COLLOCATIONS ON BBC ONLINE NEWSPAPER

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to identify the types of lexical collocations and the most dominant types of lexical collocations in the BBC online newspaper. The online newspaper serves as the object of this research, and the subjects of the research are news articles from the BBC online newspaper. The method used in this research is a qualitative method with a content analysis approach. Content analysis is used to obtain and analyze data. Data is analyzed using the theory of Benson, M., Benson, E., & Ilson (1986). There are seven types of lexical collocations according to Benson and Ilson, namely : verb (usually transitive) and noun/pronoun (or prepositional phrase), verb (meaning eradication and or nullification) and a noun, adjective and noun, noun and verb, noun and noun , adverbs and adjectives, and verbs and adverbs. The findings show that there are 24 lexical collocations. Of the seven types of lexical collocations, only four types of lexical collocations are found in the BBC online newspaper, namely Verb (usually transitive) + noun/pronoun (or prepositional phrase) amounting to 1 lexical collocation data or 4.16%. Verb (meaning eradication and/or nullification) + noun, 1 collocation of lexical data or 4.16%. Adjectives + nouns account for 16 lexical collocation data or 66.66%. And finally noun + noun with 6 lexical data collocations or 25%. Meanwhile, the types of lexical collocations of nouns and verbs, adverbs and adjectives and verbs and adverbs, were not found in the BBC online newspaper. The final conclusion is that the most dominant types used in the BBC online newspaper are adjectives and nouns, namely 16 data or in the form of a percentage of 66.66%.

Keywords: Collocation, Types of Collocation

INTRODUCTION

English has become an international language. Almost every country in the world uses English when communicating. There are even countries that make English the official or main language of a country. English is the most significant language in the world. The proportion of the population who speaks English has increased significantly and continues to do so. English is spoken so widely that it is often called the world's oldest surviving language. Although English is not an official language in most countries It is currently the language that is taught as a second language the most frequently worldwide (Wierzbicka, 2006). Language is a set of rules that exist unconsciously in the mind and enable humans to carry them out. Expressing and communicating meaning through the use of words that can be heard, seen, or a symbol that systematically links these rules to that meaning (Delahunty, G.P., & Garvey, 2010).

Language is very important to understand if you want to improve the four language skills, namely: speaking, reading, writing and listening, but a learner of English as a foreign language must not only master these four skills but also have a thorough understanding of the components and characteristics of the language. There are still many students who have difficulty mastering English. This problem is difficult to overcome. Nevertheless, one component of improving English proficiency is learning collocations, or groupings of words that go together. that the term "collocation" relates to the way English words are naturally connected with one another. Understanding collocations, or common word combinations, is crucial for clear and concise communication genuine English tone. Acquiring knowledge of collocation is crucial for understanding the vocabulary (McCarthy, M., & O'Dell, 2008).

Collocations have an important role in vocabulary development. English is a language that is widely used in various fields, including in communication, science,business, entertainment, politics, technology even in journalism. Journalism is a profession that uses English to develop the English language skills of readers, writers, editors and proofreaders. In this digital era, journalism is a very important world because from journalism we can all get various kinds of news. Writing that informs readers about events that actually transpired but that they might not already be aware of is known as journalism (Niles & R., 2007). There is three types of journalism. Namely cyber/online journalism, electronic journalism and print journalism.

Journalism is a very important world because it is from journalism that we can all get various kinds of news. Newspaper is one of several examples of journalism. Digital media can be used to access newspapers both offline and online. English-language newspapers are widely available. Additionally, reading newspapers helps improve readers' English language skills. In this advanced world people can find what they need by going through the internet. it is with the internet that people can find information. Information form such as British news, entertainment, science, and politics. One digital that delivers news that informs such is the BBC online newspaper. The UK's public broadcaster is (BBC). The BBC, which was established in 1927 and has its headquarters in Westminster, London, is both the world's oldest national broadcaster and the one with the most staff. When providing news information, the BBC's internet news employs English. Using it while reading news articles can help users get better at English.

