ANALYSIS ON THE COLLOCATION TYPES FOUND IN NOVEL PERCY JACKSON AND THE OLYMPIANS "THE BATTLE OF LABYRINTH"

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ANALYSIS ON THE COLLOCATION TYPES FOUND IN NOVEL PERCY JACKSON AND THE OLYMPIANS "THE BATTLE OF LABYRINTH"

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ABSTRACT:

This research goal includes analyzing types of collocation in "The Battle of the Labyrinth," a novel by Percy Jackson & The Olympians. To decipher the type of collocation used. Scientists rely on O'Dell and McCarthy's theory of collocations and dictionaries of collocations to find answers to the posed research questions. This study uses a qualitative research design with descriptive language. Rick Riordan is in charge of the direction. There was a sentence in Rick Riordan's film adaptation of Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Battle of the Labyrinth that contained collocations. These are the steps that the researchers took to analyze the data they gathered: First, the researchers used Google to find and download "The Battle of Labyrinth" by Brandon Sanderson. Second, Read the whole novel carefully and repeatedly to find collocations. Third, Identifying all collocations for analysis in the novel. Fourth, Gathering all collocations as research data.. As in discussion in chapter two, Michael McCarty and Felicity O'Dell's theory (2008) explain six types of collocation they are: Adjectives and Nouns, Nouns and Verbs or Verbs and Nouns, Noun + Noun, Verbs and expressions with preposition, Verbs and Adverbs, Adverbs and Adjectives the writer discusses one by one based on the data found. all O'Dell and McCarthy's six types of collocation are found. Those six types of collocation are verb + adverb (75%), noun + noun (15%), noun + preposition (5%), verb + noun (5%), adjective + noun (0%), and adverbs+ adjective (0%). Then the verb + adverb and noun + noun are the most-used type of collocation found in Novel Percy Jackson and the Olympians "The Battle of the Labyrinth".

Keywords: Semantics, Collocation, Types of collocation, Novel.

INTRODUCTION:

Language serves as a tool for interacting and communicating between individuals and groups in society. To paraphrase Sapir (1921), as cited in Herman (2014:2), language is defined as a system of voluntarily produced symbols for

the purpose of conveying ideas, emotions and desires by humans alone. English, according to Asmayanti and Hajaruddin (2017:48), plays a significant role in international communication. It has been asserted by Hutajulu and Herman (2019:29) that language is the essential tool for communication (Herman et al, 2019; Sitanggang et al, 2019). Language is an essential part of communication, and it is used by nations all over the world to communicate with one another. As a result, language is a set of spoken or written symbols that can be used to communicate concepts, feelings, expressions, and life experiences.

Information can be obtained through communication. The sender delivers the information, but only a few messages are understood by the receiver, while others go completely unnoticed. Because every administrative function and activity involves some form of communication, understanding communication is crucial (Pardede et al, 2021). When it comes to school administration, communicating with and through other people goes hand in hand with organizing and planning. According to Brun and Summers (2010), cited in Lunenburg (2010:1), communication skills have an impact on both the individual and the organization. A lack of effective communication is one of the most inhibiting factors for organizational effectiveness, according to Lutgen-Sandvik (2010), cited in Lunenburg (2010:1). So that researchers assume that communication is requiring information with the aim of creating a common understanding and to establish a good relationship or communication, every human being who needs language because language can help everyday human activities.

In this global age, people from all over the world speak a variety of languages, with English being the most widely used. As a result of English's status as a unifying language, communicating with people from other countries will be more difficult if they cannot speak English. Thus, English is now regarded as critical for success in today's job market. English is so important in our daily lives, and mastering it is so difficult because it is a second language. As a result, students are required to learn the language's linguistic aspects. According to Lubis (2013), as cited in Wijaya (2016:1), difficulties in learning a foreign language are common and should not be taken lightly. It's only natural, given that people are constantly forced to interact with others whose native languages differ drastically from their own. The study of meaning and the branch of linguistic study for investigating and understanding the meaning is called semantic.

Meaning studies, the meaning of individual words and the meaning of words in phrases and sentences as a subfield of linguistics. Semantics is one of the two main branches of linguistic studies, according to Griffiths (2006), cited in Sa'adah (2014:12). Semantics is the study of meaning and distinguishes itself from pragmatics, which relates language and its contexts, as semantics studies word meaning and sentence meaning. The semantic theory of Griffiths and Borg (2006), as cited in Sa'adah (2014:12), states that sentence meaning, not speaker meaning, is of interest. The study of semantics is cited in Husein (2019:1) as being distinct from lexical relations, which examines the connections between the meanings of words (Sinaga et al, 2020). According to semantics theory, the concept of meaning can be described by putting speakers and listeners in different languages. If the term meaning is defined as ideas or concepts, then it will not help everyone to answer that question because the term concept is not clearly defined and is too vague and generalized. Furthermore, the word meaning" has many different senses as stated by Pakpahan et al (2020) that the various senses of "meaning" trigger the linguistics study to be

very explicit in dealing with meanings itself.

