

**THE ANALYSIS OF COLLOCATION IN
CHICKEN SOUP FOR THE SOUL ON
PARENTING BY JACK CANFIELD AND
MARK VICTOR HANSEN**

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Abstract

The objective of the study is to analyse the collocation in Chicken Soup for the Soul on Parenting by Jack Canfield and Mark Victor Hansen. As a result, it could be concluded 80 collocations. The first dominant type is Adjective and Noun collocation which is for 35 collocations. Second dominant type is Verb and Expression with Preposition which is for 20 collocations. The third dominant type is Noun and Verb or Verb and Noun collocation which contains 11 collocations. The fourth dominant type is Noun and Noun collocation which

is for 6 collocations. The last dominant type is Verb and Adverb collocation and Adverb and Adjective collocation which are for 4 collocations for both of them.

Keywords: analysis, collocation, short story, Chicken Soup for The Soul on Parenting

A. Introduction

English is one of international languages that we need to learn, because English is used in many aspects of communication in globalization era. Indonesian people as speaker or English Foreign Learners (EFL) often have difficulties when learning English. EFL needs more effort to understand the meaning, structure and other rules in English. English has its own rule that is different from Indonesian language. It is one of the difficulties in learning English for Indonesian learners.

English is full of collocation that is why collocation is important to study for EFL. When we understand about collocation, we can use English more communicatively and efficiently. Native speakers often use it in their communication. Knowing the meaning is not only knowing about meaning in dictionary. We not only translate from English into Indonesian to know about the meaning, but also know about English rule. According to Sadeghi (2014: 4), collocation takes definition for granted and is concerned with the words that typically appear with any particular word: the verbs that might occur with a Noun, such collocation information often enables a word to be used.

Chicken Soup for the Soul, the world's favourite and most recognized storyteller, publishes the famous Chicken Soup for the Soul book series, with well over 100 million books sold to date in the

U.S. and Canada there, more than 250 titles, and translations into more than 40 languages, it is one of the world's best-known phrases and is regularly referenced in pop culture. And now, 23 years after it first began sharing happiness, inspiration and hope through its books, this socially conscious company continues to publish a new title a month, but has also evolved beyond the bookstore with super premium pet food, television shows, podcasts, positive journalism, and licensed products, all revolving around true stories, as it continues "changing the world one story at a time."

In this study, the writers choose Chicken Soup for the Soul on Parenting because this topic has many moral values in life especially for the writers as parents. Those stories tell about how children got knowledge about life from their parents. To keep legacy from their family is kindness. Those stories remain to keep our parents, keep their happiness in their old age and always give them love like our parents do. As an educator, teacher also needs to know how to be a parent, because a teacher is second parent for their students. According to the facts above, the writers are inspired to take a study under the title "The Analysis of Collocation in Chicken Soup for the Soul on Parenting by Jack Canfield and Mark Victor Hansen".

B. Literature Review

Collocation was firstly introduced in 1957 by Firth. McCarthy, M. & O'Dell, F. (1994: 6) say, "Collocation is a pair or group of words that are often used together", for example: *take a photo, achieve a goal, good habits, etc.* Collocation is the new interesting phenomenon, which is very crucial and important in every language. There is another

definition of collocation. The term “collocation” is from Latin verb “collocate” which means to set in order/to arrange. Collocation is combination pair or group of words that is often used together and has its meaning. To native speakers, this combination sounds natural, they do not study hard to understand collocation, because they often hear and use it when they make communication with their society.

According to Baker (1992: 63), “Collocation is fairly flexible pattern of language which allows several variations in form”. Despite, the meaning of word often depends on what other words occur together. It can be said that the word has an individual meaning in a given collocation. English language is rich of collocation. The pattern of collocation is largely and arbitrary, for example, the phrases *fast food* and *quick food*. *Fast* and *quick* have same meaning. The words which collocate is *fast food*; it is sounds right to hear, not *quick food*. Other example is *make a decision* and *create a decision*; the word *make* and *create* have similar meaning that is producing something. Yet, word *decision* collocates with *make* not *create*. The meaning of *make* in this phrase is determining decision. Thus, there are so many collocations.

Sometimes, collocations are translated into different word combination in different language to indicate the same meaning. For instance, *She catches the bus* is not literally translated into *Dia menangkap bus*, because in Indonesian *bus* does not go with *menangkap*. Therefore, that is translated *Dia menaiki bus*. There is another example from Indonesian phrases *mati lampu* is not literally translated to death lamp but black out; it will be strange for English native speaker to say death lamp. It is to make the translation acceptable without destroying the meaning and the original message in source language.

There are some ways to find collocation to improve vocabulary or speaking English well, such as: training to notice the collocation in text reading or listening anything in English, reading English text or listening anything in English can improve vocabulary and collocation naturally. Finding the collocation in any collocation dictionary could be another way to know more about collocation.

