# Mapping Strategy of Nominal-Verbal Constructed Japanese Collocation Based on Correlation Closeness and Meaning Clarity: An Ethno-Syntax Study

Ulfah Sutiyarti[1], Djodjok Soepardjo[2], Roni[3]

**Abstract**

*This study aims to criticizing and extending new insight towards the currently available Japanese language collocation mappings. In details, the four categories of collocation in this study are: 1) weak-structured free combination collocation category, 2) strong-structured free combination collocation category, 3) weak-structured idiom collocation category, and 4) strong-structured idiom collocation category. The use of wago verbs in Japanese language teaching book Minna no Nihongo Shokyu I-II second edition and Minna no Nihongo Chukyuu I-I is more frequent compared to the use of suru doushi verbs. The percentage of the use of weak-structured free combination collocation is the most frequent and there is no data on strong-structured idiom collocation category found. Meanwhile, this study will employ ethno-syntax study as the basis which is the combination of ethnography study and syntax study. Review from ethnography is briefly stated that linguistic facts step forward to cultural phenomenon (Baehaqie, 2013: 15-16). Collocation has a very strong correlation with syntax as words coming together have to be right syntactically, not only based on the lexical items' combination.*

*From the elaboration of the research findings above, it can be inferred that collocation is a complex linguistic phenomenon for students learning Japanese language. Collocation is also a multi-facets phenomenon related to the community culture of the target language native speakers. Thus, it is not always enough to understand meanings lexically in order to understand sentences or dialogue in Japanese language. When words are combined to create new expression, there will be a little bit nuance difference from the original meaning of the words. Therefore, it is greatly important for students learning Japanese language to study the use of words in the form of collocation compared to memorize words separately.*

***Keywords:*** *collocation, Japanese language, Ethno-syntax.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Each language has different principles and rules. It is not only about the general rules and norms, but also specific rules and norms so that it can become the characteristics of the language. For someone who study second or foreign language, these differences sometimes lead to difficulties because there are different linguistic rules and norms such as students' mother tongue and the studied second or foreign language. Being proficient

[1] Postgraduate Program of Language and Literature Education, Postgraduate, State University of Surabaya, ulfah.2007@mhs.unesa.ac.id
Japanese Language Education Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Brawijaya University
[2] Postgraduate Program of Language and Literature Education, Postgraduate, State University of Surabaya, djodjoksoepardjo@unesa.ac.id
[3] Postgraduate Program of Language and Literature Education, Postgraduate, State University of Surabaya, roni@unesa.ac.id

in using a language fluently and appropriately is the objective of a language student, including foreign language. The use of a language fluently and appropriately is the use of language based on the linguistic principles, while the appropriateness of a language use is determined by the rules established in the community of certain language native speakers.

The differences of linguistic principles may confuse language learners and will lead to mistakes or inappropriateness and even oddity in using language (foreign). One of the linguistic principles differences that needs to examine in teaching foreign language is the use of collocation. The inappropriate use of collocation in a sentence is probably caused by different structure between the students' native language collocation structure (B1) and the target language collocation structure (B2). According to Omar (2008), if we want to make a good and appropriate expression, the lexical structure element in collocation is also important to examine, not only the subject and predicate elements. Vocabulary mastery is an indicator of someone's ability to acquire a foreign language (Samah, 2012).

## 1.1 Collocation

The definition of collocation, according to de Saussure, is one of the embodiments of syntagmatic correlation, in other words that each linguistic element has closeness with other elements withing linear level (in presential). The insight related to collocation was initiated by John R. Firth (1890-1960) which was etymologically originated from Latin language locare, 'to locate', and cum, 'together'. The limitation of collocation is the words which can be used together, for example, certain prepositions and verbs which are used together, or certain nouns appearing with certain verbs ((Richards, Platt and Platt, (1992)). The appearance of two words or more in one short space to another in a text is called as collocation. The measurement of the common closeness is four intervening words at maximum (Sinclair, 1991). Meanwhile, according to Quasthoff (2011), there are two elements of collocation, namely the dominating element called as basis and the next element functioning as the modificatory called as collocator. Benson, Benson, & Ilson (1997) pronounced that collocation is classified into two, they are grammatical collocation and lexical collocation. Shei and Pain (2000) emphasize that collocation is a group of words which tend to appear together. Meanwhile, in Oxford Collocations Dictionary (2002), it is explained that collocation is the combined words which produce natural-sounded speech and writing in each language.

The following definitions clearly state collocation linguistic status:

1)      "The formation of two or more lexical items as the realization of structural elements in the given syntactical pattern." (Cowie, 1978, 132)

2)      "The sequential series of two words or more, which have syntactic and semantic unit characteristic where the meaning and the connotation is appropriate and unambiguous which cannot be directly derived from the meaning or connotation of the components." (Choueka, 1988)

3)      "Collocation is an expression consists of two similar words or more using conventional way to express something." (Manning and Schu¨tze, 1999, 151)

4)      "Repeated appearance limited lexically and/or pragmatically from, at least, two lexical items within one direct syntactical correlation to another." (Bartsch, 2004, 76).

