

## CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Research Finding

In this chapter the writer shows the result of identification of English grammatical collocation in *The Jakarta Post*. And the writer will give more explanation about the subject of the study as a finding. It means that the writer will give a general knowledge about *The Jakarta Post* and writing course.

In identifying English grammatical collocation, he makes list of English grammatical collocation types. The objects of identification are words, phrases, clauses and sentences containing English grammatical collocation which can be identified in newspaper previously mentioned as the object of the thesis. This identification is done to give some contributions to the teaching writing course.

#### 1. The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is English-written newspaper published in Indonesia. *The Jakarta Post* carries material of an extremely differ character. On the page of *The Jakarta Post*, one finds not only news and comments on it, but also stories and poems, crossword puzzles, and the like, since these serve the purpose of entertaining the readers. They can not be considered specimen of newspaper style. Nor can article in special fields, such as science and technology, art, literature, etc. be classed as belonging to newspaper style.

Since the primary function of a newspaper is to import information, only printed matter serve this purpose comes under newspaper language variety. Such matter can be classed as brief news items and communication, press report (parliamentary, of court proceedings, etc.), articles purely information in character, advertisements and announcements.

The function of brief news items, communicative, and reports is to inform the reader. They state only facts without giving commentary. This accounts for the total absence of any individuality of expression and the lack of emotional coloring. The vocabulary used here is neutral and common literary. It is essentially matter-of-fact, and stereotypical forms of expression prevail. But apart from this, a newspaper including Jakarta post newspaper has its specific vocabulary that can be found in its other features by editorials, articles, advertisement.

As the newspaper also seeks to influence public opinion on various social, political or moral matters, its language frequently contains vocabulary with evaluative connotation, such as to allege (the person who allegedly committed the crime), to claim (the defendant claims to know nothing about it). These cast some doubt on what is stated further and make it clear to the reader that those are not yet affirmed facts. Elements of appraisal use of specific vocabulary but in synthetic constructions indicating lack of surety on the part of the reporter as to the correctness of the facts reported or his/her desire to avoid responsibility.

Headline of news items, apart from giving information about the subject-matter, also carry a considerable amount of appraisal (the size and the placement of headline, the use of emotionally colored words and

element of emotive syntax), thus indicating an interpretation of the facts in the news items follows.

But the principle vehicle of interpretation and appraisal is the newspaper article, and editorial, in particular. Editorials (leading articles) are characterized by subjective handling of facts, political or otherwise, and therefore have more in common with political essays or articles and should rather be classed as belonging to the publicistic style than to newspaper. However, newspaper publicistic writing bears the stamp of its own style. Though it seems natural to consider newspaper articles, editorials included, as coming within the system or English newspaper style, it is necessary to note that such articles are an intermediate phenomenon characterized by a combination of styles of the newspaper style and publicistic style. In other words, they may be considered hybrids.

The bulk of vocabulary used in newspaper writing is neutral and literary. But it has as well its specific features such as the intensive use of special political and economic terms, e.g. Stability, elections, anti-terror war, military facilities, terrorist network, human rights, budget deficit, immigration, presidential vote, opponent, business, security, etc., non-term political words, e.g. officials, hostage, kidnapper, protest, breakdown, regime, local terror cell, popularity rating, emergency anti-terror funding. A characteristic feature of political vocabulary is that the border line between terms and non-terms is less distinct than in the vocabulary of other special fields. The semantic structure of some words both terms and non-terms, e.g. agreement, progressive, national wide, unity, etc. Bookish words include certain phrases based on metaphors and thus emotionally colored: war hysteria, escalation of war, overwhelming majority, a storm of applause, post attack clean up, a shot of power.

One of writing elements found in newspaper is English grammatical collocation. It gives significant impact in meaning when the author/writer uses it. It can be reject able when we write writing work but we ignore English grammatical collocation. It will affect the meaning. So, English grammatical collocation is frequently used by author/writer of newspaper to convey the information to the reader.

## 2. English Grammatical Collocations and Purpose of Using Them

Collocation is the way in which words are used together regularly. Collocation refers to the restrictions on how words can be used together, for example which prepositions are used with particular verbs, or which verbs and nouns are used together<sup>1</sup>.

The researcher has previously explained the kinds of English grammatical collocation which the researcher has signed by using capital letter G1-G8. It is used to make the research easy to understand.

