of mob violence has seen Arabs and Jews savagely beat each other, with both synagogues and mosques set alight. More than 750 people have been arrested this week, police said. In one of the most shocking episodes of the intercommunal violence, a far-right Jewish mob beat a man they

considered an Arab in Bat Yam, near Tel Aviv on Wednesday, leaving him with serious injuries.

A truck burns at the entrance of the mixed Jewish-Arab city of Lod, where a state of emergency has been declared following civil unrest, on May 12, 2021. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu declared a state of emergency in Lod, where police said (AFP/Ahmad Gharabli) In the north, where Israel remains technically at war with neighbouring Lebanon and Syria, tensions were also rising. The army said it "fired warning shots towards a number of rioters who crossed from Lebanon into Israeli territory" on Friday, forcing them back into Lebanon. Israel's arch-enemy, the pro-Iranian Shiite group Hezbollah, announced one of its members, 21-year-old MohamadKassemTahan, was killed by the Israeli shots.

Three rockets were later launched at Israel from southern Syria, where Hezbollah is present, but there was no immediate confirmation of a link between the events. 'Not over yet' The UN said the Security Council would meet Sunday to address Gaza.US Secretary for Israel-Palestinian Affairs HadyAmr arrived in Israel on Friday as part of mediation efforts. Amr will hold talks both with Israeli officials and Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and encourage a "sustainable calm", State Department deputy spokeswoman Jalina Porter said. But Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu gave no indication that Israel was ready to ease its campaign. "I said we'd deliver heavy blows to Hamas and other terror groups, and we're doing that," Netanyahu said. "They're paying and will continue to pay dearly for that. It's not over yet."

Israel estimates that more than 30 leaders of Hamas and its ally Islamic Jihad have been killed. It has hit sites it describes as military targets such as Hamas bomb-making facilities and the homes of senior militant commanders. The UN said 10,000 Gazans had been forced from their homes by the bombardment. Several international airlines cancelled flights amid the Gaza rocket fire, while many incoming flights have been diverted from the main airport near Tel Aviv.

**c) Indonesia Calls for International Support to Resolve Israel-Palestine Crisis**

Indonesia has reiterated its call for international leaders' support to end violence during and ahead of international forums that seek to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. "Indonesia strongly condemns Israel's attacks, which have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives, including women and children. Israel's aggression must be put to a stop," President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo said on Twitter on Saturday. Jokowi has been urging the United

Nations Security Council, which was due to meet on Sunday, to take measures against what he described as repeated violations carried out by Israel, saying on Monday that Indonesia would continue to stand with the people of Palestine.

Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi attended an emergency meeting of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) on Sunday evening, in which she tried to push the OIC to have a stronger stance on ending the violence. "We are focusing on gaining international support so we can put huge pressure on Israel to stop the violence," Abdul Kadir Jailani, director general for Asia Pacific and Africa, who accompanied Retno at the OIC meeting, told *The Jakarta Post* on Sunday.

The tensions between Israel and Palestine drew international outcry after the severe escalation of violence in Gaza and East Jerusalem. Israeli air strikes on the Gaza Strip killed eight children and demolished a building housing media offices, sparking international outcry. Read also: Indonesia condemns Israel's use of force against Palestinians. Before the OIC meeting, Retno reached out to several counterparts, such as the foreign ministers of Egypt, Malaysia and Brunei, regarding this issue.

At the OIC meetings, Indonesia proposed three key points to resolve the conflict, including the need to unite support for Palestinian independence. Retno also suggested that each country use its influence to encourage a ceasefire and that the OIC has to work harder to restart credible multilateral negotiations. "Together we have to act now. The Palestinian people deserve justice. And I emphasize that Indonesia will continue to support the Palestinian struggle," she told a press conference on the sidelines of the OIC meeting. If the UNSC fails to take action, the UN General Assembly must hold an emergency meeting, Retno said, adding that the OIC would urge it to implement international protection to protect Palestinians and the Al Aqsa Mosque area. "The OIC calls on the international community to stop the ongoing Israeli settlement colonization of occupied Palestinian land, and reaffirms its position in supporting Palestinian independence," Retno told the press.

Later on Sunday, in a statement issued after the emergency meeting, the OIC condemned "in the strongest terms Israel's brutal aggression" against the Palestinian people. The statement, carried by Saudi state media, called for an immediate halt to the attacks on civilians, saying they were "a violation of international law and the UN resolutions", Reuters reported. Sunday's UNSC meeting is set to take place after Israel ally Washington, which has been criticized for not doing enough to stem the bloodshed, blocked another meeting scheduled for Friday.

Several days earlier, Retno also sent out messages to foreign ministers from Vietnam, India and Norway, all of which are UN security council nonpermanent members. "We have been communicating with India, with Norway, and some members of the UNSC. We have conveyed our hopes to the members of the Security Council who have similar concerns," Kadir said. "We expect the Security Council to take firm action regarding Israeli aggression even though we know this will not be easy." Read also: What is the endgame for Hamas and Israel in new showdown? UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres was "dismayed" by civilian casualties in Gaza and "deeply disturbed" by Israel's strike on the tower housing news bureaus, a spokesperson said Saturday as reported by AFP.

Guterres "reminds all sides that any indiscriminate targeting of civilian and media structures violates international law and must be avoided at all costs", he said. The heaviest fighting since 2014 between Israel and Islamist group Hamas, sparked by unrest in Jerusalem, has claimed 174 lives in the crowded coastal enclave of Gaza and killed 10 people in Israel since last Monday. Both Israel and Hamas, the Islamist group that runs the enclave, insisted they would continue their cross-border fire after Israel destroyed a 13-floor building in Gaza City that housed the Qatar-based Al Jazeera and the Associated Press news agency.

US President Joe Biden expressed his "grave concern" over violence in Israel and Gaza in a phone call with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu Saturday, while separately telling President Mahmoud Abbas that Hamas must "cease firing rockets." Speaking on the sixth day of a paroxysm of Israeli-Palestinian violence that has left scores dead or wounded, Biden expressed his "strong support" for Israel's right to defend itself against rocket attacks by "Hamas and other terrorist groups", in his call with Netanyahu, while also emphasizing his clear concern over the deadly flare-up and casualties on both sides, as well as for the safety of journalists.

In a televised statement late Saturday, Netanyahu thanked Biden for "unequivocal support". Netanyahu told the US that Israel was doing its utmost to safeguard civilians in its Gaza bombing campaign. "The proof is that towers containing terror sites are cleared of uninvolved people prior to being attacked," he said. Balls of flame and a mushroom cloud of debris shot into the sky Saturday afternoon as Israel's air force flattened the Gaza building housing Al Jazeera and AP, after giving a warning to evacuate.

Israeli defence officials said the building housed not only news bureaus but offices of Hamas militants. Both Al Jazeera and AP condemned the attack, with AP asking Israel to put forward evidence, Reuters reported. Hamas began its rocket assault on



Monday after weeks of tensions over a court case to evict several Palestinian families in East Jerusalem, and in retaliation for Israeli police clashes with Palestinians near the city's Al Aqsa Mosque, Islam's third-holiest site, during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan.

Hamas, Islamic Jihad and other militant groups have fired more than 2,000 rockets from Gaza since Monday, the Israeli military said on Saturday. Israel has launched more than 1,000 air and artillery strikes into the densely populated coastal strip, saying they were aimed at Hamas and other militant targets.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS 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 grammatical collocation found in the Jakarta Post newspaper. The researcher found types of grammatical collocation, there are: (noun+ preposition), (noun+ to-infinitive), (noun+ that-clause), (preposition+ noun), and (adjective+ preposition), (adjective + to- infinitive), ( adjective+ that-clause), and (19 verb patterns).