One of the themes of news in The Jakarta Post is Politics. Politics theme recently has become a hot news because of some issues in palestina and Israel. This problem was triggered by a long-standing dispute that lasted for decades. Such as recently 3 political news published in BBC Online Newspaper on 13 November 2023 – 15 November 2023. There are three news have been published namely : (1) Israel-Gaza: Why this war is different to the others. (2) Bowen: Al-Shifa Hospital raid comes as tone shifts on Israel (3) Al-Shifa: What we know about Israel's raid on Gaza's main hospital.

Readers of the English-language newspaper must be familiar with a number of things in order to grasp its contents. The use of grammar is crucial. Grammar can take many different forms. Among them are collocations. If readers do not comprehend the news adequately, they may misinterpret the collocation and overall meaning. It is crucial that the reader comprehends these collocations as a result. Collocation mistakes are still prevalent. Those reasons above motivate the researcher to conduct this researcher entited " The Use of Collocations on BBC Online Newspaper".

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is qualitative research. According to Palmer & Bolderston, (2006), qualitative research is an interpretive technique that uses the subjective perspectives of participants to gain insight into the particular meanings and behaviours encountered in a social phenomenon. Data analysis is the process of examining data to obtain an explanation for a specific phenomenon. Data analysis is the process of examining data to obtain an explanation for a specific phenomenon. The data include the texts contained in the BBC online newspaper.

Miles, Hubberman & Saldana (2014) mentioned the qualitative data analysis consist of four procedures for analyzing and interpreting qualitative data, as follows:
1. Data Collection
    Data collection is the stage of gathering information from all sources obtained from the BBC online newspaper text.
2. Data Condensation
    Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming data contained in the BBC online newspaper text. At this stage, the researcher made

notes obtained from the BBC online newspaper text by analyzing the data into one type of collocation, namely lexical collocation based on seven types of lexical collocation.

3. Data Display

The data obtained is presented in table form, and then the data is numbered and bolded words containing lexical collocations in text one text two and text three and make a tick mark on the seven types of lexical collocations that contain collocations and make reasons for the words that contains collocations and a total of all lexical collocations in the seven types of lexical collocations. Then, it is presented in research language that is logical, systematic and easy to understand.

4. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

After making the data displayed in table form, the researcher can then make conclusions/verification based on the research focus. This means that after the researcher gets the data from the data displayed in the table, the next step the researcher draws conclusions/verification based on research focus.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

The lexical collocation are found on BBC online newspaper in the table can be seen bellow :

1. Types of Lexical Collocations Found in The BBC Online Newspaper

In this section the researcher explains the results of her research. Data taken from BBC online newspaper. That this news article contains events that occurred in Gaza which were published in November 2023. Data was analyzed from article one, article two, and article three using Benson and Ilson's collocation theory. Of the 7 types of lexical collocations that were explained in the previous chapter, the researcher analyzed all types of lexical collocations found in the BBC online newspaper, namely :

Table 1. Lexical Collocation Data in BBC Online Newspaper Article 1

No	Types of Lexical Collocation	The Lexical Collocation
1.	Verb (meaning eradication and or nullification) and A noun	1. A **ceasefire** would probably have been in force by now.
2.	Adjective + Noun	1. Israel's **"mighty vengeance"** as its Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu called it.
		2. The region's fractured **geopolitical landscape**
		3. Neither Israel nor Hezbollah want a **full-scale war**.
		4. Controlling the tempo of **military action** is always difficult.
		5. Walking down the **main road south.**
		6. Dangerous talk by some of the **extreme Jewish nationalists**.
3.	Noun + Noun	1. Brought down, so far, by Israel's **air defences.**
		2. Events referred to by Palestinians as al **Nakba - the catastrophe.**
		3. The so-called **two-state solution.**