These linguistic features are frequently encountered by participants in writing and speaking tasks. Collocation is one type of linguistic analysis. Linguistics is the scientific study of language; it examines how words are used and how they convey meaning. Wijaya (2016:3) quotes O'Dell (2005), who says that collocation is the combination of two or more words that is frequently used. For example, fast food is associated with the adjective, not the other way around.

A collocation is a frequent combination of two or more words. The majority of languages have their own set of slang terms. There is more to collocation than how adjectives work with nouns. Every typical word combination is fair game for them. People frequently use collocations because they are already a part of the language, such as in daily conversations or written texts. According to Thao et al (2021), collocation is the relation between probability of the occurrence of two words or more. In contrast to the relation of meaning in synonyms, antonyms, hyponym, collocation indicates the possibility of the appearance of one word with another words. Moreover, Qader (2018: 45) as cited in Rasmatmur (2019: 2) define that a collocation occurs when several lexical items occur together to represent a single semantic unit, in terms of 'phrase'. Collocation is defined by the researchers as a group of words that are frequently used together, as explained above. Language patterns that allow for a lot of variation in form, such as collocations.

There are fixed collocations and open collocations. Both types of collocations, on the other hand, are extremely difficult to decipher, especially for nonnative English speakers. When learning a language's vocabulary, it's critical to become familiar with collocations. Several colloquial expressions, such as take a picture, have a fixed or very strong meaning when used together. Collocations like "keep to the rules" and "stick to the rules" have a wider range of possible meanings because they are more open. Collocations have a certain level, it can be said. The target language can be hard to understand for some people sometimes, but the target language is easy for others to understand.

The study of English colloquialisms in Percy Jackson and the Olympians' "The Battle of the Labyrinth" has piqued the interest of the researchers. By reading Rick Riordan's book, you can figure out what kinds of words are used together and how the meaning of those words connects with the meaning of others in the sentences. Another reason for researchers' interest in this novel is that many readers are baffled by the meanings of the collocation words found there, because they are no different from the English expression. Researchers are interested in this novel because it is not only fascinating to read but also fascinating to watch, as the book has recently been made into a film. Here are some more examples of collocations.

1. To take a risk (Some people don't take enough risks in life)

2. To save time (You'll save time if you turn off your smart phone and concentrate on the lesson)

Taken from the novel "The Battle of The Labyrinth" in the sentence above. When I introduced myself, he said, "Hello, Percy." He was so depressed that he never offered to shake my hand. Wrongly translated to menggoncangkan tangan, words shake and hand collocate to create a bersalaman (berjabat tangan) meaning. No other word can be used instead of shake to collocate with hand and convey the same meaning.

Researchers use novel data collection techniques to find as many possible collocations as possible for this study. The novel's collocations are ones that we use frequently in our writing and speaking activities on a day-to-day basis. Meanwhile, using an English novel to conduct research is an effective way to teach

people about the language because it makes learning more fun. As a result, literature is the primary focus of the study. Our research, whether quantitative or qualitative, relies heavily on literature as an important and indispensable tool. As stated by (Robert & Jacobs, 2013), literature is "composition that tells a story, dramatizes a situation, expresses emotions, analyses and advocates ideas.". Literature can provide an overview of the topics you want to research and thus research will be considered scientific if there is any supporting literature. According to Syahrullah, 2012:1, Wellec and Warren (1997):303 Prose fiction, poetry, and drama are all types of literature. Literature includes both writing and studying books that are considered works of art. Novels, short stories, romances, parables, and myths all fall under the category of prose fiction. As a result, novelists serve as a valuable research resource for academics. This type of literary work tells stories about a character's life and the people around him by emphasizing their nature and character traits. A novel is also one of those texts that contains many collocations; on top of that, it is not just an author's fantasy story; it's also an actual literary work. In literature, literary works are the expressions of authors' thoughts, ideas, ideologies, and insights. "novel" is the name of a literary genre, and there is a story to be told about how its substance has broadened over the centuries and its conventions have changed," says Watson (1979:3) as cited in Herawati (2016:4).