#### A. Data Analysis

##### 1. Types of Grammatical Collocation in the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper

In this section, the researcher presents the result of research. The data was taken from the Online newspaper in the Jakarta Post. The news of this article about the event that happened in the Palestine that published on May 2021. The data analyzed per-article based on collocation theory by Benson and Ilson. From the eight types that have been described in the previous chapter, the researcher analyzed all the types that found in the Jakarta Post online newspapers were:

##### a. Article 1

After analyzing the data from the article 1 the title is **Muslims Mark Grim Eid in Shadow of Israel-Palestinian Crisis**, the researcher found several types of grammatical

collocation in the article. The types that researcher found in the article 1 were:

**a) Noun + to-infinitive**

This type has meaning that noun followed by to-infinitive. Infinitive is the basic form of a verb, the meaning without inflection. When infinitive used the verb does not end “ing” and the word “to” being used as a regular word, not as a preposition. The researcher found 2 data in the article 1 there are:

- 1) Mask-clad worshippers entered the Grand Mosque in the holy city of Mecca along socially distanced **paths to pray** before the Kaaba.
- 2) The prophet’s Mosque in the holy city of Mecca separately announced its complete **readiness to receive** worshipper for Eid prayers.

From the two sentences above, the researcher get 2 data as a noun+ to-infinitive types. There are (socially distanced paths to pray) and (its complete readiness to receive). Here the writer describes the sentences.

**paths**  
Noun

**to pray**  
to-infinitive

**Readiness**  
Noun

**to receive**  
to-infinitive

### b) Preposition+ noun

The second type that found in the article is preposition followed by noun. The researcher found 25(twenty five) data as preposition + noun in the article above. The 25(twenty five) data have been entered by the writer into table 4.1 in appendix 3. Here, the writer only chooses 10(ten) items from that data to explained because the form of this type is same.

- 1) Muslims **around the world** began marking a somber Eid al-Fitr **on Thursday** amid rising hostilities **between Israel** and Palestinians.
- 2) Israel faced an escalating conflict on two fronts, scrambling to quell riots **between Arabs** and Jews on its own streets after days of exchanging deadly fire.
- 3) Tensions have soared **over Israel** planned eviction of Palestinians **from a district** in annexed east Jerusalem, which the Jewish state sees as part of its eternal capital but is considered occupied **by the United Nations**.
- 4) Israel **on Thursday** scrambled to quell riots **between Arab** and Jews on its own street after days of exchanging deadly fire **in Gaza**.

From the sentences above, the researcher describes the 10 items below:

<u>around</u>	<u>the world</u>
preposition	noun

on                    Thursday  
preposition        noun

between            Israel  
preposition        noun

between            Arab  
preposition        noun

over                    Israel  
preposition        noun

from                    a district  
preposition        noun

by                        the Israeli army  
preposition        noun

on                        Thursday  
preposition        noun

between            Arab  
preposition        noun

in                         Gaza  
preposition        noun

So, from the explained above it can be conclude that the types of preposition+ noun most often appears in article 1 because this type is the easiest to get and understand.

### c) Adjective+ preposition

The third types that found in the article is adjective followed by preposition. The researcher found 2(two) data as adjective + preposition. Here the sentences:

- 1) In Afghanistan, a three-day Eid ceasefire **agreed by** the warring Taliban and government came into force.

2) Fighting has intensified since the United States missed May I deadline, **agreed with** the Taliban last year.

From the sentences above, the researcher explained the formula of the type below:

**Agreed by**  
**Adjective preposition**

**Agreed with**  
**Adjective preposition**

So, from the explanation above it can be concluded, the researcher found 29(twenty nine) data from the article as types of grammatical collocation. There are 2(two) noun+ to-infinitive, 25(twenty five) preposition+ noun, and 2(two) adjective+ preposition. The researcher made table to easier the reader and completed this thesis. The table can see in Appendix 3.

#### **b. Article 2**

The researcher has been analyzed the article 2 the title is “**West Bank Violence, Gaza Air Strikes as Palestinian Toll Mounts**”, the researcher found some of the types of grammatical collocation in the article 2. The types that researcher found in the article 2 were:

##### **a) Noun+ preposition**

This type has meaning that noun followed by preposition. But not all the noun can be followed by preposition because some of preposition has meaning predictable such as *of* and *by*. The

researcher found 2 data that belong to this type. Here the sentences:

- 1) Its bombardment of Gaza began Monday in response to **rocket fire towards** Jerusalem from Hamas and other Palestinian armed groups in the enclave.
- 2) The army said it fired warning **shots towards** a number of rioters who crossed from Lebanon into Israeli territory.

From the sentences above, the researcher explained the form this type below:

<b><u>Rocket fire</u></b>	<b><u>towards</u></b>
<b>Noun</b>	<b>preposition</b>

<b><u>Shots</u></b>	<b><u>towards</u></b>
<b>Noun</b>	<b>preposition</b>

**b) Noun+ to-infinitive**

The second type that researcher found in the article is noun that followed by to-infinitive. Infinitive is basic form of a verb. The researcher found 2 data that belong to this type. Here the sentences:

- 1) Despite intensifying diplomatic **efforts to ease** five days of fighting between Israel and Palestinian militants in Gaza.
- 2) Towers and homes were leveled, forcing Gaza **families to seek** shelter in school and mosque, ahead of another possible bombardment.

From the sentences above, the researcher explained the form this type below:

<u>efforts</u>	<u>to ease</u>
Noun	to-infinitive
<u>families</u>	<u>to seek</u>
Noun	to-infinitive

c) Noun+ that-clause

The third type that researcher found in the article 3 is noun that followed by that-clause. This type used to express opinion and feeling. This type also used “that” as a conjunction. The researcher found only one sentence that belong to this type below:

1) Israel’s Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu gave no **indication that Israel was ready to ease its campaign.**

So, the researcher explained the form of this type below:

<u>Indication</u>	<u>that Israel was ready to ease its campaign</u>
Noun	that-clause

d) Preposition+ noun

This type has meaning that preposition followed by noun. This type many often appears in the article. The researcher found 33 items in the article that has been entered by the researcher into table 4.2 in Appendix 3. The researcher only chooses 10 items that explained by researcher because the form is same. Here 10 sentences:



- 1) Israeli fighter jets hit targets **in central Gaza** overnight, the army said Saturday, **after a day** of deadly violence rocket the West Bank and unprecedented unrest persisted **inside Israel**.
- 2) Despite intensifying diplomatic efforts to ease five days of fighting **between Israel** and Palestinian militants **in Gaza**.
- 3) Israel's air force struck several sites in the strip overnight, while rocket again tore **towards the Jewish state**.
- 4) Three rockets were later launched **at Israel from southern Syria**, where Hezbollah is present, but there was no immediate confirmation of a link **between the events**.
- 5) Amr will hold talks both **with Israel official** and Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and encourage a sustainable calm.
- 6) The UN said 100 Gazans had been forced from their homes **by the bombardment**.

From the sentence above, here the explanation of this type below:

<u><b>In</b></u>	<u><b>central Gaza overnight</b></u>
<b>Preposition</b>	<b>noun</b>

<u><b>After</b></u>	<u><b>a day</b></u>
<b>Preposition</b>	<b>noun</b>

<u><b>Inside</b></u>	<u><b>Israel</b></u>
<b>Preposition</b>	<b>noun</b>

<u><b>Between</b></u>	<u><b>Israel</b></u>
<b>Preposition</b>	<b>noun</b>

<b><u>In</u></b> Preposition	<b><u>Gaza</u></b> noun
<b><u>At</u></b> Preposition	<b><u>Israel</u></b> noun
<b><u>From</u></b> Preposition	<b><u>southern Syria</u></b> noun
<b><u>Between</u></b> Preposition	<b><u>the events</u></b> noun
<b><u>With</u></b> Preposition	<b><u>Israeli official</u></b> noun
<b><u>By</u></b> Preposition	<b><u>the bombardment</u></b> noun

e) Adjective+ preposition

The last type that researcher has found in article 2. This type has meaning that adjective that followed by preposition. The researcher only found one data from the article. The sentence and the explanation formula from this type below:

1) We are **afraid for** the children

<b><u>Afraid</u></b> Adjective	<b><u>for</u></b> preposition
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So, from the explanation above, it can be concluded that grammatical collocation in article 2 there are 39 data that has analyzed by the researcher. There are 2 noun+ preposition, 2 noun+ to-infinitive, 1 noun+ that-clause, 33 preposition+ noun, and 1 adjective+ preposition. The researcher made table for this summary into table 2 in the Appendix 3.