Collocation is a linguistic fact in all languages. There are several theories in the disclosure of this collocation. According to Cowie (1998), Masahiro (2009) and Im (2006), there are three categories of collocation based on the correlation closeness and meaning clarity across the words. The three categories of collocation are free combination, collocation, and idiom. The following is the example of each category.

1)      Free combination collocation category can be showed in the example of Gohan o taberu 'eating rice'. Each word in this collocation category can be replaced by other words freely such as gohan o taku  'cooking rice' and ringo o taberu 'eating apple'.

2)      Collocation category itself is showed in the example of kaze o hiku which means catching cold/flu and yotei o tateru which means making plan. If one cannot understand the meaning of the entire meanings contained in the words of kaze, hiku, yotei, tateru and particle o, students learning Japanese language will face difficulties in understanding this type of collocation. It is because mistakes can happen caused by the influence of students' native language, for example, when one wants to say 'catching cold' and 'making plan', students learning Japanese language who use Indonesian language as native language will possibly say kaze o hairu where hairu means 'enter' in Indonesian language. Meanwhile, for yotei o tateru, it is likely to be stated as keikaku o tsukuru while the expression is not appropriate in Japanese language.

3)      Idiom collocation category can be showed in the example of saba o yomu which means providing information covertly. In this category, the entire meaning of 'providing information covertly' expression cannot be traced from the meaning of the word saba 'mackerel fish' and Yomu 'read' in every meaning. This type of collocation tends to the ideology of the native speakers' community.

Based on the correlation closeness and meaning clarity across the words, there are different insights among the experts. As showed in the examples above, Cowie (1998), Masahiro (2009), and Im (2006) classify collocation into three types. In line with this, Akimoto (1992, 2002), Nesselhauf (2003, 2005), Laufer & Waldman (2011), Fukada (2008) also categorize collocation into three types, namely free combination, collocation, and idiom. But, Ii (2014) thinks that collocation is categorized only into two, namely collocation and idiom by excluding free combination category. Meanwhile, Yamada (2007) states that the combined two words are only collocation.

This research aims at criticizing and displaying new insight towards Japanese language collocation mappings that have been available. The current most complete collocation mapping is classified into three categories, namely free combination, the collocation itself, and idiom presented by Cowie (1998), Masahiro (2009), and Im (2006). Based on the initial review of this study, it has been found that there are categories which need to be separated specifically among the three categories that have been previously mentioned. Therefore, in this study, the researchers offer one more additional category to complete the available category. In details, the four categories of collocation in this study are: 1) weak-structured free combination collocation category, 2) strong-structured free combination collocation category, 3) weak-structured idiom collocation category, and 4) strong-structured idiom collocation category. Meanwhile, the reasoning behind choosing nominal-verbal constructed collocation as the research theme is because 80% of the entire collocations in Japanese language are nominal-verbal constructed collocations (Akimoto, 2002).

For the basis of this research, ethno-syntax study will be employed which is a combination of ethnography study and syntax study. Review from ethnography is briefly stated that linguistic facts step forward to cultural phenomenon (Baehaqie, 2013: 15-16). Collocation has a very strong correlation with syntax as words coming together have to be right syntactically, not only based on the lexical items' combination.

## 2.      METHODS

This study aims at mapping the categories of nominal-verbal constructed collocation in Japanese language text book for shokyuu 'basic' level namely Minna no Nihongo Shokyu I-II 2nd edition text book and Chukyu and Jokyuu 'intermediate and advanced' levels namely Minna no Nihongo Chukyuu I-II. The procedure of collecting the data in this research were: 1) Collecting the data of nominal-verbal structured collocation from the textbooks of Minna no Nihongo Shokyu I-II 2nd edition and Minna no Nihongo Chukyuu I-II. 2) Dividing the verbs into two, namely ~する動詞 suru doushi and 和語 wago. 3)

Classifying nominal-verbal constructed collocations from the wago type verbs. 4) Mapping the collocations based on the correlation closeness and meaning clarity across the words into four categories.

## 3.    RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis step was initiated with classifying the verb types in the text books of Minna no Nihongo I-II 2nd edition and Minna no Nihongo Chukyu I-II. The researchers found 1245 verbs which were categorized into two, namely: suru doushi verbs and wago verbs. The following is the review of verbs number percentage used in Minna no Nihongo I-II 2nd edition and Minna no Nihongo Chukyu I-II books.
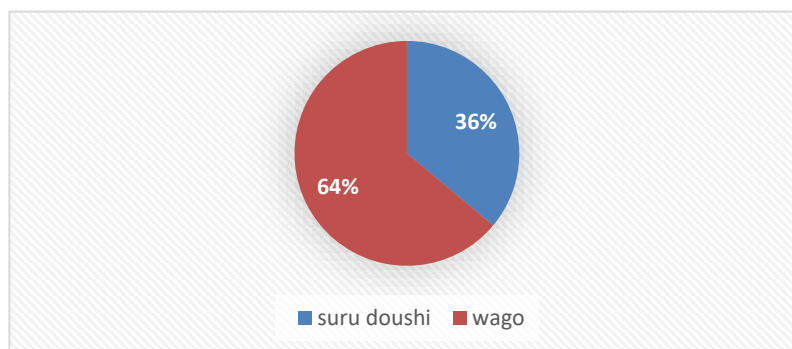