One review by Wijaya (2016) entitled "An Analysis on English Collocation used by the Main Characters of the Chronicle of Narnia "The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe"" supports the statement above but shows a different result. He concentrated on identifying and analyzing the English colloquialisms that appeared in the dialogue between the two central characters. He identified the data related to English collocations by using Benson theory and online oxford dictionary.

In addition, based on the above explanation, the researchers are eager to conduct a study titled "an analysis of the collocation types found in the novel Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Battle of the Labyrinth". By utilizing McCarthy and O'dell theory, they were able to locate the information pertaining to English collocations. You can find out about collocation by reading a novel, a film, a newspaper, or a magazine. Because of this, the author decides to use an English collocation analysis project on a novel. For this reason, mastering the art of collocation will enhance your writing skills by providing you with fresh ways of expressing yourself and enhancing your writing style with new words you discover. Through the study of the novel, the researchers hope to learn more about English collocation. There is a series of Percy Jackson and the Olympians novels, and this is the first one they chose. It was published by 5 Miramax Books on July 1, 2005 and was titled Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Battle of the Labyrinth.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
Research Design:

There were two kinds of research design, they are qualitative and quantitative approach. This research use qualitative as research design. Researchers will apply the descriptive qualitative to find out collocation in Novel "The Battle of the Labyrinth". Silalahi (2015:63) cites Bogdan and Biklen who define qualitative research as one in which data are gathered through the use of words or images rather than numbers. It is also stated that content or document analysis is a research method used to identify specific characteristics of written or visual materials according to Ary et al. (2010:457). (Purba and Herman, 2020). Textbooks, newspapers, web pages, speeches, television shows, advertisements, musical

compositions, and a wide range of other documents can all be sources for content analysis. The data for this study was gathered by selecting words, phrases, and clauses from the novel "The Battle of the Labyrinth" that represent different types of collocation.

Data and Source of the data:

In this research, the source of the data was the novel with genre Fantasy, Young Adult, , Mythology entitled Percy Jackson and the Olympians "The Battle of the Labyrinth which is published on March 2008, thus the object of the research is all of the types of collocation are found in that novel mentioned above. The researchers later identified all the kinds of collocation and classified them into their types also seek for the true meaning of collocation lexically.

Source data:

https://thebookhub01.weebly.com/uploads/1/1/9/7/119727255/[oceanofpdf.net]_the_battle_of_the_labyrinth_-_rick_riordan.pdf

Research Instrument:

Instruments are the tools needed to gather data. Instrument, according to Nainggolan et al. (2021), is a data collection tool. In order to obtain research data, a research instrument is critical. This is because it consists of a variety of data collection methods. The researchers' self-as-human selection, collection, and analysis of data from Novel "The Battle of the Labyrinth" is the study's primary instrument. Rick Riordan's fourth book in the series was released on May 6th, 2008. The researchers also used auxiliary instruments like laptops, pens, books, mobile phones, novels, and dictionaries in this study (as non-human instrument).

Techniques of Data Collection:

This is a critical step in any type of study. Qualitative research commonly uses observation, interviewing, questionnaires, and document or artifact analysis as data collection methods, according to Ary et al. (2010:431). (Thao and Herman, 2021). To gather the data for this study, the researchers turned to documents. Document or content analysis is another data collection technique. In their study by Ary et.al. (2010:457), they explained that document or content analysis is a research method used to identify specific characteristics of written or visual materials. Textbooks, newspapers, advertisements, novels, and a sle of other types of documents can all be used as research sources. Some steps had been taken by researchers when gathering the data, as listed below:

1. Searching and downloading Novel Percy Jackson and Olympians "The Battle of the Labyrinth" in Google.
2. Read the whole novel carefully and repeatedly to find collocations.
3. Identifying all collocations for analysis in the novel.
4. Gathering all collocations as research data.

Techniques of Data Analysis:

In this research, there were some steps that researchers had been done in analyzing the data, as follow:

1. Classifying the collocations based on McCarthy and O'dell (2008) Theory
2. Calculating each type of collocation based on its Frequency
3. Drawing conclusion

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION:
Research Findings:

Based on data above, the researchers make the finding of the data based on the problem of the data is to find out the collocation form consist of types of collocation and what types of collocation are dominant in Novel Percy Jackson and the Olympians "The Battle of the Labyrinth".

1. There are four distinct types of collocation in "The Battle of the Labyrinth" in Percy Jackson and the Olympians, according to data analysis. Noun + noun has 3 data (75%), verb + adverb has 1 data (5%), noun + preposition has 1 data (5%), and noun + preposition has 1 data (5 percent). The following table provides more information on the types of collocations that were used to arrive at the final results.