### c. Article 3

The last article that researcher analysis is article 3 that title is **“Indonesia Calls for International Support to Resolve Israel-Palestine Crisis”**. The researcher found some of types of grammatical collocation there are noun+ preposition, noun+ to-infinitive, noun+ that-clause and preposition+ noun. The researcher explained one by one below:

#### a) Noun+ preposition

The first type is noun that followed by preposition. The researcher found 2 item that belong to this type. The sentences and explanation below:

- 1) Jokowi has been urging the United Nations Security Council, which was due to meet on Sunday to take **measures against** what he described as repeated violations carried out by Israel.
- 2) Biden expressed his “strong support” for Israel’s right to defend **itself against** rocket attacks by Hamas and other terrorist group.

<u>Measures</u>	<u>against</u>
Noun	preposition

<u>Itself</u>	<u>against</u>
Noun	preposition

**b) Noun+ to-infinitive**

The second types is noun that followed by to-infinitive. The researcher found 12 data that belong to this type. In this article, the researcher found more of this type than previous article.

The sentences below:

- 1) Indonesia has reiterated its call for international leaders **support to end** violence during and a head of international forums that seek to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
- 2) In which she tried to push **the OIC to have** a stronger stance on ending the violence.
- 3) We are focusing on gaining international support so we can put huge pressure on **Israel to stop** the violence.
- 4) At the OIC meetings, Indonesia proposed three key **points to resolve the conflict.**
- 5) Retno also suggest that each country use its **influence to encourage** a ceasefire.
- 6) If the UNSC **fails to take action,** the UN General Assembly must hold an emergency meeting.
- 7) The OIC would urge it to implement international **protection to protect Palestinians** and the Al Aqsa Mosque area.

- 8) The OIC calls on the international **community to stop** the ongoing Israeli settlement colonization of occupied Palestinian land.
- 9) We expect the Security **Council to take** firm action regarding Israeli aggression even though we know this will not be easy.
- 10) Biden expressed his “strong support” for Israel’s **right to defend** itself against rocket attacks by Hamas and other terrorist groups.
- 11) Both Al Jazeera and AP condemned the attack, with AP asking **Israel to put** forward evidence.
- 12) Hamas began its rocket assault on Monday after weeks of tension over a court **case to evict** several Palestinian families in East Jerusalem.

**support**  
Noun

**to end**  
to-infinitive

**The OIC**  
Noun

**to have**  
to-infinitive

**Israel**  
Noun

**to stop**  
to-infinitive

**points**  
Noun

**to resolve**  
to-infinitive

**influence**  
Noun

**to encourage**  
to-infinitive

<b><u>fails</u></b> Noun	<b><u>to take</u></b> to-infinitive
<b><u>protection</u></b> Noun	<b><u>to protect</u></b> to-infinitive
<b><u>community</u></b> Noun	<b><u>to stop</u></b> to-infinitive
<b><u>Council</u></b> Noun	<b><u>to take</u></b> to-infinitive
<b><u>right</u></b> Noun	<b><u>to defend</u></b> to-infinitive
<b><u>Israel</u></b> Noun	<b><u>to put</u></b> to-infinitive
<b><u>case</u></b> Noun	<b><u>to evict</u></b> to-infinitive

c) Noun+ that-clause

The third types is noun that followed by that-clause. The researcher found 5 data that belong to this type. The sentences below:

- 1) Indonesia has reiterated its call for international leaders support to end violence during and a head of international **forums that seek to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.**
- 2) Saying on **Monday that Indonesia would continue to stand with the people of Palestine.**

- 3) Guterres “reminds all **sides that any indiscriminate targeting of civilian** and media structures violates international law.
- 4) While separately telling President Mahmoud **Abbas that Hamas must cease firing rocket.**
- 5) Netanyahu told us **the US that Israel was doing its utmost to safeguard civilians in its Gaza bombing campaign.**

The formula noun+ that-clause below:

<u>forums</u>	<u>that seek to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict</u>
Noun	that-clause
<u>Monday</u>	<u>that Indonesia would continue to stand with the people of Palestine</u>
Noun	that-clause
<u>sides</u>	<u>that any indiscriminate targeting of civilian</u>
noun	that-clause
<u>Abbas</u>	<u>that Hamas must cease firing rocket</u>
Noun	that-clause
<u>The US</u>	<u>that Israel was doing its utmost to safeguard civilians in its Gaza bombing campaign</u>
Noun	that-clause

d) Preposition+ noun

The last type is preposition followed by noun. The researcher found 25 data that belong to this type but in this

type the researcher only explained 10 data from all of the data.

The sentences below:

- 1) Which was due to meet **on Sunday**, to take measures against what he described as repeated violations carried out **by Israel**.
- 2) The tensions **between Israel** and Palestine drew international outcry after the severe escalation of violence **in Gaza** and East Jerusalem.
- 3) **At the OIC meeting**, Indonesia proposed three key points to resolve the conflict.
- 4) Retno also sent out messages to foreign ministers **from Vietnam, India and Norway**, all of which are UN Security council nonpermanent members.
- 5) UN secretary General Antonio Guterres was dismayed **by civilian casualties in Gaza** and deeply disturbed by Israel's strike on the tower housing new bureaus.
- 6) The Heaviest fighting since 2014 **between Israel** and Islamic group Hamas sparked **by Unrest in Jerusalem**.
- 7) US President Joe Biden expressed his "grave concern" over violence **in Israel and Gaza** in a phone call with Israeli Prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu Saturday.

on  
preposition

Saturday  
noun

by

Israel



<b>preposition</b>	<b>noun</b>
<b><u>in</u></b>	<b><u>Gaza</u></b>
<b>preposition</b>	<b>noun</b>
<b><u>between</u></b>	<b><u>Israel</u></b>
<b>preposition</b>	<b>noun</b>
<b><u>at</u></b>	<b><u>the OIC meeting</u></b>
<b>preposition</b>	<b>noun</b>
<b><u>from</u></b>	<b><u>Vietnam, India and Norway</u></b>
<b>preposition</b>	<b>noun</b>
<b><u>by</u></b>	<b><u>civilian casualties</u></b>
<b>preposition</b>	<b>noun</b>
<b><u>between</u></b>	<b><u>Israel</u></b>
<b>preposition</b>	<b>noun</b>
<b><u>by</u></b>	<b><u>unrest in Jerusalem</u></b>
<b>preposition</b>	<b>noun</b>
<b><u>in</u></b>	<b><u>Israel and Gaza</u></b>
<b>preposition</b>	<b>noun</b>

So, from the explanation above it can be concluded types of grammatical collocation in this article are 44 data has analyzed by the researcher. There are 2 data noun+preposition, 12 data noun+to-infinitive, 5 data noun+that-clause and the last 25 data preposition+noun. The researcher has made the result of this data analysis article 3 into table 3 in Appendix 3.

**Here table of the result:**

**Table 4.1**  
**Result of Analysis**

No	Most frequent types of English collocation	Result
1	Noun + Preposition	4
2	Noun + to-infinitive	16
3	Noun + that-clause	6
4	Preposition + Noun	88
5	Adjective + Preposition	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>117</b>

Based on table above, it can be concluded that there are 117 data, where are noun+ preposition has 4 items, noun+ to-infinitive has 16 items, noun+ that clause has 6 items, preposition +noun has 88 items, and adjective+ preposition has 3 items. Because when researcher analyzed the types, the researcher not found three types from all of the types, there are adjective+ to-infinitive, adjective+ that-clause, and 19 verb patterns.

## 2. The Most Dominant Types of Grammatical Collocation in the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper

The researcher in this case had classified all the grammatical collocation above types such as noun+ preposition, noun+ to-infinitive, noun+ that-clause, preposition+ noun, and adjective+ preposition, adjective+ to-infinitive, adjective+ that- clause, and 19 verb patterns. This is being done in order to find out what is the most dominant types of grammatical collocation in the Jakarta post online newspaper. Below is the calculation of the number of grammatical collocation that researcher has analyzed to find the dominant type from article one to article three in the Jakarta post online newspaper.