Figure 1: Percentage of verbs number in Minna no Nihongo Shokyu I-II 2nd edition and Minna no Nihongo Chukyuu I-II text books

According to Figure 1 above, it was known that there were 796 or 64% of wago verbs and the rest 449 or 36% were suru doushi verbs out of the total 1245 verbs in Japanese language text books Minna no Nihongo Shokyu I-II 2nd edition and Minna no Nihongo Chukyuu I-. It can be inferred that the use of wago verbs in Japanese text books Minna no Nihongo Shokyu I-II 2nd edition and Minna no Nihongo Chukyuu I-I is more frequent compared to the use of suru doushi verbs.

From the two verbs mentioned above, this research will only discuss the wago verbs. After classifying the verbs according to the type, the next step is describing nominal-verbal constructed collocations according to the correlation closeness and meaning clarity across the words. To be able to describe nominal-verbal constructed collocations according to the correlation closeness and meaning clarity across the words, there are indicators/requirements needed to be used as the basis to analyze them.

The followings are the indicators determined by the researchers to describe each collocation found in the data source.

Table 1. Indicators of Japanese Language Collocation Mapping

| No | Indicator | Sub-indicator | Collocation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Weak-structured free combination category | Strong-structured free combination category | Weak-structured idiom category | Strong-structured idiom category |
| 1. | The nominal can be replaced freely | | O | O | X | X |
| 2. | Meaning order in dictionary (*Gensen, Kokugo Jiten*) | First meaning | O | O | X | X |
| | | Second meaning and so on | X | O | O | O |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Varied formation structure | | O | O | X | X |
| 4. | Collocation meaning | Meaning is very clear | O | O | X | X |
| | | Meaning is implied | X | X | O | O |
| | | Meaning cannot be traced from the words shaping them at all | X | X | X | O |
| 5. | The use of nominal containing semantic system | | X | O | X | X |
| 6. | Inserting adverbs | | O | O | X | X |
| 7. | Can be correlated to the thinking concept/culture and habit elements of the native speakers' community | | X | X | O | O |

According to Table 1 above, it can be described that each type of collocation used in this research is as follows:

A.  Weak-structured free combination category nominal-verbal constructed collocation

The collocation included in this category has the following characteristics:

1.  Collocation where the forming nominal can be replaced freely or it can be said that this collocation type is not fixed pair. The followings are the example of this collocation category found in the data source of this research.

Table 2. Examples of weak-structured free combination collocation

| Nominal | Particle | Verb |
|---|---|---|
| お寺 *otera* 'temple' | を | 見ました *mimashita* 'see' |
| 桜 *sakura*  'cherry blossom' | | |
| 紅葉 *koyou* 'autumn leaf' | | |
| 星 *hoshi* 'star' | | |
| 富士山 *fujisan* 'Fuji Mount' | | |

Based on the collocation examples above, it is known that the collocation using mimasu 'see' (見ます) collocation can be paired with nominal freely by not changing the entire collocation meaning and the meaning of this collocation category is lexical meaning so that the meaning of this collocation category can be traced from each meaning of the forming nominal verbal. Students learning Japanese language with B1 Indonesian language is assumed to find no difficulty in understanding the meaning of this collocation category if they memorize each meaning of the forming nominal-verbal.

2.  This collocation category uses verb with the first meaning in Japanese language dictionary Gensen, Kokugo Jiten. The mentioned verb with the first meaning refers to the fact that in Japanese language 1 verb/1 word may have several meanings as showed in mimasu 'see' verb (見ます) as the example.

Referring to Japanese language dictionary Gensen, Kokugo Jiten (page: 2230), mimasu 'see' (見ます) verb has three meanings, namely;

| I | 目によって物の外見、内容などを知る。またそれを元にして考えたり判断したりする。 |
|---|---|
|   | *Me ni yotte, mono no gaiken, naiyou nado o shiru. Mata sore o moto ni shite kangaetari handan shiatari suru* |
|   | 'With eyes, (we) can see outer appearance and the inner side of an object (thing) to be used as the basis in considering and making a decision related to what has been seen.' |
|   | Example: |
|   |     i.  相手の顔を見る |
|   |        *Aite no kao o miru* |
|   |        'seeing the face (someone)' |
|   |     ii.  劇を見る |
|   |        *Geki o miru* |
|   |        'seeing art' |
| II | 評価する。見なす。 |
|   | *Hyouka suru. Minaosu* |
|   | Considering. Evaluating. |
|   | Example: |
|   |     人生を甘く見るな |
|   |     *Jinsei o amaku miruna* |
|   |     'don't take life for granted' |
| III | 補助動詞 |
|   | 動詞の連用形、または、それに女子「て」を添えた形について）試しに・・・する |
|   | Conjunctive verb or about the form with particle "te" paired to it (to be tried) |
|   | Example: |
|   |     Tabete miru 'try to eat' (食べてみる) |