Table 1. Data Findings Types of Collocation Novel Percy Jackson and the Olympians "The Battle of the Labyrinth"

No	Types of Collocation	Frequency	Precentages
1.	Verb+Adverb	15	75%
2.	Verb+Noun	3	15%
3.	Noun+Preposition	1	5%
4	Noun+Noun	1	5%
	Total	20	100%

2. After using McCarty and O'Dell Theory to classify and analyze the data, it's clear from the percentages that Verb + Adverb is the most common type of collocation. Noun + Noun is used in the secondary position.

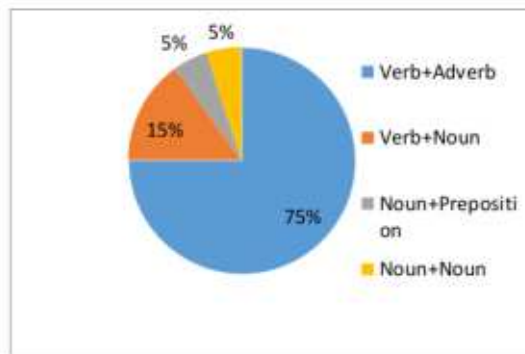Finally, Noun + Preposition comes in third. The final Verb-Noun combination is.

Chart 1. The most dominant types of Collocation Novel Percy Jackson and the Olympians "The Battle of the Labyrinth".

DISCUSSION:

These days, people use collocations without even realizing it, not only in everyday conversation but also in texts such as novels or books, where they are already part of the language. As well as having a lot of collocations, a novel is not just an author's fantasy story; it's a literary work as well. In literary terms, a novel is one of the most popular artistic and imaginative literary works. There are many pages in a novel, so a translator must be able to make the novel as readable as possible even though it only has one or two pages. So after identifying and analyzing the types of collocation in the reader of the novel know group of words that are used together which allow several variations in form. Collocation types in Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Battle of the Labyrinth were identified and analyzed in this study. The researchers collected data using descriptive qualitative research, analyzed it, and then came to a conclusion. The researchers found the types of collocation on McCarty and O'Dell Theory. These findings suggest that, according to McCarty and O'Dell Theory, Verb + Adverb collocations are more common than other types of collocations. Noun

+ Noun is used in the secondary position. Finally, Noun + Preposition comes in third. The final Verb Noun combination is. The most dominant of collocation that found in Novel Percy Jackson and the Olympians "The Battle of the Labyrinth" is verb + adverb.

According to the findings of this study, Agus Makmur (2015) conducted a study entitled Analysis of Collocation in Dan Brown's novel "The Lost Symbol" that was related to the findings of this study. Because it's a best-seller in many countries and has been translated into numerous languages, the novel's popularity drew researchers. One of the primary goals of this study was to determine whether or not the novel contains a large number of colloquial words that confuse readers. The theory of Benson and Ilson is used to analyze collocations (1997). The focus of this descriptive qualitative investigation is on storytelling. This research method was used by researchers, and data were analyzed by using content analysis. Similarities can be found in novel types of collocation. The theory employed by Agus Makmur's research differs from that of other researchers. Agus Makmur tries to figure out the meaning of the novel's collocations. While this study was being conducted, the researchers were trying to identify the most common types of collocations.

CONCLUSIONS:

Based on findings and discussion above, the researchers conclude that in:

1. The novel Percy Jackson and the Olympians "The Battle of the Labyrinth" contains all six types of collocation according to McCarty and O'dell theory, namely Verb + Adverb, Noun + Noun, Noun + Preposition, Verb + Noun. There are four types of collocation in Novel Percy Jackson and the Olympians "The Battle of the Labyrinth" that can be found by the researchers after they have analyzed and presented all the data and found 20 data.

2. From 20 data above there was verb + adverb consist of 15 (75%) data, noun + noun consist of 3 (15%) data, noun + preposition consist of 1 (5%) data, verb + noun consist of 1 (5%) data. Based on the result of analyzed the most dominant types of collocation that use in Novel Percy Jackson and the Olympians The Battle of the Labyrinth" is verb + adverb collocation.

In this study, the researchers found that for some people, the collocation used in "The Battle of the Labyrinth" by Percy Jackson and the Olympians is difficult to understand. Because of the widespread use of collocation in today's society, novels are the most common place to find it. Become a go-to source for readers who want to learn more about novel collocations.

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