There are 117 items of grammatical collocation that found in the Jakarta Post online newspaper. The table below also shows the total and percentage of grammatical collocation, the total get from analysis types of grammatical collocation using codes. Noun+ preposition with 4 items or 3.42% is calculated by  $\frac{4}{117} \times 100 = 3.42$ . Noun+ to-infinitive with 16 items or 13.68% is calculated by  $\frac{16}{117} \times 100 = 13.68$ . Noun+ that-clause with 6 items or 5.13% is calculated by  $\frac{6}{117} \times 100 = 5.13$ . Preposition+ noun with 88 items or 75.21% is calculated by  $\frac{88}{117} \times 100 = 75.21$ . And the last adjective+ preposition with 3 items or 2.56 is calculated by  $\frac{3}{117} \times 100 = 2.56$ .

**Table 4.2**  
**Recapitulation of Data Percentage**

No	Types of Grammatical Collocation	$\Sigma$	Percentage (%)
1.	Noun+ preposition	4	3.42%
2.	Noun+ to-infinitive	16	13.68%
3.	Noun+ that-clause	6	5.13%
4.	Preposition+ noun	88	75.21%
5.	Adjective+ preposition	3	2.56%
<b>Total</b>		<b>117</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4.5 above can be seen that is a recapitulation of data percentage from grammatical collocation that found in the article. So, from the explanation above it can be concluded that the most dominant types of grammatical collocation found in the article is preposition+ noun with 88 items or 75.21%.

## B. Discussion

After collecting and analyzing the data, the writer needs to discuss then findings in order to clarify the answer the problem that showed in previous chapter. The first problem is what types of grammatical collocation that found in the Jakarta post online newspaper. The researcher analyzed types of grammatical collocation to analysis in the 3 of articles from the Jakarta post online newspaper.

The second problem is the most dominant types that found in the Jakarta post online newspaper. Actually, grammatical collocation can make interconnected and relationship from the combination of word. Collocation is needed because to know the combination in the sentence, to make variety in writing some of sentences.

This research is supported by Muchammad Abdul Aziz.<sup>35</sup> He discussed about grammatical collocation in the Jakarta post newspaper. He also used Benson and Ilson theory that classified grammatical collocation to 7 types and 15 verb pattern. The researcher classified the most common pattern in explanations about the theory by several expert :

The first, according to Benson and Ilson,<sup>36</sup> in their book *The BBI combinatory Dictionary of English* that grammatical collocation divided into eight major types of grammatical collocation are: *noun+ preposition*,

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<sup>35</sup>Muchammad Abdul Aziz, 'Identifying English Grammatical Collocations Found In The Jakarta Post Newspaper And Its Contribution To Writing Course Faculty Of Tarbiyah Walisongo State Institute For Islamic Studies' (IAIN Walisongo Semarang, 2011) <<https://eprints.walisongo.ac.id/id/eprint/2308/>>.

<sup>36</sup>Morton Benson, et al, *The BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English*, ed. by Robert F. Ilson, third (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2010) <<https://doi.org/http://doi.org/10.1075/z.bbi>>.

*noun+ to-infinitive, noun+ that-clause, preposition+ noun, adjective+ preposition, adjective+ to-infinitive, adjective+ that-clause, and 19 verb patterns.* The second according to Agus Makmur,<sup>37</sup> he also used theory Benson and Ilson. He analysis the collocation in the novel “The Lost Symbol” by Dan Brown.

The last according to Rio, Rini, Diah Moehkardi<sup>38</sup> that grammatical collocation divided into eight types that the last types has 19 verb pattern. He also used Benson and Ilson theory. The researcher also used Benson and Ilson theory to analysis the grammatical collocation but in this research, the researcher analyzed all of the types of grammatical collocation.

So, from the explanation above, the comparison between this research and another research that explained that this research analysis grammatical collocation on different object and different focuses. This research focused on 3 articles from the Jakarta post online newspaper. The researcher analyzed all of the types of grammatical collocation.

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<sup>37</sup>Agus Makmur, ‘The Analysis of Collocation in The Novel “The Lost Symbol” By Dan Brown’ (IAIN Syeh Nurjati Cirebon, 2015) <[http://repository.syekhnurjati.ac.id/2839/1/AGUS MAKMUR %281410130080%29 %28WM BLM%29.PDF](http://repository.syekhnurjati.ac.id/2839/1/AGUS%20MAKMUR%201410130080%20%28WM%20BLM%29.PDF)>.

<sup>38</sup>Rio Rini, et al, ‘Grammatical And Lexical English Collocations: Some Possible Problems To Indonesian Learners Of English’, *Humaniora*, 14.1 (2012), 53–62 <<https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/12012-grammatical-and-lexical-english-collocat-553b2dbb.pdf>>.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

This chapter convey the conclusion of the research based on the analysis and discussion explained the previous chapter. It can be concluded grammatical collocation in the Jakarta post online newspaper.

1. The researcher found five types from all of the types of grammatical collocation in the Jakarta post online newspaper are, noun + preposition= 4 items, noun + to-infinitive= 16 items, noun + that-clause= 6 items, preposition + noun= 88 items, and adjective + preposition= 3 items. The researcher analyzed all of the types but when researcher do investigating, researcher not found three of types of grammatical collocation are: adjective+ to-infinitive, adjective+ that-clause, and 19 verb pattern. So, the result all types are 117 items of grammatical collocation.
2. The most dominant of grammatical collocation that found in the articles from the Jakarta post online newspaper is preposition + noun = 88 items of collocation.

#### B. Suggestion

Based on conclusion above, the researcher would like to present some of the suggestion for teachers, students of English department and also for further researcher as follows:

1. For teacher, should be more creative to make the teaching and learning process to be interesting by online newspaper or written language as media teaching. Especially in semantic class, discuss about grammatical collocation could be easily to know and to understand the lesson by students.
2. For students, the researcher hopes that student can find a way how to improve their ability especially in grammatical collocation by using object such us, movie, novel, song, news and etc.
3. For the future researcher, this research can be a previous research to analysis the grammatical collocation. The research also hopes that this research can give the benefits to other researchers.

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## Appendix 1. The Articles

### Muslims mark grim Eid in shadow of Israel-Palestinian Crisis



Palestinians walk after performing Eid al-Fitr prayers amidst debris near the al-Sharouk tower, which housed the bureau of the Al-Aqsa television channel in the Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip, after it was destroyed by an Israeli air strike, in Gaza City, on May 13, 2021. Israel faced an escalating conflict on two fronts, scrambling to quell riots between Arabs and Jews on its own streets after days of exchanging deadly fire with Palestinian militants in Gaza. (AFP/Mohammed Abed)

Share this article [Whatsapp](#) [Facebook](#) [Twitter](#) [Linked in](#) Anuj Chopra (AFP)  
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia • Fri, May 14, 2021

Muslims around the world began marking a sombre Eid al-Fitr on Thursday amid rising hostilities between Israel and Palestinians, in the second celebration in the shadow of the coronavirus pandemic. The three-day festival, which marks the end of the holy fasting month of Ramadan, is traditionally celebrated with mosque prayers, family feasts and shopping for new clothes, gifts and sweets. But casting a pall on the festival, already subdued due to the raging pandemic, was deadly violence between Israel and Palestinians, with fears growing that it could spiral into full-blown conflict. Palestinians leave their homes after receiving warnings by the Israeli army that their building will be target in an air strike, in Gaza City, in the Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip, on May 13, 2021. Israel faced an escalating conflict on two fronts, scrambling to quell riots between

Arabs and Jews on its own streets after days of exchanging deadly fire with Palestinian militants in Gaza.

(AFP/Mohammed Abed) Tensions have soared over Israel's planned eviction of Palestinians from a district in annexed east Jerusalem, which the Jewish state sees as part of its eternal capital but is considered occupied by the United Nations. Israel on Thursday scrambled to quell riots between Arabs and Jews on its own streets after days of exchanging deadly fire with Palestinian militants in Gaza. In Gaza, 83 people have been killed so far -- including 17 children -- and more than 480 wounded in days of relentless Israeli air strikes on the crowded coastal enclave. Echoing the mood in much of the Muslim world, Saudi Arabia's King Salman voiced scathing criticism of Israel in a phone call Wednesday with Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan on the occasion of Eid. The king "stressed Saudi Arabia's strong condemnation of the Israeli measures in Jerusalem and the acts of violence carried out by Israel... (and) affirmed that the kingdom stands by the Palestinian people," the official Saudi Press Agency reported. Prayers and hope State media broadcast images of King Salman, 85, performing Eid prayers in the planned megacity of NEOM in northwestern Saudi Arabia.