In fact, from research previously done the researcher can prove that The Jakarta Post editorial writers use English grammatical collocation. They do not violence English grammatical collocation rules. They use several kinds of English grammatical collocation based on the idea and information they want to reveal and convey.

The researcher has previously identified several kinds of English grammatical collocation used by The Jakarta Post editorial writers in conveying their message, idea and information. The researcher has made the identification easy to understand and hopefully readers can get additional knowledge from these identifications of English grammatical

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<sup>1</sup> Jack Richards, Jhon Platt and Heidi Weber, *Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics*, (Hongkong: Longman group, 1985), p.46

collocation. The English grammatical collocations used by *The Jakarta Post* editorial writers are as follow;

**G1** collocations like previously explained consist of noun + preposition combinations<sup>2</sup>. The writers of *The Jakarta Post* editorial also use it in their writing. The researcher will prove the use of G1 in the editorial. The researcher found the use of G1 like in these sentences below;

“Expectations have shifted from reaching a legally binding agreement critical for pushing governments to take actions and measure against the impacts of climate change, toward manageable, if not pragmatic, targets like *decisions on* mitigation commitments and green fund”.

“It should rebuild trust and help bridge the widening *gap between* developed and developing countries, mainly because the world’s top two emitters are not signatories to the Kyoto Protocol”.

“The *threats to* children also take the shape of television broadcasts and electronic games that promote violence”.

“The 2003 *law on* child protection was enacted in *response to* our children’s *susceptibility to* many forms of violence”.

“While Indonesians are falling all over Julia Roberts for raising the profile of Bali through Eat Pray Love, let us extend a warm *welcome to* another Julia who is coming to town this week: Julia Gillard”.

“Any *concern about* her lack of international experience has been plagued by the appointment of Kevin Rudd, the man she replaced, as foreign minister”.

“*Relations between* Indonesia and Australia have grown to a point where they do not depend so much on the personalities of leaders as they did when Soeharto was in charge and Keating played along”.

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<sup>2</sup> B.S Azar, *Understanding and Using English Grammar*, Third edition, (Prentice Hall: 1989), Appendix 24

“A few weeks before that decision, there had been a hype of newspaper headlines about the fierce *competition between* the world’s largest steel companies — Arcelor-Mittal, Tata Steel and Essar, all from India and BlueScope Steel from Australia — to acquire the 40 percent stake”.

“Again a lot of noise has been pounding the final *preparations for* the initial public offering (IPO) of 3.15 billion shares or 20 percent of Krakatau Steel beginning tomorrow”.

“Krakatau Steel also offers a highly promising growth opportunity, given the steady *increase in* the domestic *demand for* steel, and thanks to the company’s recent agreement to double its production capacity to almost 5 million tons within four years in a US\$5.5 billion joint venture with South Korean Posco, one of the world’s steel giants”.

“Because the IPO process is so elaborate and transparent involving many self-regulatory institutions, we think there is a very slim chance of some *collusion between* Krakatau Steel or government officials and vested interest groups to make lucrative profits from the IPO price in the secondary market”.

“The best way to kill the *rumors* and *controversy over* the IPO price is for Krakatau Steel to reveal the buyers of its shares after the allotment process is completed within the next two weeks”.

“Again, many of the issues raised by the OECD and recommendations presented in the reports are not new, but they act as a reminder for many of us about the *difference between* taking the right path and the convenient path to making our economy healthier”.<sup>3</sup>

**G2** collocations like previously explained consist of nouns followed by *to* + infinitive<sup>4</sup>. The writers of The Jakarta Post editorial frequently use them. It is proved that to use G2 collocations has some

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<sup>3</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

<sup>4</sup> Marcella Frank, *Modern English*, (New York: Prentice Hall, 1972), p.340

impacts in their writing. The researcher has found the evident of G2 collocation usage from his identification in The Jakarta Post editorials recently done as follow;

“The government dropped its *plan to sell* 40 percent of state-owned Krakatau Steel, the country’s largest steel producer, through a strategic sale in May 2008 in the wake of strong nationalist sentiments”.

“Krakatau Steel also offers a highly promising growth opportunity, given the steady increase in the domestic demand for steel, and thanks to the company’s recent *agreement to double* its production capacity to almost 5 million tons within four years in a US\$5.5 billion joint venture with South Korean Posco, one of the world’s steel giants”.