Collocation dictionary provides any collocation in different word combination. A good dictionary will give information on collocation. Sometimes, the information is highlighted in some special way. In other cases, the example which is used in the dictionary includes the most common collocation. In the Oxford Collocation Dictionary common and useful collocations are given in bold type. Look at Oxford Collocation Dictionary to find the collocation of word *famous*. Word *famous* which is Adjective collocates with other word with different word classes. Adjective *famous* collocates with Verb *be, become, and make*. It also collocates with Adverb *really, very, quiet, internationally, locally, justly, and rightly*; then collocates with Preposition *as and for*. There are other collocations built from phrase such as *rich and famous* and *world famous*. The italic sentence in the dictionary shows the example of used collocation word combination in sentence.

There are some theories which have different types of collocation. Some linguists divide collocation into some types. Michael McCarthy Felicity and O'Dell (1994: 12) categorize several types of collocation. Those collocation types consist of Adjective, Noun, Verb, and Adverb. There are six types of Collocation as follows:

1. Adjective and Noun Collocation

Notice Adjectives that are typically used with particular Nouns, for example:

- a. Improving the *health service* is another issue for government.
- b. Jean always wears red or some other *bright colour*.
- c. Unemployment is *major problem* for the government at the moment.

In some matter, there are more than one Adjectives or more than one of forms of same Adjective can collocate with same Noun, for example: *Kind/kindest/best regard, strong/weak tea*.

Noun often have typical adjectives which go with them. For example:

- a. I don't like recorded music, I prefer *the real thing*.
- b. These trainers are *the genuine article*. Those others are just cheap imported copies.

2. Verb and Noun or Noun and Verb Collocation

This characteristic of this combination is the verb usually used transitive, for example:

- a. You *raise your hand* to ask the question. (Not: lift your hand).
- b. You can *raise a family*. (i.e. bring up children; not: lift a family).

Notice how Noun and Verb go together. There are some examples:

- a. *The economy boomed* in the 1990's. (The economy was very strong).
- b. The company *launched the product* in 2002.
- c. The two companies *merged* in 2003 and how form one very large corporation.

3. Noun and Noun Collocation

There are two types of Noun and Noun combination that indicates different things.

a. Noun and Noun of collocation is used to describe group or set. There are a lot of collocations with the pattern a... of... For example:

1) Every parent feels *a sense of pride* when their children does well or wins something.

2) As Sam read the lies about him, he felt *a surge of anger*.

3) I felt *a pang of nostalgia* when I saw the old photos of the village where I grew up.

b. Noun and Noun combination is used with uncountable nouns. For example:

1) By *stroke of luck* I found my key in the rubbish bin.

2) *A cup of tea* in the morning makes me better.

3) Her French was excellent, without *a trace of accent*.

4. Verb and Expression with Preposition Collocation

Some Verbs collocate with particular Prepositional expression, for example:

a. His Parents *swelling with* pride.

b. When he split juice on her new skirt the little girl *burst into* tears.

c. I was *filled with* horror when I read the newspaper report of explosion.

5. Verb and Adverb Collocation

Some Verbs have particular Adverb which regularly collocates with them. There are examples:

a. She *smiled proudly* as she looked at the photos of her new grandson.

- b. She *pulled steadily* on the rope and helped him to safety.
 - c. “I love you and want to marry you”, He *whispered softly* to her.
6. Adverb and Adjective Collocation
- Adjectives often have particular Adverbs which regularly collocate with them. This combination is used to lean which Adverbs most modify particular types of Adjective. For example, the Adverb *utterly*, which means totally or completely, generally occurs before an Adjective. The majority of these Adjectives have a negative connotation. Typical examples are: *alien, blank, dismal, disgusting, distasteful, false, fatuous, impossible, and lost*. There are other examples:
- a. They are *happily married*.
 - b. I am *fully aware* that there are serious problems.
 - c. He was *blissfully unaware* that he was indanger.

C. Method of Investigation

In this study, the writers use *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* to collect the data. It is used to collect the data of this study because the writers are just as analyst of the used language in this study. The writers use descriptive qualitative research to analyze the data. The writers take the data in the form of short stories from *Chicken Soup for the Soul on Parenting* by Jack Canfield and Mark Victor Hansen which consists of 9 short stories entitled *Children Learn What They Live, Why I Chose My Father to be My Dad, The Animal School, Touched, I Love You, Son, A Mom’s Life, The Perfect American Family, Just Say It!, and A Legacy of Love*.

D. Findings and Discussion

The analysis is represented by the identification of each sentence. In this part, the writers use italic word to classify collocation. The writers present the identification of the short story in *Chicken Soup for the Soul on Parenting* by Jack Canfield and Mark Victor Hansen as follows:

1. Adjective and Noun Collocation

In some instances, some Adjectives can collocate with a Noun. The identification and the meaning of this collocation type are shown below: They were all the things we know *good parents* to be: loving, committed to the task of raising their children.

