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THE STRUCTURE OF COLLOCATION AND ITS TRANSLATION STRUCTURES IN SUBTITLES OF KURZGESAGT YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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ABSTRACT: This research aims to identify the types of English collocation and to investigate the structure of collocations in the Indonesian translation from English in Kurzgesagt YouTube Channel. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The research used the theory of English collocation by McCarty and O'Dell (2008) and Indonesian collocation by Imran et al (2009) to identify English collocation types and investigate the structures of collocation in Indonesian. The research found that Adjective + Noun collocation types are mostly used to 133 of 232 and Verb + Noun to 45 or 19.40%. Focusing on structure of collocation translation equivalents in Indonesian, it was also found that Indonesian collocations 157 data or 67.7 % have the same structures and 75 data or 32.3% have different structures. 9 data or 3.9% are in the form of single words, and 1 data or 0.4% has no equivalent. After verification was made, Indonesian collocation equivalent are not always collocations: 90.5% are collocations and 9.5% are non-collocations, including single words. Based on the research finding, learners of English, translators, and future translators have to build awareness of the importance of collocation. The potential difficulties lie in the difference in translation equivalent.

Key Terms: *Collocation, Collocation Structures, Kurzgesagt YouTube Channel, Translation Equivalent*

INTRODUCTION

In the current digital era, people have an unquenchable thirst for information which comes from all over the world through various media, such as internet, television, radio, books, and newspapers. The information is generally disseminated through various languages. In fact, people are faced with language barriers. Hence, to lift the language barriers, translation plays a crucial role. The definition of translation is in line with the theories proposed by some translation scholars. Newmark (1988) states that translation is an effort to shift message from written text of one language to another. It can be implied further that translation is the transformation of message from one language (source text) to others (target text). Similarly, Tanjung, (2015) notes that "Translation is the transferring of source text in quite natural meaning to target text by conveying its meaning and style."

Translation can be carried out by changing word structure: word deletion or omission, word addition, or retaining structure of the target language. Ivacovoni (2009) states that deletion is the translation procedure used by deleting word in target language. Meanwhile, "additions are used to provide further information about previous events, context, or historical background, and thus have

the function of explanation and embedding” (Van Dijk, 1988, p.61). Those problems are caused by different cultures between the two languages.

One of the aspects that causes difficulty in translation is rules of writing. A phrase is one of the rules of writing that has an impact on the writing. Phrases are important in translation. Common phrases are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, and prepositional phrase. Some of the phrases have unique and constant pair. Unique and constant mean that the pair cannot be replaced by any other words. Such a word combination is known as collocation in linguistics. Hatim and Munday (2004) have mentioned that collocation is a group of words which is consistently combined.

The purpose of the study is to identify collocation types used in the subtitles of Kurzgesagt YouTube channel and to investigate the translation of collocation equivalent structures. There are two research questions in this study: (1) What are the collocation types used in the subtitles of Kurzgesagt YouTube channel and how many collocations are identified? (2) How are these collocations translated from English to Indonesian in the Kurzgesagt YouTube channel?

Collocation Types

According to McCarty and O’Dell theory (2008), there are seven collocation types in English. The example of collocation types provided by McCarty and O’Dell are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Collocation Types Classification by McCarty and O’Dell (2008)

Types of collocation	Collocation
Adjective + Noun	Regular exercise
Noun + Verb Or Verb + Noun	Dog barking Or Do homework
Noun + Noun	Flight recorder
Verb and expression with preposition	Filled with horror
Verb + Adverb	Placed gently
Adverb + Adjective	Highly successful

Seven types of collocation are among others *Adj+N*, *N+V*, *V+N*, *N+N*, *Verb and V+Exp with Prep*, *V+Adv*, and *Adv+Adj*. The example in *N+V* or *V+N* shows that both types are inversion. It can be inferred that the collocation words between verb and noun are found in *V+N* or *N+V* structures. In *Verb + Exp with Prep*, it shows that the verb is not combined with the preposition. The data in Table 1 shows that verb is combined with the Expression of Preposition.