	4. Blaming him for the security and **intelligence failures** that allowed the attacks.

For the explanation of the lexical collocations contained in BBC online newspaper article 1, can be seen below :

a. Verb (meaning eradication and or nullification) and A noun

Data 1: A **ceasefire** would probably have been in force by now.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = verb + noun. There is "cease" which is a verb and combined with "fire" which is a noun. "cease" is a lexical collocation which can be categorized as a lexical collocation of the type "Verb (meaning eradication and or nullification) and A noun. Because "cease" is a verb which means to stop, end or cancel something. In this context , "cease" refers to the cessation or cancellation of hostilities or fighting. While the word "fire" in this context refers to the activity of fire or war, the act of "fire". Describes a situation where fighting stops for a while. "fire" is a collocation commonly used in the context of international relations and armed conflict indicating a period of calm or peace, often used together because they support each other. So, the collocation "ceasefire" literally means stopping fire or hostilities, which is in line with the definition of the type of collocation "Verb (meaning eradication and or nullification) and A noun", where a verb "cease" which means eradication or cancellation is combined with a noun "fire" which is the object of the action.

b. Adjective + Noun

Data 1: Israel's "**mighty vengeance**" as its Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu called it.

The bolded words are a lexical collocation : an adjective + a noun. There is "mighty" which is an adjective combined with "vengeance" which is a noun. "mighty vengeance" is a collocation. Collocation refers to the frequent use of words together because they support each other's meaning. In this case, "mighty" (meaning powerful or strong) and "vengeance" (meaning revenge or retaliation) are used together to describe a strong or powerful act of revenge.

Data 2: The region's fractured **geopolitical landscape**

The words in bold are lexical collocations = adjective + noun. There is "geopolitical" which is an adjective combined with "landscape" which is a noun. In this case, "geopolitics" (which relates to relations between countries and geographical factors) and "landscape" (which can refer to certain conditions or aspects of an area or region) are used together to describe the situation or conditions of international relations and the factors that influence them.

Data 3: Neither Israel nor Hezbollah want a **full-scale war**.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = adjective + noun. In the context of "full-scale war": "Full-scale" means that this war is being carried out at full scale or intensity, without restrictions or reductions. "War" gives the meaning of armed conflict between countries or groups.Taken together, "full-scale war" refers to an armed conflict conducted at full or maximum scale, involving extensive mobility and use of military resources. This combination creates a special meaning that cannot be understood by interpreting the words separately. Therefore, "full-scale war" is an example of a collocation commonly used in English to describe certain types of armed conflict. In the context of "full-scale war": "Full-scale" means that this war is being carried out at full scale or intensity, without restrictions or reductions.

Data 4: Controlling the tempo of **military action** is always difficult.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = adjective + noun. There is "military" which is a adjective combined with "action" which is also a noun. "military action" is a collocation. Collocations are combinations of words or phrases that often appear together because they have a close meaning relationship. In this case, "military action" refers to actions or operations carried out by the military in a certain context. The two words are often used together to form an expression that specifically refers to actions carried out by military forces.

Data 5: Walking down the **main road south**.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = adjective + noun. "Main road south" can be considered a collocation. Collocation is a combination of words or phrases that are often used together because they have a close meaning relationship. In this case, "main road south" is an example of lexical collocation, where the word "main" which is an adjective combines with the noun "road" and the cardinal direction "south" to form a phrase that has a specific meaning. "Main road south" refers to the main road or main road in the south. This combination is often used in the context of maps or directions to provide information about a location or direction to take along a major southern road.

Data 6: Dangerous talk by some of the **extreme Jewish nationalists**.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = adjective + noun. There are "extreme" and "jewish" which are adjectives combined with "nationalists" which is a noun. The phrase "extreme Jewish nationalists" exemplifies collocation, where the words "extreme," "Jewish," and "nationalists" naturally combine to convey a specific meaning.   They tend to appear together to describe groups or individuals with extreme views or actions in the context of Jewish nationalism. Collocation highlights the inherent association between these words in everyday language usage.

c.   **Noun + Noun**

Data 1: Brought down, so far, by Israel's **air defences.**

The words in bold are lexical collocations = noun + noun. There is "air" which is a noun combined with "defense" which is also a noun. "air" is a noun used to describe the gas medium that encompasses the atmosphere or space above the Earth's surface. "defense " : is a noun that means the action of protecting from attack or threat. "air defense" is a collocation. Collocation is a phenomenon where certain words or phrases tend to appear together repeatedly because they have a close meaning or semantic relationship. In this case, "air defense" refers to an air defense system or strategy and is often used together to describe efforts to protect against air threats.