The collocations found in the data source are otera 'temple'（お寺）/ sakura 'cherry blossom'（桜）/ koyou（紅葉）'autumn leaf'/ fujisan（富士山）'Fuji Mount'/ hoshii（星）'star' o（を）mimasu（見ます）using the verbs with the first meaning: 目で事物の存在を感じとる。Me de jibutsu no sonzai o kanjitoru 'feel the presence of an object by using eyes'.

The conclusion of the explanation above is that the meaning of this collocation category is lexical meaning so that the meaning of this collocation category can be traced from each meaning of the forming nominal-verbal. Students learning Japanese language especially those with B1 Indonesian language are assumed to find no difficulty in understanding the meaning of this collocation category if they have memorized each meaning of the forming nominal-verbal.

3.      Varied formation structures

One of the characteristics of the next weak-structured free combination collocation is having varied formation structures. The followings are some examples of the sentence in the data source.

| No | Formation structure | Sentence |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | nominal + particle (*ni*) + verb | あの喫茶店に入りませんか。<br>*Ano kissaten ni hairimasen ka*<br>'How about we go into the coffee shop?' |
| (2) | nominal + particle (*o*) + verb | ミラーさん、荷物を降ろすのを手伝ってもらえませんか<br>Mira-san, nimotsu o orosu no o tetsudattemoraemasen ka.<br>'Mira, can you help me to put this thing down?' |
| (3) | nominal + | 壁に鏡がかけてあります |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | particle (*ga*) + verb | Kabe ni <u>kagami ga kakete</u> arimasu<br>'There is mirror hung up on the wall' |
| (4) | nominal + particle (*no*) + adj (*i*) + nominal + particle (*o*) + verb | **パワー電気の新しいパソコンを見ました**.<br>Pawa-denki no atarashii pasokon o mimashita.<br>'See the new computer items from Pawadenki' |
| (5) | Adj *na* + nominal + particle (*o*) + verb | 山で**きれいな花を見ました**.<br>Yama de kireina hana o mimashita<br>'at the mountain (I) see beautiful flowers' |
| (6) | noun modifier + particle (*o*) + verb | 彼は日本留学中に、**アメリカ人留学生のかいた世界地図を見て**、びっくりした.<br>*Kare wa nihonryuugakuchuu ni, Amerikajinryuugakusei no kaita sekaichizu o mite, bikkuri shita.*<br>'That man is surprised after seeing world map made of a student from America.' |
| (7) | nominal + particle (*no*) adverb + particle (*no*) + nominal + particle (*o*) + verb | 駅の近くので、**家の前の自転車やバイクを止められて**、困っています.<br>*Eki no chikaku node, ie no mae no jitensha ya baiku o tomerarete, komatteimasu.*<br>'Because my house is located near the station, I find it difficult to park my vehicle in front of the house.' |
| (8) | adj (*i*) + nominal + particle (*ga*) + verb | 外側に**大きいポケットがついています**。<br>Sotogawa ni ookii poketto ga tsuite imasu<br>'There is a big pocket on the outside.' |

Based on the examples above, it is known that there are several formation structures from weak-structured free combination collocation category. The above collocation formation structures function to explain nominal, from the simple formation structure which only adds adjective to the complex one which uses noun modifier sentence. The more complex the formation structure is, the more difficult it is for the students in understanding the collocation meaning. However, this step is still not that difficult for students learning Japanese language with B1 Indonesian language because students can still trace the collocation meaning based on the meaning of each word forming it.

4.     Adverbs can be inserted.

The following is the next characteristic of the weak-structured free combination collocation, namely this collocation category can be inserted with adverbs. The followings are the examples of free combination collocation in the data source and are selected based on the adverb types according to Masuoka and Takubo (1989)

a.      Yootai no fukushi

Yootai no fukushi is one type of adverb used to explain the situation of an activity. This type of adverb is found among the nominal-verbal forming free combination collocation category as showed in the following example.

車が急に動き出したので、ビックリした

Kuruma ga kyuuni ugokidashitanode, bikkurishita

  ʻ(I) am surprised that the car is suddenly moving'

b.      Teido no fukushi

When we want to explain a situation, we often find difficulty to express the level. For example, in the utterance of shiken ga muzukashii 'the exam is hard', in this situation we want a picture related to the difficulty levels. This type of adverb is also found among the nominal-verbal forming free combination collocation category as showed in the following example.