Collocation Translation

There are five difficulties in translating collocation. Baker (1992) mentions that those difficulties are the effect of retaining source text forms, misinterpretation of collocation meaning

in a target language, equivalence of accuracy and naturalness, culture-specific collocation, and different collocation in a target language.

Indonesian has collocation as well. The definition is in accordance with theory proposed by Kridalaksana (1982) saying that collocation is a possibility of few words that consistently co-occur between one word and another in the same text. Imran *et al* (2009) mentions that there are two collocation types: grammatical and lexical. Grammatical collocation is classified into 8 structures, while lexical collocation is categorized into 9 structures. Below is the classification of the collocation types.

Table 2. Grammatical Collocation

Type	Structure	Examples
1	Adj + kf +N	<i>Teguh dalam pendirian</i>
2	V + kf + N	<i>Berjalan dalam kegelapan</i>
3	V + kf + V + N	<i>Bersua dengan penuh kegembiraan</i>
4	Kf + N	<i>Dalam kegelapan, seiring dengan perkembangan zaman, dalam kesulitan, dalam kebahagiaan, pada dasarnya</i>
5	Kf + Adj	<i>Cukup baik, kurang sedap</i>
6	N + kf + clause	<i>Pria yang memakai baju biru itu paman saya</i>
7	V + kf + clause	<i>Kamu harus rajin belajar agar pandai. Dia tetap bekerja walaupun sakit. Dia berkata bahwa besok akan pergi. Tersenyum pun tidak mau apalagi memberi minum.</i>
8	Kf + Adv	<i>Dia makan lima kali dalam sehari</i>

Table 3. Lexical Collocation

Type	Structure	Examples
1	N + V	<i>Air mengalir, petir menggelegar</i>
2	N + Adj	<i>Kopi pahit, teh kental, gerak lambat</i>
3	N + N	<i>Es batu, kopi susu, hujan batu</i>

4	V + N	<i>Membajak sawah, mengemudikan mobil, naik pangkat</i>
5	Adj + V	<i>Cepat sembuh, lambat mendarat, berani bertanggungjawab</i>
6	V + Adj	<i>Lari cepat, berpikir logis, jalan santai, bicara tinggi</i>
7	N + Adv	<i>Tahun lalu, tahun depan, halaman belakang</i>
8	V + Adv	<i>Berlayar langsung</i>
9	Adj + N (specific meaning)	<i>Sakit hati, keras kepala, besar mulut, rendah hati</i>

Earlier studies on collocation and its translation have been around. At least, there are two related studies investigating the collocation. In 2016, Masyita conducted research on collocation in the short story about psychological thriller written by Edgar Allan Poe in 1843 and "*Kisah-Kisah Tengah Malam*", an Indonesian version of short story book consisting of thirteen short stories. The results of the research showed that a total of 125 collocations were found, where 62 English collocations were translated as collocation into Indonesian, 63 collocations were not translated into Indonesian collocation, and some collocations had no Indonesian equivalent. Makmur (2015) conducted research on collocation types in the novel, "The Lost Symbol" by Dan Brown. The results of the research showed that 41 collocations were found.

RESEARCH METHOD

The object of this research is English and Indonesian subtitles of educational content video in the form of visual animation provided by YouTube channel with the title of Kurzesagt YouTube channel. The data include 20% or 18 videos of the total videos available from July, 2013 up to March, 2019 to around 92 videos. This study has used a descriptive qualitative method. Nawawi and Martini (1966) mention that descriptive qualitative method is a method which presents the facts of data and in the end of research, the data will be inferred based on their presented facts. The data collection phases include collecting the subtitles, finding English keywords, choosing English keywords, identifying collocation, and checking English collocation. The research aims to identify the type of collocations and investigate the collocation translation from English to Indonesian. Below are steps the researcher had taken to analyze the first research question: providing collocation data samples, identifying the collocation structure, classifying the collocation types, calculating the total number of collocation types.

Providing Sample

Table 4. The Example of Collocation Type Analysis Step 1

No	SL
1	the <u>nuclear force</u>
2	To answer a <u>simple question</u>

Table 4 shows the step where the researcher opens the collocation data that are saved in Microsoft Excel. 14 data samples are provided for analysis as the representation of each seven collocation types. The data samples are in form of chunks containing the collocation. “A chunk is a group of words that are commonly used together as a semantic unit” (Loewen and Reinders, 2011, p.24). While in the collocation translation, the data samples are the type of collocations and their Indonesian translation equivalent. The data samples are drawn in Table 5.