Data 2: Events referred to by Palestinians as al **Nakba - the catastrophe**.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = noun + noun. "Nakba – catastrophe" is a collocation where the word "Nakba" is often combined with the word "disaster" to refer to a particular historical event. In this case, both are nouns. "Nakba" comes from Arabic and literally means "disaster" while "catastrophe" is the English equivalent. This combination is often used to refer to the tragic event of the expulsion of Palestinians in 1948.

Data 3: The so-called **two-state solution.**

The words in bold are lexical collocations = noun + noun. "Two": A number or digits indicating the quantity two. "State": A noun that Refers to a self-governing political territory, especially one that forms part of a country. "Solution": A noun that refers to the answer or resolution of a problem or conflict. These third elements, namely "Two", "State", and "Solution", combined in the phrase "two-state solution", form a concept or plan that involves the formation of two state entities to resolve a conflict. So, in general, "two-state solution" is a noun phrase that refers to a concrete solution or plan in dealing with a particular problem or conflict, especially in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Data 4 : Blaming him for the security and **intelligence failures** that allowed the attacks.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = noun + noun. "Intelligence" refers to information obtained through the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data or facts. In the field of national security, "Intelligence" often refers to information related to security threats, political situations, and other relevant matters. "Failures" means failure or failure to achieve a goal or hope. In the context of "intelligence failures," it denotes the inability or failure of an intelligence system or process to achieve desired or expected results. "intelligence failures" is a collocation consisting of two nouns that, when combined, form a phrase referring to failures in the context of intelligence information gathering and management.

Table 2. Lexical Collocation Data in BBC Online Newspaper Article 2

No	Types of Lexical Collocation	The Lexical Collocation
1.	Adjective + Noun	1. Juxtaposition of the war - the Israeli invasion of Gaza inflicting masses of casualties and damage, set against the crisis of urgent **humanitarian need** inside the hospital. 2. There has been a very concerning claim that **premature babies** in Al-Shifa Hospital had to be taken out of their incubators. 3. Israel's military operations. They talk about different **running clocks** during any operation. 4. How long do they need before they accomplish their **military objectives**. 5. How long does Israel hold **diplomatic legitimacy** to carry out that operation before its allies say, 'you've killed enough people, civilians, you need to stop now please.
2.	Noun + Noun	1. Use that fuel for the **generators supplying the hospital electrical system**.

For the explanation of the lexical collocations contained in BBC online newspaper article 2, can be seen below :

a. Adjective + Noun

Data 1: Juxtaposition of the war - the Israeli invasion of Gaza inflicting masses of casualties and damage, set against the crisis of urgent **humanitarian need** inside the hospital.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = adjective + noun. "Humanitarian": This word is an adjective that refers to humanity or concern for human welfare. "Need": This word is a noun that refers to a need or lack that needs to be met or overcome."humanitarian need" is a combination of the adjective "humanitarian" and the noun "need," which together refer to a need or lack related to humanity.

Data 2: There has been a very concerning claim that **premature babies** in Al-Shifa Hospital had to be taken out of their incubators.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = adjective + noun. "Premature": This word is an adjective that refers to a condition or event that occurs earlier than the expected or normal time. "Babies": This word is a plural noun that refers to babies. "premature babies" is a collocation. Here, the terms "premature" and "babies" are logically combined to create a statement with a clear meaning.

Colocation refers to a word's propensity to come together frequently in the same language; in this instance, the words are frequently used together to refer to prematurely born newborns.