私は日本語が少し話せます

Watashi wa nihongo ga sukoshi hanasemasu

  ʻI know a little bit of Japanese language'

c.      Ryoo no fukushi:

The type of adverb ryoo no fukushi is an adverb used to explain the number of people or objects related to activity. This type of adverb is also found among the nominal-verbal forming free combination collocation category as showed in the following example.

皿が５枚重ねて

Sara ga 5 mai kasanete

  ʻThe plates are stacked up per 5 pieces'

d.      Tensu-asupekuto no fukushi

The adverb used to state the time when an event or occasion occurs is called tensu-asupekuto no fukushi. In this type of adverb, there is tensu no fukushi which aims to explain the time of an event occurs as the time basis that is uttered.

会議がなかなか終わらなかった

Kaigi ga nakanaka owaranakatta'

  ʻThe meeting is never ended'

Based on the presented data above, it can be inferred that free combination collocation can be immediately identified just by seeing that there is no adverb among the nominal-verbal forming the collocation. The speed in identifying collocation is assumed to be able to accelerate the students to understand the meaning of collocation. This way, students can immediately know whether the seek collocation has lexical meaning or grammatical meaning. If this collocation has lexical meaning, it is easier to understand because the collocation meaning can be traced from the forming nominal-verbal.

B.      Strong-structured free combination category nominal-verbal constructed collocation

The collocation included in this category has the following characteristics:

1.      This type of collocation uses verb with the first meaning in Japanese language dictionary Gensen Kokugo Daijiten and is paired with the nominal which has semantic system.

The followings are the example of collocation data found in the data source:

| No | Nominal | Particle | Verb |
|----|---------|----------|------|
| (1) | ペット *petto* 'pet'<br>羊 *hitsuji* 'sheep'<br>動物 *doubutsu* 'animal' | を<br>*o* | 飼う<br>*kau*<br>'keep/raise' |
| (2) | 布 *Nuno* 'fabric'<br>紙 *Kami* 'paper'<br>袋 *fukur* 'pocket'<br>靴下 *Kutsushita* 'sock' | が<br>*ga* | 破れる<br>*Yabereru*<br>'rip' |
| (3) | 赤い靴 *Aka*i kutsu 'red shoes'<br>ズボン *Zubon* 'trousers'<br>シューズ *Shu-zu* 'shoes' | を<br>o | 履く<br>*Haku*<br>'put on/wear' |
| (4) | 木 *Ki* 'tree'<br>花 *Hana* 'flower' | を<br>0 | 植える<br>*Ueru*<br>'plant' |
| (5) | 人形 *Ningyou* 'doll'<br>絵 *E* 'painting'<br>花瓶 *Kabin* 'flower vase' | が<br>*ga* | 飾る<br>*Kazaru*<br>'decorate' |
| (6) | 雨 *Ame* 'rain'<br>雪 *Yuki* 'snow' | が<br>*ga* | 降る<br>*Furu*<br>'fall' |
| (7) | オオバコ *oobako*<br>バラ *Bara* 'rose'<br>沢山の藤の花 *Tak*usan no fuji no hana<br>Fuji flower | が<br>*ga* | 咲く<br>*Saku*<br>'blossom' |

Based on the data above, it can be inferred that this strong-structured free combination category nominal-verbal constructed collocation has been included in the hard category for students learning Japanese language who use Indonesian language as B1. This is because this collocation category is a strong pair, the nominal which becomes the substitute alternative is not that a lot as the one used in weak-structured free collocation category. Thus, students have to master the pairs of nominal-verbal fully or in pairs even though the nominal used still uses lexical meaning.

2.      The collocation using the second meaning and so on and the paired nominal can be freely replaced by other nominals.

This collocation category not only uses verb with the first meaning but also uses verb with second meaning and so on. As showed in the example above, the one using the first meaning, the paired nominal is attached nominal/nominal which cannot be replaced freely. Meanwhile, if it uses verb with the first meaning, the paired nominal is the unattached nominal/nominal which can be replaced freely without changing the entire meaning. The followings are the examples of collocation using this category found in the data source.

The followings are the sentence examples for weak collocation using motsu 'have' (持つ) verb which have no first meaning:

(1)      サントスさんは電子辞書を持っています。
         *Santosu san wa denshi jisho o motteimasu*
         'Santosu san has electronic dictionary'

(2)      日本では運転免許証をもって身分証明書とする場合がある。
         *Nihon de wa unten menkyoushou o motte, mibunshoumeisho to suru baai ga aru*
         'In Japan, driving license can be used as the identity card'.

(3)    将来、<u>自分の店を持つ</u>つもりです。
    *Shourai, jibun no mise o motsu tsumori desu.*
    'In the future, I intend to have my own shop.'

(4)    「美しい日本語」という<u>教科書を持って</u>いますか。
    *(Utsukushii nihongo) to iu kyoukashou o motte imasu ka?*
    'Do (you) have a book entitled (utsukushii nihongo?)'