The Adjective *good* is defined as kind or doing the right thing. Adjective *good* occurs with a Noun *parents* which is defined as a person's father or mother. Collocation *good parent* means person's father or mother who is kind and doing the right thing. The author of the story wants to show her parents are good parents who love their children and always support their children to get better future.

Furthermore, the whole 35 Adjective and Noun collocations consist of *good parents, high expectation, cold climate, great universal mistake, highest esteem, great pride, natural grains, late night, bad news, good news, early morning, warm bed, good listener, formal education, greatest love, responsible adult, great kindness, harsh winter, first time, younger brother, and touching scene, new world, private school, best friend, teenage daughter, entire life, old man, silent prayer, last time, little bit, real meaning, young man, oldest son, and short time.*

2. Verb and Noun or Noun and Verb Collocation

This collocation combination has a characteristic the verb uses transitive verb. The identification and the meaning of this collocation type are shown below:

They expected us to do morning and evening chores, get to school on time, *get decent grades* and be good people.

Verb *get* is defined as to receive something. Verb *get* occurs with Noun *decent grade* which is defined as a good enough number or letter that a teacher gives to show how good it is. The author of story uses collocation *get decent grade* which means receive good number or letter that a teacher gives to show how good it is. The author's parents expect their children to be good student and getting good score from their teacher.

Moreover, the whole 11 Noun and Verb or Verb and Noun collocations consist of *get decent grades, make matters worse, make rounds, cut your losses take quite time, made sense, phone rang, choking back tears, take care, got working, and opened the door.*

3. Noun and Noun Collocation

This type indicates the unit that is associated with a Noun. A larger unit is to which a single member belong or the specific, concrete, a small unit for something larger. The identification and the meaning of this collocation type are shown below:

If children live with serenity, they learn to have a *peace of mind.*

Noun *peace* is defined as the state of being quiet and calm. Noun *peace* occurs with Noun *mind* which is defined as the part of you that thinks and remembers. The collocation *peace of*

mind means mind that can think and remember quietly and calmly. Children need to live with serenity to get peace of mind and can grow well.

Furthermore, the whole 6 Noun and Noun Collocations consist of *university professor, childhood years, shopping centers, and shopping mall, peace of mind, and kitchen table.*

4. Verb and Expression with Preposition Collocation

Some Verbs collocate with particular Prepositional expression. The identification and the meaning of this collocation type are shown below:

He *felt at* one with the earth and took great pride in planting and harvesting the crops.

Verb *felt* is defined as uses for saying how something seems when you touch it or experience it. Verb *felt* occurs with Preposition *at* which is uses to show where. The collocation *felt at* which means seems like be the one with the earth and has great pride in planting and harvesting.

Moreover, the whole 20 Verb and Expression with Preposition Collocations consist of *felt at, go with, focusing on, listen to, arrived in, knocked at, shared with, returned from, told about, learned from, learn about, think about, sits at, happened to, begin with, sitting with, learned over, said to, and thanks for.*

5. Verb and Adverb Collocation

Some Verbs have particular Adverb which regularly collocates with them. The identification and the meaning of this collocation type are shown below:

He *talked endlessly* for the hour or hour-and-a-half that it took to make the rounds.

Verb *talked* is defined as to speak to somebody or to say words. Verb *talked* occurs

with Adverb *endlessly* which is defined as never stopping or finishing or very long. Collocation *talked endlessly* means speak to somebody very long. The author's father always talks for long time when make rounds with the author.

Furthermore, the whole 4 Verb and Adverb Collocation consist of *talked endlessly, said gently and said softly* and *sits down*.

6. Adverb and Adjective Collocation

Adjectives often have particular Adverb which regularly collocates with them. The identification and the meaning of this collocation type are shown below:

My Dad is *incredibly handsome*.

Adverb *incredibly* is defined as extremely. Adverb *incredibly* occurs with Adjective *handsome* which is defined as good looking. The collocation *incredibly handsome* means extremely good looking. The author uses collocation *incredibly handsome* to praise her father and to describe how handsome her father is.

Moreover, the whole 4 Adverb and Adjective collocations consist of *incredible handsome, quite possible, and genuinely sorry* and *well educated*.

E. Conclusion

For the result of collocation analysis, it can be concluded 80 collocations. The first dominant type is Adjective and Noun collocation which is for 35 collocations. Second dominant type is Verb and Expression with Preposition which is for 20 collocations. The third dominant type is Noun and Verb or Verb and Noun collocation which contains 11 collocations. The fourth dominant type is Noun and Noun collocation which is for 6 collocations. The last

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