Data 3: Israel's military operations. They talk about different **running clocks** during any operation.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = adjective + noun. "Running": This is a verb in the participle or inflected form of the verb "run." In this context, "running" is used as an adjective to describe a type of clock or wall clock that is functional or active. "Clocks": This is a noun that refers to tools or devices used to measure time. So, overall, the phrase "running clocks" combines the verb "running," which is used as an adjective to describe a type of clock, and the noun "clocks" which refers to a device for measuring time. This phrase implies that the clock is running or active, not in a dead or stopped state.

Data 4: How long do they need before they accomplish their **military objectives.**

The words in bold are lexical collocations = adjective + noun. "Military": This is an adjective that refers to something related to the military or military activities. "Objectives": This is a noun that refers to a goal, aim, or target to be achieved or pursued. In this case, the words "military" and "objectives" are naturally used together to form a phrase referring to military-related goals or objectives. Collocation creates a close relationship between these words in a particular context, and the term is generally used in military or security settings to detail targets related to military activities or operations.

Data 5: How long does Israel hold **diplomatic legitimacy** to carry out that operation before its allies say, 'you've killed enough people, civilians, you need to stop now please.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = adjective + noun. "Diplomatic": This is an adjective that refers to things related to diplomacy or diplomatic activities. In this context, "diplomatic" refers to aspects or characteristics relating to diplomatic relations between countries or sovereign parties. "Legitimacy": This is a noun that refers to the state or quality of something being legitimate, legal, or recognized as true or in accordance with applicable laws or norms. In this context, "legitimacy" refers to the validity or legality of an action or policy within the framework of diplomatic relations. The words "diplomatic" and "legitimacy" are naturally used together to form a phrase that refers to legitimacy or legality in the context of diplomacy or diplomatic relations. Collocation creates a close relationship between the words in common usage in a particular context.

b. Noun + Noun

Data 1: Use that fuel for the **generators supplying the hospital electrical system**.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = noun + noun. "Generators": This word is a noun that refers to devices or machines that produce electrical energy."Supplying": in this context "supplying" is used as part of a noun phrase (gerund phrase). In this case, "supplying" acts as a noun that describes an action or activity."The Hospital": This is a noun phrase that Refers to a hospital, which in this context can be considered as the beneficiary object of the electricity generated by the generator."Electrical System": This is a noun phrase that Refers to the electrical system or circuit of equipment and cables used to distribute electricity within a building or facility. Collocation refers to the tendency of certain words to appear together frequently in the same language, and in this phrase, the words effectively form a combination that describes the generator's role in providing electricity for the hospital's electrical system.

Table 3. Lexical Collocation Data in BBC Online Newspaper Article 3

No	Types of Lexical Collocation	The Lexical Collocation

1.	Adjective + Noun	1.	Israeli military has raided Gaza's main hospital in what it describes as a **targeted operation** against Hamas.
		2.	Found Hamas **operational centre** at the hospital.
		3.	Based on **intelligence information** and an operational necessity.
		4.	Precise and targeted **military operation** against Hamas in a specified area.
		5.	Its 'continued military use of Al-Shifa jeopardises its **protected status**.
2.	Noun + Noun	1.	Hamas knew Israel was coming, and therefore, if they were operating beneath the hospital, they would have had weeks to clear out through Gaza's extensive **tunnel network.**
3.	Verb (usually transitive) + Noun/pronoun (or prepositional phrase)	1.	The IDF said it was **providing incubators,** baby food, and medical supplies.

For the explanation of the lexical collocations contained in BBC online newspaper article 3, can besee below :

a. Adjective + Noun

Data 1: Israeli military has raided Gaza's main hospital in what it describes as a **targeted operation** against Hamas.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = adjective + noun. Targeted : is an adjective that is aimed or directed specifically at a certain goal or target. In a military or security context, "targeted" can refer to actions directed specifically at a particular target or group. Operation : is a noun for an activity or action carried out as part of a particular plan or business. In military, security, or law enforcement contexts, "operation" can refer to a series of activities planned and carried out to achieve a particular goal or target. In this case, "targeted operation" these two words together form a phrase that is often used to refer to actions or operations that are specifically directed at a particular goal or target.