The meaning of motsu verb in the sentence above means jibun no mono toshiteiru. Shoyuu shiteiru 'have' (自分のものとしている。所有している) (Gensen, Kokugo Jiten , page: 2294). In this collocation category, there are several nominal alternatives which can be paired with motsu verb with the above meaning. For example, with nominal 1) denshi jisho 'electronic dictionary' (電子辞書), 2) unten menkosho 'Driving License' (運転免許証), 3)　jibun no mise 'own shop' (自分の), 4) kyoukasho 'lesson book' (教科書).

The next examples are the collocations using deru 'go out' verb.

(5)    彼は試合に出ますか。
    *Kare wa shiai ni demasu ka*
    'Will he participate to compete?'

(6)    きのうの新年会に出ましたか。
    *Kinou no shinnenkai ni demashita ka*
    'Did you attend the New Year Eve party last night?'

(7)    友達の<u>結婚に出る</u>ために、休みを取りました.
    *Tomodachi no kekkonn ni deru tameni, yasumi o torimashita*
    'I take on leave to attend my friend's wedding party'.

In the data source, we found collocation using deru (出る) verb with the meaning of aru basho ni sugata o arawasu (ある場所に姿を現す) 'appearing in meeting' (Gensen, Kokugo Jiten, page: 1605). In this collocation category, there are several nominal alternatives which can be paired with deru (出る) verb with the meaning above. For example, with the nominals of 1) shiai (試合) 'competition', 2) tomodachi no kekkonshiki (友達の結婚式) 'friend's wedding party', 3) kinou no shinnenkai (昨日の新年会) 'New Year Eve party'.

According to the data above, it can be inferred that weak combination collocation category using the verbs with no first meaning is assumed to give difficulties for students learning Japanese language. Therefore, special learning strategy is required to overcome the problem. For this collocation category, it should start to avoid memorizing goi（語彙）'word' by only memorizing per nominal/verbal separately, but it is suggested to memorize words in pairs (collocation) namely the nominal-verbal forming the collocation.

3.    This collocation category has varied formation structure

This collocation category is the same as free combination collocation which still uses varied formation structure. The followings are the sentence examples in the data source.

| No | Collocation | Formation structure |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | 伝言を受けて<br>*Dengon o ukete*<br>'receiving message' | nominal + particle *(o)* + verb |
| (2) | 洗濯機が壊れます<br>*Sentakuki ga kowaremasu*<br>'the washing machine is broken' | nominal + particle *(ga)* + verb |
| (3) | 電話に出ようとしたら | nominal + particle *(ni)* + verb |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Denwa ni deyoutoshitara*<br>'when I about to pick up the phone' | |
| (4) | 大きい地震が起きた<br>*Ookii jishin ga okita*<br>'strong earthquake occurs' | adj (i) + nominal +particle (*ga*) + verb |

Based on the examples above, it is known that there are some formation structures of strong-structured free combination collocation category. The formation structures as showed in the examples above function to explain nominal, from the simple formation structure which only adds adjective to the complex one by using noun modifier sentence. The more complex the formation structure is, the more difficult it is for the students to understand the meaning of collocation. Even though the nominal-verbal forming this collocation category still uses the lexical meaning, the used verb is not the first meaning. Thus, it can be assumed that it is quite difficult for the Japanese language students to understand the collocation fast.

C.      Weak-structured idiom collocation category

The followings are some sentence examples which use weak-structured idiom collocation category found in the data source:

| No | Nominal | Particle | Verbal | Meaning |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | *Me* 'eye' （め） | *Ni*<br>'into' (に) | 入ります | Seen |
| | *Te* 'hand' （て） | | | Get |
| | *Beddo* 'bed' (ベッド) | | | Sleep |
| (2) | *Ocha* 'tea' (お茶. ) | を | 習った | Studying tea ceremony |
| (3) | *Ocha* 'tea' (お茶) | を | たてる | Making tea |
| | *Puran* 'plan' (プラン) | | | Making plan |
| | *Hara* 'stomach' (腹) | | | Angry |

The followings are the analysis of the Table above:

a.      Weak-structured idiom collocation category using hairimasu verbs

This collocation category is found in the data source with the sentence examples as follow:

(1)　日本に来て6年後に、初めて青森へでかけたときに、歩いてたら、「ツキどめ月決め駐車場」という看板が<u>目に入った</u>。
*Nihon ni kite 6-nen-go ni, hajimete Aomori e dekaketa toki ni, arui tetara,`tsukido me tsukigime chūshajō' to iu kanban ga me ni haitta*
'Six years after coming to Japan, when I go to Aomori for the first time, I see a sign inscribing "Parking Lot Tsukidome Tsukidome"

(2)　日本に留学してからは、自炊生活をしておりますが、MKの商品は種類も豊富で、冷凍食品やレトルト食品まで、どこのスーパーでも手軽に<u>手に入ります</u>
*Nihon ni ryuugaku shite kara wa, sjishu seikatsu o shite orimasu ga, MK no shokuhin wa shurui mo houfu dem reito shokuhin ya returuto shokuhin made, doko no su-pa demo tegaru ni te ni hairimasu*
'Since I study in Japan, I have become independent, MK food product has various kinds of product, including frozen food and instant food, which can be easily found in any supermarket.'