Muslim worshippers gather to pray round the Kaaba, the holiest shrine in the Grand Mosque complex in Saudi Arabia's holy city of Mecca, to mark the end of the fasting month of Ramadan, on May 13, 2021. (AFP/Abdulghani ESSA ) Mask-clad worshippers entered the Grand Mosque in the holy city of Mecca along socially distanced paths to pray before the Kaaba -- a cube-shaped structure sacred to Muslims. The scene was in contrast to Eid last year, when mosques in Saudi Arabia, home to Islam's holiest sites, were largely devoid of worshippers and sermons were banned due to strict coronavirus curbs. The Prophet's Mosque in the holy city of Medina separately announced its "complete readiness" to receive worshippers for Eid prayers, state media reported.

In Afghanistan, a three-day Eid ceasefire agreed by the warring Taliban and government came into force, offering a glimmer of hope to war-weary Afghans after weeks of deadly violence. Fighting has intensified since the United

States missed a May 1 deadline, agreed with the Taliban last year, to withdraw all of its troops. "I feel so relaxed and peaceful today because it is Eid and there is no fighting," said Mirajuddin, who was visiting Kabul zoo with his five children, all dressed in new clothes.

In Iran, supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei was set to pardon or commute the jail sentences of more than 2,000 convicted prisoners for Eid, according to his website. Eid al-Fitr starts later this week in Iran. But tragedy befell Bangladesh, where five people died Wednesday on an overcrowded ferry carrying more than a thousand passengers, officials said. The South Asian nation has seen a dangerous rush of people in recent days as they defy a coronavirus lockdown to head home for Eid.

## West Bank violence, Gaza air strikes as Palestinian toll mounts



Smoke billows after an Israeli airstrike on Gaza City targeted the Ansar compound, linked to the Hamas movement, in the Gaza Strip on May 14, 2021. Israel pounded Gaza and deployed extra troops to the border as Palestinians fired barrages of rockets back, with the death toll in the enclave on the fourth day of conflict climbing to over 100. (AFP/Mahmud Hams)

Adel Zaanoun and Hossam Ezzedine (AFP) Gaza City, Palestinian Territories • Sat, May 15, 2021

Israeli fighter jets hit targets in central Gaza overnight, the army said Saturday, after a day of deadly violence rocked the West Bank and unprecedented unrest persisted inside Israel. Despite intensifying diplomatic efforts to ease five days of fighting between Israel and Palestinian militants in Gaza, Israel's air force struck several sites in the strip overnight, while rockets again tore towards the Jewish state. Overall Palestinian fatalities from strikes on Gaza have reached 126 - including 31 children -- with 950 injured. Israel, which is also trying to contain an outbreak of internal Jewish-Arab violence, is facing a conflict in the Palestinian territories unlike any in its recent history. Its bombardment of Gaza began Monday in response to rocket fire towards Jerusalem from Hamas and other Palestinian armed groups in the enclave. More than 2,000 rockets have been fired at the Jewish state since Monday, killing nine people, including a child and a soldier, with more than 560 people injured.

Israel's response has seen it hit nearly 800 targets, including a massive assault Friday on a Hamas tunnel network dug under civilian areas. Towers and homes were levelled, forcing Gaza families to seek shelter in schools and mosques, ahead of another possible bombardment. "All the children are afraid and we are afraid for the children," said Kamal al-Haddad, who fled with his family to a UN-supported school in Gaza City. Early Saturday, the Israeli army said it had hit a Hamas "operation office" near the centre of Gaza City, with additional overnight strikes targeting what the military called "underground launch sites". Air raid warnings continued to wail in southern Israel early Saturday. The fighting in blockaded Gaza, the worst since a 2014 war, exploded following hostilities in east Jerusalem, the Israeli-annexed part of the city Palestinians claim as their capital. Fresh overnight tensions hit the east Jerusalem area of Shuafat, where young, masked Palestinian protesters set debris on fire as Israeli police responded with tear gas. West Bank unrest The West Bank saw fierce fighting on Friday, with the Palestinian health ministry saying 11 people were killed by Israeli fire.

A Palestinian security source said the fighting was the "most intense" since the second intifada, or uprising, that began in 2000. Violence on Fridays in the West Bank is a traditional facet of the decades-old Israeli-Palestinian conflict, but the latest clashes are closely linked to the events in Jerusalem and Gaza. From Ramallah to Hebron and across the territory occupied by Israel since 1967, Palestinians hurled stones, Molotov cocktails and other projectiles. Israeli forces hit back with rubber bullets and, in some instances, live rounds. "It would be shameful to remain quiet with what's going on in Gaza," said Oday Hassan, 21, who was protesting in Al-Birah. The health ministry said more than 150 had been wounded in the West Bank, as it appealed for blood donations.

At the least one of the Palestinians killed was shot dead after attempting to stab a soldier north of Ramallah, said the Israeli army, which early Saturday reported an additional attempted knife attack during "a violent riot" in Nablus. Intercommunal violence Within Israel, an unprecedented wave of mob violence has seen Arabs and Jews savagely beat each other, with both synagogues

and mosques set alight. More than 750 people have been arrested this week, police said. In one of the most shocking episodes of the intercommunal violence, a far-right Jewish mob beat a man they considered an Arab in Bat Yam, near Tel Aviv on Wednesday, leaving him with serious injuries.

A truck burns at the entrance of the mixed Jewish-Arab city of Lod, where a state of emergency has been declared following civil unrest, on May 12, 2021. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu declared a state of emergency in Lod, where police said (AFP/Ahmad Gharabli) In the north, where Israel remains technically at war with neighbouring Lebanon and Syria, tensions were also rising. The army said it "fired warning shots towards a number of rioters who crossed from Lebanon into Israeli territory" on Friday, forcing them back into Lebanon. Israel's arch-enemy, the pro-Iranian Shiite group Hezbollah, announced one of its members, 21-year-old Mohamad Kassem Tahan, was killed by the Israeli shots. Three rockets were later launched at Israel from southern Syria, where Hezbollah is present, but there was no immediate confirmation of a link between the events. 'Not over yet' The UN said the Security Council would meet Sunday to address Gaza.

US Secretary for Israel-Palestinian Affairs Hady Amr arrived in Israel on Friday as part of mediation efforts. Amr will hold talks both with Israeli officials and Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and encourage a "sustainable calm", State Department deputy spokeswoman Jalina Porter said. But Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu gave no indication that Israel was ready to ease its campaign. "I said we'd deliver heavy blows to Hamas and other terror groups, and we're doing that," Netanyahu said. "They're paying and will continue to pay dearly for that. It's not over yet." Israel estimates that more than 30 leaders of Hamas and its ally Islamic Jihad have been killed. It has hit sites it describes as military targets such as Hamas bomb-making facilities and the homes of senior militant commanders. The UN said 10,000 Gazans had been forced from their homes by the bombardment.

## Indonesia Calls for International Support To Resolve Israel-Palestine Crisis



Smoke billows after an Israeli airstrike on Gaza City targeted the Ansar compound, linked to the Hamas movement, in the Gaza Strip on May 14, 2021. Israel pounded Gaza and deployed extra troops to the border as Palestinians fired barrages of rockets back, with the death toll in the enclave on the fourth day of conflict climbing to over 100. (AFP/Mahmud Hams)

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Indonesia has reiterated its call for international leaders' support to end violence during and ahead of international forums that seek to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. "Indonesia strongly condemns Israel's attacks, which have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives, including women and children. Israel's aggression must be put to a stop," President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo said on Twitter on Saturday. Jokowi has been urging the United Nations Security Council, which was due to meet on Sunday, to take measures against what he described as repeated violations carried out by Israel, saying on Monday that Indonesia would continue to stand with the people of Palestine. Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi attended an emergency meeting of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) on Sunday evening, in which she tried to push the OIC to have a stronger stance on ending the violence. "We are focusing on gaining international support so we can put huge pressure on Israel to stop the violence," Abdul Kadir Jailani, director



general for Asia Pacific and Africa, who accompanied Retno at the OIC meeting, told The Jakarta Post on Sunday.