Data 2: Found Hamas **operational centre** at the hospital.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = adjective + noun. Operational : is an adjective relating to operations or activities related to carrying out a system, organization, or certain actions. Centre : is a noun. The center or place that is the focus of activities or sustainability of an organization or system. Collocation is a term used to describe combining words that are often used together and have a special meaning when used together. The combination of the words "operational" and "center" are often used together to form a commonly used phrase, referring to a center or place focused on certain operations or activities. These types of collocations have the potential to provide an effective and appropriate way of using words in a variety of contexts, including military operational centers, business operational centers, or other types of operational centers.

Data 3: Based on **intelligence information** and an operational necessity.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = adjective + noun. Intelligence : is a noun in a security or military context, "intelligence" refers to data or information obtained through collection and analysis to support decision making. Information : is a noun which means data or facts obtained or given, which can be knowledge or information about something. Collocation refers to a combination of words that often appear together and form an expression or phrase with a specific meaning. In this case, "intelligence" and "information" are paired together to form a phrase that refers to information obtained through intelligence activities, particularly in a security or military context. Collocations such as "intelligence information" indicate the use of words that commonly occur together and have a specific meaning when used together. This combination reflects the specific context in which information is collected and analyzed for the purpose of security or a deeper understanding of a situation.

Data 4: Precise and targeted **military operation** against Hamas in a specified area.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = adjective + noun. Military : is an adjective related to the military or armed forces, indicating something related to military activities or organizations. Operation : is a noun which means an activity or action carried out as part of a particular plan or business. Collocation refers to a combination of words that often appear together and have a special meaning when used together. In this case, "military" and "operation" are paired together to form a particular phrase or expression that refers to a series of activities or operations carried out in a military context. Collocations such as "military operation" reflect the way these words are often used together in language to convey certain concepts or ideas. In this case, the phrase describes activities or operations related to the military or armed forces.

Data 5: Its 'continued military use of Al-Shifa jeopardises its **protected status**.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = adjective + noun. Protected: is an adjective meaning protected or getting protection from certain dangers or threats. Status: is a noun which means the social, legal or economic position or condition of someone or something. Collocation refers to combining words that are commonly used together and carry a particular meaning when used together. In this case, "protected" and "status" are combined to form a phrase indicating a status or condition that is entitled to legal protection or certain rights. Collocations such as "protected status" create special meaning and are often applied in the realm of law, policy, or human rights protection to express that certain individuals or groups have a special status with certain protections or rights.

b. **Noun + Noun**

Data 1: Hamas knew Israel was coming, and therefore, if they were operating beneath the hospital, they would have had weeks to clear out through Gaza's **extensive tunnel network.**

The words in bold are lexical collocations = noun + noun. Tunnel : is a noun meaning a tunnel, channel, or underground passage dug or created for various purposes, such as transportation, communication, or security. Network : is a noun meaning a network or system consisting of various parts or entities connected to each other, usually to exchange information, resources, or carry out interactions. Collocation refers to a combination of words that often appear together and have a special meaning when used together. In this case, "tunnel" and "network" are paired together to form a phrase that refers to a network or system that involves the use of underground tunnels or conduits. Collocations such as "tunnel network" reflect how these words are often used together to describe a particular concept or idea, in this case, a network system associated with the use of tunnels.

c. **Verb (usually transitive) + Noun/pronoun (or prepositional phrase)**

Data 1: The IDF said it was **<u>providing incubators</u>**, baby food, and medical supplies.