(3)　いつも<u>ベッドに入る</u>まえに、写真を見ます<u>。</u>
*Itsumo beddo no hairu mae ni, shashin o mimasu*
'(I) always look at a photo (family) before sleeping.

The sentences above are the sentences using weak-structured idiom collocation. The indicators determined in this research for the three collocation examples above are: 1) the nominal-verbal which forms it cannot be replaced/ is the fixed pair, 2) the collocation cannot be translated per word from the nominal verbal forming it so that it needs to be translated in pairs, but the meaning element of the forming nominal dan verbal is still implied, 3) it is correlated to the thinking concept/ culture and habit elements from Japanese people.

As showed in the three collocation examples above, hairimasu verbs with the meaning of 'enter' in me ni haittai (目に入った) collocation means 'seen'. Even though the lexical meaning cannot be retrieved in this collocation, there is still grammatical meaning implied, namely 'The concept of object being put into the eyes'. Meanwhile, the hairimasu verb 'enter' in te ni hairimasu (手に入ります) collocation has grammatical meaning of 'naturally can be obtained' (concept of the wanted object has been grasped in the hand). Next is for hairimasu 'enter' verb in benddo ni hairu collocation which means 'entering the bedroom' (ベッドに入る). Collocation of benddo ni hairu 'entering the bedroom' (ベッドに入る) means 'going to sleep'. This concept of 'going to sleep' cannot be separated from Japanese people's concept of using 'futon' as the bed. The use of hairu verb and futon nominal in this case is based on their way of using futon by slipping the body into the futon. Thus, it can be assumed that people slipping their body into futon are those who are going to sleep.

The next characteristic is related to the formation structure of this collocation type as showed in 手に入ります collocation which cannot be inserted with adverbs as they are solid word pairs which are different from the other collocation category.

b.      Weak-structured idiom collocation category using naraimasu verb

From the data source, the sentence example was found as follows:

(4)      お茶「を」習った.

Ocha o naratta

 'I study about tea'

The sentence example above will be analyzed according to the determined indicators for this category, the characteristics are: 1) the collocation does not freely change the nominal or, in other words, this collocation has been fixed pairs. The meanings are quite difficult to be traced by word as it is usually correlated to the thinking concept/culture and habit elements from Japanese people. If naraimasu 'study' is paired with the nominal 'ocha', it will have different meaning or have grammatical meaning and it is correlated to the community culture of Japanese native speakers.

Japanese people have the culture of tea ceremony. In a tea ceremony, there are ethics originated from Japanese people's culture. For example, the participant of tea ceremony can not only taste the Japanese traditional food but also shape the right attitude and communication manner with Japanese people. This tea drinking culture is a culture which is still preserved in Japanese people's life until these days and the collocation of ocha o naraimasu is one of the cultural reflections appearing on language.

The next characteristic is related to the formation structure of this collocation. As showed in the example of ocha o naraimasu 'study tea' (お茶を習った), adverbs cannot be inserted in this collocation similar to the other collocation categories.


c.      Weak-structured idiom collocation category using tatemasu verb

The examples of this category found in the source are as follow:

(5)　渡辺さん、<u>お茶をたてて</u>ください。
　　　*Watanabe san, ocha o tatete kudasai'*
　　　'Watanabe san, please, make some tea'

(6)　そこから、問題をどのように解決するか考え、<u>プランを立てて</u>
　　　チャレンジしてみるのです。
　　　*Soko kara, mondai o dono youni kaiketsu suruka kangae, puran o tatete*
　　　*charenji shitemiru no desu.*
　　　'Therefore, (I) will try to think about how to solve the problem by making plan
　　　first'

(7)　電話を使ってみないかとベルに何回も言われたので、<u>腹を立てた。</u>
　　　*Denwa o tsukatte minai ka to beru ni nankai mo iwareta node, hara o tateta.*
　　　'I am furious because Bell keeps asking me to try using the telephone'

From the sentence examples above, they will be analyzed according to the characteristic given to this collocation category: collocation does not freely change nominal or, in other words, this collocation has become the fixed pair, the meanings are quite hard to be traced by word, is usually related to thinking concept/culture and habit of Japanese community elements. If tatemasu 'build' is paired with the nominal 'ocha', it will produce different meaning or have meaning correlated to Japanese native speakers' community culture.