The tensions between Israel and Palestine drew international outcry after the severe escalation of violence in Gaza and East Jerusalem. Israeli air strikes on the Gaza Strip killed eight children and demolished a building housing media offices, sparking international outcry. Read also: Indonesia condemns Israel's use of force against Palestinians Before the OIC meeting, Retno reached out to several counterparts, such as the foreign ministers of Egypt, Malaysia and Brunei, regarding this issue. At the OIC meetings, Indonesia proposed three key points to resolve the conflict, including the need to unite support for Palestinian independence. Retno also suggested that each country use its influence to encourage a ceasefire and that the OIC has to work harder to restart credible multilateral negotiations. "Together we have to act now. The Palestinian people deserve justice. And I emphasize that Indonesia will continue to support the Palestinian struggle," she told a press conference on the sidelines of the OIC meeting. If the UNSC fails to take action, the UN General Assembly must hold an emergency meeting, Retno said, adding that the OIC would urge it to implement international protection to protect Palestinians and the Al Aqsa Mosque area. "The OIC calls on the international community to stop the ongoing Israeli settlement colonization of occupied Palestinian land, and reaffirms its position in supporting Palestinian independence," Retno told the press.

Later on Sunday, in a statement issued after the emergency meeting, the OIC condemned "in the strongest terms Israel's brutal aggression" against the Palestinian people. The statement, carried by Saudi state media, called for an immediate halt to the attacks on civilians, saying they were "a violation of international law and the UN resolutions", Reuters reported. Sunday's UNSC meeting is set to take place after Israel ally Washington, which has been criticized for not doing enough to stem the bloodshed, blocked another meeting scheduled for Friday. Several days earlier, Retno also sent out messages to foreign ministers from Vietnam, India and Norway, all of which are UN security council nonpermanent members. "We have been communicating with India, with Norway,

and some members of the UNSC. We have conveyed our hopes to the members of the Security Council who have similar concerns," Kadir said. "We expect the Security Council to take firm action regarding Israeli aggression even though we know this will not be easy." Read also: What is the endgame for Hamas and Israel in new showdown? UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres was "dismayed" by civilian casualties in Gaza and "deeply disturbed" by Israel's strike on the tower housing news bureaus, a spokesperson said Saturday as reported by AFP.

Guterres "reminds all sides that any indiscriminate targeting of civilian and media structures violates international law and must be avoided at all costs", he said. The heaviest fighting since 2014 between Israel and Islamist group Hamas, sparked by unrest in Jerusalem, has claimed 174 lives in the crowded coastal enclave of Gaza and killed 10 people in Israel since last Monday. Both Israel and Hamas, the Islamist group that runs the enclave, insisted they would continue their cross-border fire after Israel destroyed a 13-floor building in Gaza City that housed the Qatar-based Al Jazeera and the Associated Press news agency. US President Joe Biden expressed his "grave concern" over violence in Israel and Gaza in a phone call with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu Saturday, while separately telling President Mahmoud Abbas that Hamas must "cease firing rockets." Speaking on the sixth day of a paroxysm of Israeli-Palestinian violence that has left scores dead or wounded, Biden expressed his "strong support" for Israel's right to defend itself against rocket attacks by "Hamas and other terrorist groups", in his call with Netanyahu, while also emphasizing his clear concern over the deadly flare-up and casualties on both sides, as well as for the safety of journalists. In a televised statement late Saturday, Netanyahu thanked Biden for "unequivocal support".

Netanyahu told the US that Israel was doing its utmost to safeguard civilians in its Gaza bombing campaign. "The proof is that towers containing terror sites are cleared of uninvolved people prior to being attacked," he said. Balls of flame and a mushroom cloud of debris shot into the sky Saturday afternoon as Israel's air force flattened the Gaza building housing Al Jazeera and AP, after giving a warning to evacuate. Israeli defence officials said the building

housed not only news bureaus but offices of Hamas militants. Both Al Jazeera and AP condemned the attack, with AP asking Israel to put forward evidence, Reuters reported. Hamas began its rocket assault on Monday after weeks of tensions over a court case to evict several Palestinian families in East Jerusalem, and in retaliation for Israeli police clashes with Palestinians near the city's Al Aqsa Mosque, Islam's third-holiest site, during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan.

Hamas, Islamic Jihad and other militant groups have fired more than 2,000 rockets from Gaza since Monday, the Israeli military said on Saturday. Israel has launched more than 1,000 air and artillery strikes into the densely populated coastal strip, saying they were aimed at Hamas and other militant targets.

## APPENDIX 2

### INSTRUMENTS

Red for noun+ preposition(NP), Yellow for noun+ to-infinitive(NI), Green for noun+ that-clause(NC), Blue for preposition+ noun(PN), Pink for adjective+ preposition(AP), violet for adjective+ to-infinitive(AI), grey for adjective+ that-clause(AC), and dark red for 19 verb patterns(V).

#### Article 1

##### Muslims Mark Grim Eid in Shadow of Israel-Palestinian Crisis

Muslims **around the world**(PN) began marking a sombre Eid al-Fitr **on Thursday**(PN) amid rising hostilities **between Israel** (PN) and Palestinians, in the second celebration in the shadow of the coronavirus pandemic. The three-day festival, which marks the end of the holy fasting month of Ramadan, is traditionally celebrated with mosque prayers, family feasts and shopping for new clothes, gifts and sweets. But casting a pall on the festival, already subdued due **to the raging pandemic**(PN), was deadly violence **between Israel**(PN) and Palestinians, with fears growing that it could spiral **into full-blown conflict**(PN).

Palestinians leave their homes after receiving warnings **by the Israeli army**(PN) that their building will be target in an air strike, **in Gaza City**(PN), in the Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip, on May 13, 2021. Israel faced an escalating conflict on two fronts, scrambling to quell riots **between Arabs**(PN)and Jews on its own streets after days of exchanging deadly fire with Palestinian militants in Gaza.

Tensions have soared **over Israel's** planned eviction of Palestinians **from a district** in annexed east Jerusalem, which the Jewish state sees as part of its eternal capital but is considered occupied **by the United Nations**. Israel **on Thursday** scrambled to quell riots **between Arabs** and Jews on its own streets after days of exchanging deadly fire with Palestinian militants in Gaza. **In Gaza**, 83 people have been killed so far -- including 17 children -- and more than 480 wounded in days of relentless Israeli air strikes on the crowded coastal enclave.

Echoing the mood in much of the Muslim world, Saudi Arabia's King Salman voiced scathing criticism of Israel in a phone call Wednesday with Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan on the occasion of Eid. The king "stressed Saudi Arabia's strong condemnation of the Israeli measures **in Jerusalem**(PN) and the acts of violence carried out **by Israel**(PN)... (and) affirmed that the kingdom stands **by the Palestinian people**(PN)," the official Saudi Press Agency reported. Prayers and hope State media broadcast images of King Salman, 85, performing Eid prayers in the planned megacity of NEOM **in northwestern Saudi Arabia**(PN).

Muslim worshippers gather to pray **round the Kaaba**(PN), the holiest shrine **in the Grand Mosque**(PN) complex in Saudi Arabia's holy city of Mecca, to mark the end of the fasting month of Ramadan, on May 13, 2021. (AFP/Abdulghani ESSA ) Mask-clad worshippers entered the Grand Mosque in the holy city of Mecca along socially distanced **paths to pray**(NI) **before the Kaaba**(PN) -- a cube-shaped structure sacred to Muslims. The scene was in contrast to Eid last year, when mosques **in Saudi Arabia**(PN), home to Islam's holiest sites, were largely devoid of worshippers and sermons were banned due to strict coronavirus curbs. The Prophet's Mosque in the holy city of Medina separately announced its "complete **readiness to receive**( NI) worshippers for Eid prayers, state media reported.

**In Afghanistan**( PN), a three-day Eid ceasefire **agreed by**( AP) the warring Taliban and government came into force, offering a glimmer of hope to war-weary Afghans after weeks of deadly violence. Fighting has intensified since the United States missed a May 1 deadline, **agreed with**( AP) the Taliban last year, to withdraw all of its troops. "I feel so relaxed and peaceful today because it is Eid and there is no fighting," said Mirajuddin, who was visiting Kabul zoo with his five children, all dressed in new clothes.