The words in bold are lexical collocations = verb + noun. "Providing" : is a verb which means to give, provide, or distribute an item, service, or need. "Incubators" : is a noun which means a device or container designed to maintain temperature, humidity, or other environmental conditions to support the development or growth of an object. "providing incubators" is included in the lexical collocation type Verb (usually transitive) + Noun/pronoun (or prepositional phrase). Because "Providing" is a transitive verb that requires a direct object to complete its meaning. Transitive verbs require an object that receives the action from the subject. while the word "Incubators" is a noun/pronoun (or prepositional phrase) which functions as the object of the verb "providing". In this context, the verb "providing" requires a direct object to state what is provided. The direct object in this case is "incubators". So, "providing incubators" is a lexical collocation that corresponds to the type Verb (usually transitive) + Noun/pronoun (or prepositional phrase), because it follows the structure of the transitive verb "providing" followed by the direct object "incubators". In this case, "providing" and "incubators" are paired together to form a phrase that refers to the act of providing or providing tools called incubators. Collocations like this create specific meanings and are generally used in the context of health care or infant development, where "providing incubators" describes the act of providing such special devices for the purpose of caring for premature babies or children who require a special environment to grow and develop.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are 24 types of lexical collocations in article 1, article 2 and article 3 that have been analyzed by researchers. And in this study the researcher found 4 types of lexical collocations which include verb (usually transitive) and noun/pronoun (or prepositional) there are 1 lexical collocations, verb (meaning eradication and or nullification) and a noun there are 1 lexical collocations then in adjective and noun there are 16 lexical collocations and in noun and nouns there are 6 lexical collocations. The results of data analysis in article 1, article 2 and article 3 have been made into table 4.

Table 4. Result of Analysis

No	Types of Lexical Collocation	Result
1,	Verb (usually transitive) + noun/pronoun (or prepositional phrase)	1
2.	Verb (meaning eradication and or nullification) + a noun	1
3.	Adjective + noun	16
4.	Noun + noun	6
Total		24

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that there are 24 lexical collocation data. And in this research, the researcher found 4 types of lexical collocations which include verb (usually transitive) and noun/pronoun (or prepositional) there are 1 lexical collocations, verb (meaning eradication and or nullification) and a noun there are 1 lexical collocations then in adjective and in noun there are 16 lexical collocations and in noun and nouns there are 6 lexical collocations. And the amount of data contained in the four types of lexical collocations is 24 lexical collocations after carefully examining the three news articles in the BBC online newspaper. In the first article the

researcher found 11 lexical collocations, then in the second article the researcher found 6 lexical collocations and in the third article the researchers found 7 lexical collocations.

2. The Most Dominant Types of Lexical Collocation in the BBC Online Newspaper

Researcher in this case have classified all lexical collocations into types such as verb (usually transitive) + noun/pronoun (or prepositional phrase), verb (meaning eradication and or nullification) + a noun, adjective + noun and noun + noun. This was done to find out what types of lexical collocations are most dominant in the BBC online newspaper. Below is a calculation of the number of lexical collocations that researcher analyzed to find the most dominant types from article one to article three in the BBC online newspaper.

There are 24 lexical collocations found in the BBC online newspaper. The table below also shows the total and percentage of lexical collocations, totals obtained by analyzing the types of lexical collocations using mathematical formulas to convert the number of specific collocations into a percentage of the total of collocations. Verb (usually transitive) + noun/pronoun (or prepositional phrase) there is 1 lexical collocation data or 4.16% is calculated by $\frac{1}{24}$ x = 100 4.16. Verb (meaning eradication and/or nullification) + noun, there is 1 lexical collocation data or 4.16% calculated is calculated by $\frac{1}{24}$ $x100$ = 4.16. Adjectives + nouns 16 lexical collocation data or 66.66% are calculated by $\frac{16}{24}$ $x100$ = 66.66. And the last noun + noun 6 lexical collocation data or 25% is calculated by $\frac{6}{24}$ $x100$ = 25.

Table 5 . Recapitulation of Data Percentage

NO	Types of Lexical Collocation	∑	Percentage (%)
1.	Verb (usually transitive) + noun/pronoun (or prepositional phrase)	1	4.16%
2.	Verb (meaning eradication and or nullification) + a noun	1	4.16%
3.	Adjective + noun	16	66.66%
4.	Noun + noun	6	25%
	Total	**24**	**100%**

It can be seen in Table 5 above that this is a recapitulation of the percentage data from lexical collocations found in article 1, article 2 and article 3 in the BBC online newspaper. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the most dominant type is the type of lexical collocation in adjectives and nouns with 16 lexical collocations or 66.66%.