“His *promise to change* US’s divisive politics never really took off although he gave his best shot with his healthcare reform bill”.

“With the decision, there is no more *reason not to accelerate* the appointment of the new KPK chairman, which has been vacant following the conviction of Antasari Azhar in February”.

“It also dissatisfied Bibit and Chandra because both will therefore lose their *opportunity to defend* and prove themselves not guilty against Anggodo’s accusation. “Deponeering suggested that Bibit and Chandra were guilty,” said Achmad Rifai, lawyer for the two KPK deputies”.

“Our government simply does not have *the courage to go* against the will of labor activists who represent only those working in the formal sector – while in fact the majority of our workforce still works in the informal sector”.

“There is a thin line between dignity and xenophobia as in the case of the government’s *decision to turn down* foreign assistance during the disaster emergency response at Wasior, Mentawai and at the foot of Mt. Merapi”.

“But as happened in Mentawai, relief operations hardly reached remote islands, which are accessible only by helicopter, thus slowing *efforts to save* the people there”.

“A general election is supposed to give the people *the chance to determine* their own destiny. It allows them to vote leaders who they believe will take them to greater prosperity”.

“But as happened in Mentawai, relief operations hardly reached remote islands, which are accessible only by helicopter, thus slowing *efforts to save* the people there”.<sup>5</sup>

**G3** collocations which consist of noun followed by that clause are frequently used in editorial. It signs that the use of G3 collocations are essential in editorial writings. The researcher will give us some of G3 collocations used by editorial writers as follow;

“It comes as no *surprise* then *that ordinary people, despite their outstanding altruism, are not likely to be added to the litany of national heroes and heroines here in the country*”.

“Controversy grew unexpectedly when President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, via his advisers, issued in November a *recommendation that the case against Bibit and Chandra be halted due to insufficient evidence*”.

“We are rather confused by Vice President Boediono’s *statement* on Wednesday *that the government would soon set up three different working teams on the implementation of the bureaucratic reform in response to the findings of surveys by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) of public administration at the level of central government and regional administrations*”.

“The conclusion of the KPK surveys, conducted from April to August, predictably are similar to the outcome of previous *public-perception* studied by international research and national agencies: *That Indonesia’s government bureaucracy — meaning its civil service system — is grossly inefficient and corrupt*”.

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<sup>5</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010



“For the majority of the Myanmar people, the election is *confirmation that they will have to further endure the suppression and tyranny* that they have experienced over the last 40 years”.

“Still, we cannot ignore *the fact that when Obama lands in Indonesia, it will have personal and emotional affect on him*”.

“*Allegations that European palm oil buyers have used this pressure from NGOs as a bargaining weapon to get lower prices from Indonesian suppliers, given the country’s position as the world’s largest producer,* seem groundless”.

“*The suspicion that the green campaign is a subterfuge by the producers of vegetable oil such as soybean, sunflower, rapeseed and corn oil in rich countries in coping with the fierce competition from palm oil* is misplaced”.

“*The concern that European and American vegetable oil producers have abused RSPO for their own business interests* also seems misplaced because RSPO groups the largest palm oil producers from Indonesia and Malaysia, which together account for more than 85 percent of the world’s palm oil output, almost all major consumer products companies in developed countries, such respected NGOs as WWF, Oxfam and Sawit Watch, big financial institutions and palm oil-based industries”.

“Only on Thursday did legislators concede that they would not use, for the time being, their entitlement to “comparative studies”, bowing at last to public anger over *the fact that the elected “honorable” could blithely go on with their plans for overseas travel, paid for by the national budget, even as the volcano continued to force thousands to leave their homes*”.<sup>6</sup>

*That clause* in this construction means that the noun followed by a *that clause* expressing feeling, idea or thought<sup>7</sup>. And something expressed by the noun occurs in that *a that clause* which proceeds the noun. However, such clauses are in apposition with noun derived from verbs or

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<sup>6</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

<sup>7</sup> Marcella Frank, *Modern English*, (New York: Prentice Hall, 1972), p.290

adjectives that normally take *that clauses*. And when *the fact* appears before a *that clause*, technically the clause is in apposition with *fact*.

**G4** collocation consists of preposition + noun combinations. It occurs in the editorial. The editorial writers tend to use it. The evidence that the researcher got is the following:

“If the election goes as widely predicted, Obama will have something *in common with* his Indonesian host Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono”.