Japanese community has the culture of serving drink when they take a break from working time. The utterance used to offer drink to the interlocutors is ocha o iremashou ka（お茶お入れましょうか）/ ko-hi- o iremashou ka 'do you want me to make you some coffee/tea?（コーヒーを入れましょうか）'. The interesting thing is that Japanese people do not use iremasu （入れます）verb but they use tatemasu（立てます）when they are about to serve macha. This is because of the Japanese people's cultural background. This tea serving culture is originated from the emergence of Chinese culture in Japan. In China, the process of tea leaf dripping to become tea powder using bamboo tool to pound it uses the term of tencha. Further, after this culture emerges to Japan, the tea serving process initiated by the tea pounding is called ocha o tateru（お茶を立てる）by Japanese people.

Meanwhile, if tatemasu 'build' has grammatical meaning, it is related to Japanese people's mindset namely tateru wa monogoto o naritataseru, mokuhyou nado o kangaete kette suru to iu imi o motsu go desu. 'Tateru' is a word which has a meaning of creating something, thinking of an objective, and finally making a decision'. Therefore, to state a plan/'planning something', Japanese people will use collocation of kolokasi puran o tatemasu （プランを立てます）.

The next collocation is hara o tatemasu （腹を立てます）. Tatemasu in this collocation means tateru wa yoko no mono o tateni shimasu. 'tateru verb is making an object in horizontal position to vertical position' (立てるは横の物を縦にします). To extend anger feeling, Japanese people use one of the body parts namely nominal hara 'stomache'（腹）. The meaning of hara 'stomach'（腹）is hara wa shintai ni totte taishetsu na naizou ga aru bui de, kiryoku, dokyou, kimochi, kanjou ga yadoru. Tateru wa yokono mono wo tateni suru koto kara (kanjo o takabuseru) to iu imi ga arimasu. (腹は身体にとって大切な内臓がある部位で、気力、気持ち、感情が宿る。立てるは横のものを縦にすることから（感情をたかぶせる）という意味があります。). In the perspective of Japanese people, "stomach" is an important body part because it contains human inner organs necessary to live. Inside the stomach, all kinds of 'energy, bravery, feeling, and emotion' are centered so that Japanese people symbolize it as a form of anger expression by pairing tateru and nominal of hara 'stomach', making horizontal things toward vertical position is similar to 'evoking anger emotion'.

The next characteristic is related to the formation structure of this type of collocation as showed in the example of collocation ocha o tateru (お茶をたてる), puran o tateru

(プランを立てる), hara o tateru (腹を立てる) which are the solid word pairs so that adverbs cannot be inserted similar to the other collocation category.

From the collocation examples found in the data source, it can be inferred that weak-structured idiom collocation category has the characteristics of:

a.       Collocation using meaning not the first meaning

b.       Collocation which cannot change nominal freely or it can be said that this collocation has become fixed pairs

c.       Collocation which cannot be translated per word from the forming nominal and verb so that it has to be translated in pairs. But, the meaning element of the forming nominal and verb is still implied (using grammatical meaning)

d.       Collocation which is sometimes correlated to thinking concept/culture and habit elements from the native speakers' community

e.       Structurally, the formation of this collocation is very strict so that any kind of adverbs cannot be inserted.


## 4.       CONCLUSION

From the research findings, it can be concluded that nominal-verbal structured collocation in Japanese language may be mapped into four categories, namely: 1) weak-structured free combination collocation category, 2) strong-structured free combination collocation category, 3) weak-structured idiom collocation category, and 4) strong-structured idiom collocation category. However, in teaching books used in Indonesia and the Japanese language teaching books used as the data source in this study, there is no example of the use of strong-structured idiom collocation strategy. The collocation mapping is based on seven indicators, namely: 1) meaning order in dictionary (Gensen, Kokugo Jiten), 2) collocation meaning in sentence (clear/implied/none), 3) the use of nominal containing semantic system, 4) free nominal changing, 5) various formation structure, 6) inserting adverbs, 7) sometimes, it is correlated to thinking concept/culture and habit elements from native speakers' community.

Based on the indicators above, the data retrieved show that Minna no Nihongo Shokyu I-II 2nd edition and Minna no Nihongo Chukyuu I-II text books display most frequency of using weak-structured free combination collocation. This is based on the fact that the books which become the source of this research are text books aimed for students learning Japanese language from the basic level to the intermediate level. In the beginning of teaching B2 literal translation/direct translation to B1 is common phenomenon or something that is unconsciously applied by B2 students in basic level. Weak-structured free combination collocation category is a collocation category where the whole meaning can be understood easily by translating the meaning of the forming nominal and verbs. Referring to this argument, the use of free combination collocation is the most frequent in Minna no Nihongo Shokyu I-II 2nd edition and Minna no Nihongo Chukyuu I-II text books.

From the explanation of the research findings above, it can be inferred that collocation is a complex linguistic phenomenon for students learning Japanese language. Collocation is also a multi-facets phenomenon related to the community culture of target language native speakers. Thus, it is not always enough to understand the lexical meaning to understand a sentence or dialogue in Japanese language. When words are combined to make a new expression, there will be a little bit nuance difference from the original meaning of the words. Therefore, it is important for students learning Japanese language to study the use of words in the form of collocation rather than memorize the words separately.

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