**In Iran** (PN), supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei was set to pardon or commute the jail sentences of more than 2,000 convicted prisoners for Eid, according to his website. Eid al-Fitr starts later this week in Iran. But tragedy befell Bangladesh, where five people died Wednesday on an overcrowded ferry carrying more than a thousand passengers, officials said. The South Asian nation has seen a dangerous rush of people in recent days as they defy a coronavirus lockdown to head home for Eid.

## Article 2

### West Bank Violence, Gaza Air Strikes as Palestinian Toll Mounts

Israeli fighter jets hit targets **in central Gaza**(PN) overnight, the army said Saturday, **after a day**(PN) of deadly violence rocked the West Bank and unprecedented unrest persisted **inside Israel**(PN). Despite intensifying diplomatic **efforts to ease**(NI) five days of fighting **between Israel** (PN) and Palestinian militants **in Gaza** PN), Israel's air force struck several sites in the strip overnight, while rockets again tore **towards the Jewish state** (PN).

Overall Palestinian fatalities from strikes on Gaza have reached 126 -- including 31 children -- with 950 injured. Israel, which is also trying to contain an outbreak of internal Jewish-Arab violence, is facing a conflict in the Palestinian territories unlike any in its recent history. Its bombardment of Gaza began Monday in response to **rocket fire towards**( NP) Jerusalem **from Hamas** (PN) and other Palestinian armed groups in the enclave. More than 2,000 rockets have been fired **at the Jewish** (PN) state **since Monday**(PN), killing nine people, including a child and a soldier, with more than 560 people injured.

Israel's response has seen it hit nearly 800 targets, including a massive assault Friday on a Hamas tunnel network dug **under civilian areas**(PN). Towers and homes were levelled, forcing Gaza **families to seek**( NI) shelter in schools

and mosques, ahead of another possible bombardment. "All the children are afraid and we are **afraid for** (AP) the children," said Kamal al-Haddad, who fled with his family to a UN-supported school in Gaza City. Early Saturday, the Israeli army said it had hit a Hamas "operation office" **near the centre of Gaza City**(PN), with additional overnight strikes targeting what the military called "underground launch sites".

Air raid warnings **continued to wail**(AI) in southern Israel early Saturday. The fighting **in blockaded Gaza** (PN), the worst since a 2014 war, exploded following hostilities in east Jerusalem, the Israeli-annexed part of the city Palestinians claim as their capital. Fresh overnight tensions hit the east Jerusalem area of Shuafat, where young, masked Palestinian protesters set debris on fire as Israeli police responded with tear gas. West Bank unrest The West Bank saw fierce fighting **on Friday**(PN), with the Palestinian health ministry saying 11 people were killed **by Israeli fire**(PN) .

A Palestinian security source said the fighting was the "most intense" **since the second intifada**(PN), or uprising, that began in 2000. Violence on Fridays in the West Bank is a traditional facet of the decades-old Israeli-Palestinian conflict, but the latest clashes are closely linked to the events **in Jerusalem** (PN) and Gaza. **From Ramallah**(PN) to Hebron and **across the territory** (PN) occupied by Israel since 1967, Palestinians hurled stones, Molotov cocktails and other projectiles. Israeli forces hit back with rubber bullets and, in some instances, live rounds. "It would be **shameful to remain** (AI) quiet with what's going on in Gaza," said Oday Hassan, 21, who was protesting in Al-Birah. The health ministry said more than 150 had been wounded **in the West Bank** (PN), as it appealed **for blood donations**(PN).

At the least one of the Palestinians killed was shot dead after attempting to stab a soldier north of Ramallah, said the Israeli army, which early Saturday reported an additional attempted knife attack during "a violent riot" in Nablus. Intercommunal violence **Within Israel**(PN), an unprecedented wave of mob violence has seen Arabs and Jews savagely beat each other, with both synagogues and mosques set alight. More than 750 people have been arrested this week, police said.

A truck burns **at the entrance**( PN) of the mixed Jewish-Arab city of Lod, where a state of emergency has been declared following civil unrest, on May 12, 2021. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu declared a state of emergency in Lod, where police said (AFP/Ahmad Gharabli) In the north, where Israel remains technically at war with neighbouring Lebanon and Syria, tensions were also rising. The army said it "fired warning **shots towards**(NP) a number of rioters who crossed **from Lebanon**(PN) into Israeli territory" **on Friday**(PN), forcing them back into Lebanon. Israel's arch-enemy, the pro-Iranian Shiite group Hezbollah, announced one of its members, 21-year-old Mohamad Kassem Tahan, was killed **by the Israeli shots**(PN).

Three rockets were later launched **at Israel from southern Syria**(PN), where Hezbollah is present, but there was no immediate confirmation of a link **between the events**(PN). 'Not over yet' The UN said the Security Council would meet Sunday to address Gaza.US Secretary for Israel-Palestinian Affairs Hady

Amr arrived in Israel **on Friday**(PN) as part of mediation efforts. Amr will hold talks both **with Israeli officials** (PN) and Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and encourage a "sustainable calm", State Department deputy spokeswoman Jalina Porter said. But **Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu gave no indication that Israel was ready to ease its campaign** (NC). "I said we'd deliver heavy blows to Hamas and other terror groups, and we're doing that," Netanyahu said. "They're paying and will continue to pay dearly for that. It's not over yet."

Israel estimates that more than 30 leaders of Hamas and its ally Islamic Jihad have been killed. It has hit sites it describes as military targets such as Hamas bomb-making facilities and the homes of senior militant commanders. The UN said 10,000 Gaza had been forced from their homes **by the bombardment**(PN). Several international airlines cancelled flights amid the Gaza rocket fire, while many incoming flights have been diverted **from the main airport**(PN) near Tel Aviv.

### Article 3

#### Indonesia Calls for International Support to Resolve Israel- Palestine Crisis

Indonesia has reiterated its call for international leaders' **support to end**(NI) violence during and ahead of **international forums that seek to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict** (NC). "Indonesia strongly condemns Israel's attacks, which have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives, including women and children. Israel's aggression must be put to a stop," President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo said on Twitter **on Saturday**(PN). Jokowi has been urging the United Nations Security Council, which was due to meet **on Sunday**(PN), to take **measures against** (NP) what he described as repeated violations carried out **by Israel**(PN), saying on **Monday that Indonesia would continue to stand with the people of Palestine** (NC).

Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi attended an emergency meeting of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) **on Sunday evening**(PN), in which she **tried to push**(AI) **the OIC to have** (NI) a stronger stance on ending the violence. "We are focusing on gaining international support so we can put huge pressure on **Israel to stop** (NI) the violence," Abdul Kadir Jailani, director general for Asia Pacific and Africa, who accompanied Retno **at the OIC meeting**(PN), told The Jakarta Post **on Sunday**(PN).

The tensions **between Israel**(PN) and Palestine drew international outcry after the severe escalation of violence in Gaza and East Jerusalem. Israeli air strikes on the Gaza Strip killed eight children and demolished a building housing media offices, sparking international outcry.

**At the OIC meetings**(PN), Indonesia proposed three key **points to resolve** (NI) the conflict, including the need to unite support for Palestinian independence. Retno also suggested that each country use its **influence to encourage** (NI) a ceasefire and that the OIC has to work **harder to restart**(AI) credible multilateral negotiations. "Together we have to act now. The Palestinian people deserve justice. And I emphasize that Indonesia will continue to support

the Palestinian struggle," she told a press conference on the sidelines of the OIC meeting. If the UNSC fails to take action, the UN General Assembly must hold an emergency meeting, Retno said, adding that the OIC would urge it to implement international **protection to protect Palestinians** (NI) and the Al Aqsa Mosque area. "The OIC calls on the international **community to stop**(NI) the ongoing Israeli settlement colonization of occupied Palestinian land, and reaffirms its position in supporting Palestinian independence," Retno told the press.

Later **on Sunday**(PN), in a statement issued after the emergency meeting, the OIC condemned "in the strongest terms Israel's brutal aggression" **against the Palestinian people**(PN). The statement, carried **by Saudi state media**(PN), called for an immediate halt to the attacks on civilians, saying they were "a violation of international law and the UN resolutions", Reuters reported. Sunday's UNSC meeting is set to take place after Israel ally Washington, which has been criticized for not doing enough to stem the bloodshed, blocked another meeting scheduled for Friday.