DISCUSSIONS

Research findings show that there are 24 lexical collocations in the articles described. From the seven types of lexical collocations classified by Benson and Ilson (1986), only four types were found in the BBC article, namely : Verb (usually transitive) + noun/pronoun (or prepositional phrase): 1 lexical collocation data (4.16%). Verb (meaning eradication and/or nullification) + noun : 1 data lexical collocation (4.16%). Adjectives + nouns: 16 lexical collocation data (66.66%). Noun + noun: 6 lexical collocation data (25%). The most dominant lexical collocation is adjective + noun with 16 data

or 66.66% of the total collocations found. Meanwhile, the types of lexical collocations of nouns and verbs, adverbs and adjectives, and verbs and adverbs were not found in the BBC article described.

From these findings, researcher compared them with the relevant theory put forward by Bella Gayatri (2018) in an analysis of collocations in Hillary Clinton's speech. This research uses the same theory from Benson and Ilson (1986), which classifies lexical collocations into seven types. However, in the research conducted by Bella Gayatri, she managed to find seven types of lexical collocations because the type of text analyzed by Bella Gayatri, namely political speeches, had different characteristics compared to news articles. Political speeches tend to use more rhetorical and varied language styles to influence the audience. Politicians like Hillary Clinton often employ a variety of language techniques, including metaphors, analogies, and idiomatic expressions, which create more opportunities for different types of lexical collocations to emerge. This differs from news articles, which tend to be more informative and factual, focusing on conveying information clearly and concisely. The more formal and creative language styles in political speeches allow for the identification of more types of lexical collocations. Bella Gayatri's research found that the dominant type of lexical collocation in Hillary Clinton's speech was a combination of verb (Eradication or Nullification) + noun in lexical collocation. Meanwhile, this research only found four types of lexical collocations, with adjectives + nouns being the most dominant. These differences may be attributed to variations in communication contexts (political speeches and news articles) and the purposes of language use in each context. Additionally, the limited number of articles analyzed in this study restricted the variety of lexical collocations that could be identified, impacting the obtained results. Analyzing more articles would likely reveal more types of lexical collocations.

Lexical collocations, combinations of words that frequently occur together, play a crucial role in comprehending word meanings within specific contexts, enhancing language proficiency, and facilitating the language acquisition process. Identifying and analyzing lexical collocations aids in grasping how words are naturally used by native speakers, thereby fostering fluency. In academia, lexical collocations hold significant importance in linguistic research, particularly in discourse analysis and semantics. Understanding collocations is equally vital in translation contexts, as translators must grasp common word pairings in both source and target languages. Furthermore, in language education, knowledge of collocations assists educators in crafting more effective and pertinent learning materials for students.

In discourse analysis and semantics, collocations play an important role in parsing more complex language structures and revealing implied meanings. This helps linguistic researchers study the way words are arranged in texts to convey deeper nuances of meaning. Overall, lexical collocations are not just combinations of words that are often used together, but are also the key to understanding language structure in depth and developing broader language skills. Therefore, delving deeper into lexical collocations and their analysis not only enriches linguistic research but also makes significant contributions in various practical applications, such as language teaching, translation, and discourse comprehension.

CONCLUTION

This research analyzes lexical collocations in three articles in the BBC Online Newspaper. From the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that there are four types of lexical collocations in the BBC Online Newspaper, namely: in Verb (usually transitive) + noun/pronoun (or prepositional phrase) there is 1 lexical collocation data, Verb (meaning deletion and/or nullification) + noun 1 lexical collocation data, 16 lexical collocation data for adjectives + nouns and finally for noun + noun there are 6 lexical collocation data. The following are the percentages for each type of lexical collocation: Verb (usually transitive) + noun/pronoun (or prepositional phrase) is 4.16%, Verb

(meaning eradication and/or nullification) + noun is 4.16%, Adjectives + nouns is 66.66% and the last noun + noun is 25%. The most dominant of lexical collocation that found in the articles from BBC online newspaper is adjectives and nouns with 16 lexical collocations or 66.66%.

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