Table 5. The Example of Collocation Translation Analysis Step 1

ST	TL	Translation Equivalent Structure	Category
there is not a single <u>magic bullet</u> with which to cure aging	<i>tidak ada satu <u>obat ajaib</u> yang dapat menyembuhkan penuaan</i>	

Identifying Structure

After the first step, the analysis is made to each collocation type to find the collocation structure. The structure of collocations may have combination of many parts of speech such as verb, noun, adjective, adverb, and preposition. The collocation is classified into several types, for example, a collocation has Adj+N type. After the classification, calculation is made to each collocation type.

In collocation translation, analysis on the collocation translation is given by comparing the collocation and its translation equivalent. The comparison is made by looking at both English and Indonesian word structures whether or not they are similar and are translated into Indonesian collocation. The analysis also reveals that collocation which is not translated or experiences deletion collocation. The lexical collocation theory by Imran *et al* (2009) is used to analyze the collocation structure in Indonesian.

The verification of the use of collocation is made by searching its collocation keywords to *Google Books*. The analysis uses seven abbreviations in the table: source language (SL), target

language (TL), similar structure (DS), similar structure (SS), Google Books (GB), high frequency (HF), and low frequency (LF).

Table 6. The Example of Collocation Translation Analysis Step 2

SL	TL	Translation Equivalent Structure	Verification Result (GB)	Category
there is not a single <u>magic bullet</u> with which to cure aging	<i>tidak ada satu <u>obat ajaib</u> yang dapat menyembuhkan penuaan</i>	N+Adj (DS)		Collocation

Calculating the total number

After the classification, calculation is made to each collocation type. Then, the total number of collocation are drawn in Table 7.

Table 7. The Example of the Total Number of Collocation Type Percentages Table

No	Collocation Type	Number of Data	Percentage
1	N + V	X data	X %
2	V + N	X data	X %
3	V + Adv	X data	X %
4	Adv + Adj	X data	X %
5	Adj + N	X data	X %
6	N + N	X data	X %
7	V + Exp with Prep	X data	X %
TOTAL		X data	X %

The last step in collocation translation is done by calculating the total number of changes in collocation translation. The changes in the equivalent translation structure include whether they are similar or different word structures, classified as Indonesian collocation and they experience collocation word deletion. The calculation of changes is made and expressed in percentages. The calculation is drawn up in Table 8.

Table 8. The Example of the Total Number of Change of Collocation Translation Equivalent

No	Collocation Type	Changing to new structure	Similar word structure	Verified collocation	Single Word
1	N + V	X data	X data	X data	X data

2	V + N	X data	X data	X data	X data
3	V + Adv	X data	X data	X data	X data
4	Adv + Adj	X data	X data	X data	X data
5	Adj + N	X data	X data	X data	X data
6	N + N	X data	X data	X data	X data
7	V + Exp with Prep	X data	X data	X data	X data
TOTAL		X	X	X	X
Percentage		%	%	%	%

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Collocation Types

The study finds 232 data of English collocations. In the data analysis, seven collocation types are found. This means that all collocation types proposed by McCarty and O'Dell are found in the Kurzgesagt YouTube channel subtitles. The total number of collocation data are presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Total of Collocation Types

No	Collocation Type	Number of Data	Percentage
1	N + V	9 data	3.88%
2	V + N	45 data	19.40%
3	V + Adv	3 data	1.30%
4	Adv + Adj	13 data	5.60%
5	Adj + N	133 data	57.33%
6	N + N	27 data	11.64%
7	V + Exp with Prep	2 data	0.86%
TOTAL		232 data	100%

The data of N+V collocation type are 9, V+N collocation types are 45 data, V+Adv collocation types 3 data, Adv+Adj collocation types are 13 data, Adj+N collocation types are 133 data, N+N collocation types are 27 data, and V+Exp with Prep type has 2 data. The most dominant collocation type collected from Kurzgesagt subtitles YouTube channel is Adj+N type while the lowest total number of data of collocation type is the seventh type, V+Exp with Prep. The data which are not same collocations are 208 data. Therefore, it can be inferred that the collocation used in the subtitles vary in their uses.