Several days earlier, Retno also sent out messages to foreign ministers **from Vietnam, India and Norway**(PN), all of which are UN security council nonpermanent members. "We have been communicating with India, with Norway, and some members of the UNSC. We have conveyed our hopes to the members of the Security Council who have similar concerns," Kadir said. "We expect the Security **Council to take**(NI) firm action regarding Israeli aggression even though we know this will not be easy." Read also: What is the endgame for Hamas and Israel in new showdown? UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres was "dismayed" **by civilian casualties**(PN) in Gaza and "deeply disturbed" **by Israel's strike**(PN) on the tower housing news bureaus, a spokesperson said Saturday as reported by AFP.

**Guterres "reminds all sides that any indiscriminate targeting of civilian** and media structures violates international law and must be avoided at all costs", he said. The heaviest fighting since 2014 **between Israel** (PN) and Islamist group Hamas sparked **by unrest in Jerusalem**(PN), has claimed 174 lives in the crowded coastal enclave of Gaza and killed 10 people in Israel since last Monday. **Both Israel**(PN) and Hamas, the Islamist group that runs the enclave, insisted they would continue their cross-border fire after Israel destroyed a 13-floor building **in Gaza City**(PN) that housed the Qatar-based Al Jazeera and the Associated Press news agency.

US President Joe Biden expressed his "grave concern" over violence **in Israel**(PN) and Gaza in a phone call with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu Saturday, while separately telling **President Mahmoud Abbas that Hamas must "cease firing rockets**(NC). " Speaking on the sixth day of a paroxysm of Israeli-Palestinian violence that has left scores dead or wounded, Biden expressed his "strong support" for Israel's **right to defend**( AI) **itself against**( NP) rocket attacks **by Hamas**(PN) and other terrorist groups, in his call with Netanyahu, while also emphasizing his clear concern over the deadly flare-up and casualties on both sides, as well as for the safety of journalists.

In a televised statement late Saturday, Netanyahu thanked Biden for "unequivocal support". **Netanyahu told the US that Israel was doing its utmost**



**to safeguard** (AI) **civilians in its Gaza bombing campaign** (NC). "The proof is that towers containing terror sites are cleared of uninvolved people prior to being attacked," he said. Balls of flame and a mushroom cloud of debris shot into the sky Saturday afternoon as Israel's air force flattened the Gaza building housing Al Jazeera and AP, after giving a **warning to evacuate** (NI).

Israeli defence officials said the building housed not only news bureaus but offices of Hamas militants. Both Al Jazeera and AP condemned the attack, with AP asking **Israel to put** (NI) forward evidence, Reuters reported. Hamas began its rocket assault **on Monday** (PN) after weeks of tensions over a **court case to evict** (NI) several Palestinian families **in East Jerusalem** (PN), and in retaliation for Israeli police clashes with Palestinians **near the city's Al Aqsa Mosque** (PN), Islam's third-holiest site, during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. Hamas, Islamic Jihad and other militant groups have fired more than 2,000 rockets **from Gaza** (PN) since Monday, the Israeli military said **on Saturday** (PN). Israel has launched more than 1,000 air and artillery strikes into the densely populated coastal strip, saying they were aimed **at Hamas** (PN) and other militant targets.

### APPENDIX 3

#### The Result Analysis of Articles

**Table 1**  
**Grammatical Collocation in Article 1**

No	Types of Grammatical Collocation	Data	$\Sigma$
1	Noun + to-infinitive	(paths to pray), (readiness to receive)	2
2	Preposition + noun	(around the world), (on Thursday), (between Israel), (to the raging pandemic), (between Israel), (into full-blown conflict), (by the Israeli army), (in Gaza city), (between Arabs), (over Israel's planned), (from a district), (on Thursday), (by the United Nation), (between Arabs), (In Gaza), (in Jerusalem), (by Israel), (by the Palestinian), (in northwestern Saudi), (round the Kaaba), (in the grand Mosque), (before the Kaaba), (in Saudi Arabia), (in Afghanistan), (in Iran)	25
3	Adjective + preposition	(agreed by),(agreed with)	2
4	Noun+ preposition	-	-
5	Noun+ that-clause	-	-
6	Adjective + to-infinitive	-	-
7	Adjective+ that-clause	-	-
8	19 verb patterns	-	
<b>Total</b>			29

**Table 2**  
**Grammatical Collocation in Article 2**

No	Types of Grammatical Collocation	Data	$\Sigma$
1	Noun + preposition	(rocket fire towards), (shots towards)	2
2	Noun + to-infinitive	(efforts to ease), (families to seek)	2
3	Noun + that-clause	(Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu gave no indication that Israel was ready to ease its campaign)	1
4	Preposition + noun	(in central Gaza), (after a day), (inside Israel), (between Israel), (in Gaza), (towards the Jewish state), (from Hamas), (at the Jewish), (since Monday), (under civilian areas), (near the Centre of Gaza city), (in blockaded Gaza), (on Friday), (by Israel fire), (since the second intifada), (in Jerusalem), (from Ramallah), ( across the territory), (in the west Bank), (for blood donations), (within Israel), (on Wednesday), (at the entrance), (from Lebanon), (on Friday), (by the Israeli shots), (at Israel), ( from southern Syria), (between the event), (on Friday), (with Israel officials), (by the bombardment), (from the main airport)	33
5	Adjective + preposition	(afraid for)	1
6	Adjective + to-infinitive	(continued to wail), (shameful to remain).	2
7	Adjective+ that-	-	-

	clause		
<b>8</b>	19 verb patterns	-	-
<b>Total</b>			41

**Table 3**  
**Grammatical Collocation in article 3**

No	Types of Grammatical Collocation	Data	$\Sigma$
<b>1</b>	Noun+ preposition	(Measures against), (itself against)	2
<b>2</b>	Noun + to-infinitive	(support to end), (the OIC to have), (Israel to stop), (points to resolve), (influence to encourage), (protection to protect Palestinians), (community to stop), (council to take), (warning to evacuate), (Israel to put), (court case to evict)	11
<b>3</b>	Noun + that clause	(International forums that seek to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict), ( on Monday that Indonesia would continue to stand with the people of Palestine), (Guterres reminds all sides that any indiscriminate targeting of civilian), (President Mahmoud Abbas that Hamas must “cease firing rockets), (Netanyahu told the Us that Israel was doing its utmost to safeguard civilians in its Gaza bombing campaign)	5
<b>4</b>	Preposition + noun	(on Saturday), (on Sunday), (on Sunday evening), (at the OIC meeting), (on Sunday), (between Israel), (at the OIC meetings), (on	25

		Sunday), ( against the Palestinian people), (by Saudi state media), (from Vietnam), (by civilian casualties), (by Israel's strike), (between Israel ), ( by unrest in Jerusalem), (both Israel), (in Gaza city), ( in Israel), (by Hamas), ( on Monday), (in East Jerusalem), (near the city's Al Aqsa Mosque), (from Gaza), ( on Saturday), (in Hamas).	
6	Adjective + to-infinitive	(tried to push), (harder to restart), (right to defend), (utmost to safeguard).	4
7	Adjective + that-clause	-	-
8	19 verbs patterns	-	-
<b>Total</b>			47

Padangsidempuan, September 2022  
Validator

**Zainuddin, S.S., M. Hum.**  
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12 Oktober 2020

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Perihal : Pengesahan Judul dan Pembimbing Skripsi

Kepada Yth:

1. Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag. (Pembimbing I)
2. Yusni Sinaga, M.Hum. (Pembimbing II)

di -Padangsidimpuan

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, sehubungan dengan hasil sidang bersama tim pengkaji judul skripsi Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI) Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Maka dengan ini kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu agar dapat menjadi pembimbing skripsi dan melakukan penyempurnaan judul bilamana perlu untuk mahasiswa dibawah ini dengan data sebagai berikut:

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Fak/Prodi : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/ Tadris Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Grammatical Collocation in the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper

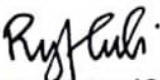
Demikian disampaikan, atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Ketua Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris

  
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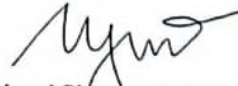
PERNYATAAN KESEDIAAN SEBAGAI PEMBIMBING

BERSEDIA/~~TIDAK BERSEDIA~~  
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## CURRICULUM VITAE



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