Collocation Translation

The total number of collocation category in translation equivalent in the research is 201 data: 9 of 9 N+V data, 40 of 45 V+N data, 3 of 3 V+Adv data, 9 of 13 Adv+Adj data, 117 of 133 Adj+N data, 22 of 27 N+N data, and 1 of 2 V+ Exp with Prep data. The complete description of collocation translation equivalent is presented in Table 10.

Table 10. Total Number of Change in Structure of Collocation Translation Equivalent

No	Collocation Type	Changing to new structure	Similar word structure	Verified collocation	Single Word
1	N + V	1 data	8 data	9 data	0 data
2	V + N	6 data	39 data	41 data	3 data
3	V + Adv	0 data	3 data	3 data	0 data
4	Adv + Adj	13 data	0 data	9 data	2 data
5	Adj + N	49 data	84 data	123 data	4 data
6	N + N	5 data	22 data	24 data	0 data
7	V + Exp with Prep	1 data	1 data	1 data	0 data
TOTAL		75 data	157 data	210 data	9 data
Percentage		32.3%	67.7%	90.5%	3.9%

The total number of verified collocation in Table 26 gives an indication that all V+Adv collocation types were translated into collocations, while other translation equivalents contain single word or not collocation. The total number of single word findings is 9 data. One data that does not have the translation equivalent is in Adj+N type. The equivalent collocations in Indonesian with similar structure reach 67.7%, while the ones with different structure are 32.3%.

Based on the theory in English collocation types by McCarty and O'Dell (2008), the research found similarities and differences in collocation types. The translation equivalents show that the research found in 6 similar and 5 different collocation types. Those 6 similar types are N+V, Adj+N, N+N, V+N, V+Adv, Adj+N, and V+Kf+N (V+Exp with Prep), while the different types are N+Adj, Adj+V, V+Adj, N+Adj, and Kf+Adj.

CONCLUSION

Of the 232 data used in the research and based on the analysis on the sample data, the research found seven types of collocation with their structures. They are among others: N+V (3.88%), V+N (19.40%), V+Adv (1.30%), Adv+ Adj (5.60 %), Adj+N (57.33%), N+N (11.64%), and V+ Exp with Prep (0.86%). The findings of collocation types in the research as pointed out by McCarty and O'Dell (2008) carry the implication that subtitle writing in English use more

collocations which may pose difficulties to the non-native English readers or viewers. For learners of English, the finding of collocation types may raise awareness of the importance of collocational knowledge to improve their English language mastery, particularly in reading or writing. For the translators or future translators, when it comes to the collocation, they need to take extra effort to transfer them into their target language because the collocation translation is sometimes not easy.

The equivalent collocations in Indonesian with similar structure reach 67.7%, while the ones with different structure are 32.3%. The implications that the findings can have with the similar collocation structures in Indonesian are that translators or future translators may have facility in doing English to Indonesian text translation, particularly when dealing with collocations. Learners of English may have no difficulties in learning collocations. While the difference in structure of equivalent collocation translation in Indonesian, it may create difficulties to the translators or future translators when encountering collocation translation. They have to be creative in finding the collocation equivalent structures which are acceptable to Indonesian.

After verification, it was found that 90.5% are collocations and 9.5% non-collocation, and 0,4 % has no equivalent in Indonesian. The finding gives the fact that collocations are dominantly translated into collocations in Indonesian. Some have no collocation equivalents, but they are in forms of single words or no equivalent at all.

Based on the conclusions, the researcher gives the recommendations to some parties as follows: learners of English, translators and future translators should be aware of the importance of collocation as they can be found in any English texts while sometimes there are similarities and differences in collocation structures between English and Indonesian. The similarities mean facilities while differences can be potential difficulties.

Other researchers may conduct further study on collocation and its translation into Indonesian and use the results of this research as a reference. The data of collocation and their translation equivalents can be used as an initial description on how to deal with collocation and their translations.

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