“National pride will be *at stake* only if we fail to repay the assistance”.

“Obama praised a progressive, modern and tolerant Indonesia, *in line with* the one of his boyhood, a nation not consumed by the ideals of those few “who seek to derail progress”.

“Likewise, Obama will soon be back on home turf, facing a hostile Republican-majority Congress, where he would need to convince the local audience that his Asian journey would soon help to bring about a better domestic economy and more jobs *at home*”.

“If it is slow, their lives are *at a greater risk* of danger”.

“Another lesson learned from the latest scandal involving Gayus is the fact that he is still *in control* of allegedly ill-gotten assets to pay bribes despite his detention”.

“Indonesian media, of which The Jakarta Post is *at the forefront*, has made great strides to upgrade professionalism and the quality of journalism”.

“There seems to be a common suspicion among the public *at large* that attempts are underway to keep alleged tax mafia practices involving former tax official Gayus Tambunan under the carpet, despite his recent sojourn to Bali, where he is believed to have met with prominent figures”.

“Gayus testified *at least* twice in court that he received \$3 million in bribes from the coal producers to help them solve their tax problems”.<sup>8</sup>

**G5** collocation consists of adjective + preposition combinations that occur in the predicate or as set-off attributive (verb less clause)<sup>9</sup>. There are many reasons for using it. It depends on the editorial writers’ idea. These evidences of the collocation are:

“Americans are *angry at* their predicament, and they are venting it at Obama, and the Republicans are capitalizing on this to wrest control of the Congress”.

“The conclusion of the KPK surveys, conducted from April to August, predictably are *similar to* the outcome of previous public-perception studied by international research and national agencies: That Indonesia’s government bureaucracy — meaning its civil service system — is grossly inefficient and corrupt”.

“Both nations encourage the growth of a stronger middle class in Indonesia, one more *capable of* purchasing American products — a masterly crafted speech tying a common ground between both countries”.

“Even though the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the European Central Bank and the European Commission were *close to* a final agreement on tens of billions of dollars in loans to bail out Irish banks, Indonesia, notably its central bank, should closely watch developments in the eurozone”.

“It is very much humane as well to admit limited capability of handling the impacts of a natural disaster, which are often *far beyond* our imagination”.

“For the National Police, its responsibility must not be *limited to* punishing those *responsible for* facilitating Gayus, but also allowing an oversight mechanism to make sure all detainees and prisoners stay put until they complete their terms”.

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<sup>8</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

<sup>9</sup> Marcella Frank, *Modern English*, (New York: Prentice Hall, 1972), p. 191-197

“Money invested in fixed assets, such as factories, is not as *vulnerable to* the wild volatility of short-term funds which could fly out of country at the slightest sign of trouble”.

“The question is who will be *responsible for* the management of the disaster as well as the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected areas”.

“Once the BRR-like agency is established, another important step is on how to appoint a credible and trustworthy agency chief so as to avoid potential misuse of and unaccounted for funds because such an agency will always involve and manage a huge amount of funds, which are *susceptible to* corrupt practice”.<sup>10</sup>

Like a noun, an adjective also has a preposition which functions to make prepositional phrase which can modify the sentence or the adjective. However, we cannot take preposition of each adjective separately taking into consideration that each adjective has couple, that is certain preposition.

**G6** collocation consists of predicate adjectives and a following to + infinitive<sup>11</sup>. Adjectives occur in two basic constructions with infinitives. The predicate adjective has bound preposition which affects its usage. These evidences of the collocation which The researcher got are:

“The 16th Asian Games in Guangzhou, China, officially opened last night with 9,704 athletes from 45 countries *eager to grab* medals in 42 contested sports during the Nov. 12-27 event”.

“Big names from the top three countries include Chinese hurdler Liu Xiang, the 2004 Olympic champion; Chinese tennis ace Li Na; swimmer Park Tae-hwan of South Korea, who won seven

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<sup>10</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

<sup>11</sup> B.S Azar, *Understanding and Using English Grammar*, Second edition, (Prentice Hall: 1989), p.175

golds in Doha, and rival Kosuke Kitajima of Japan – all of whom are *likely to make* headlines”.

“Without any unforeseen breakthroughs, increased public enthusiasm, or political will from the government, it is *difficult* for Indonesia *to repeat* its success on the regional and international levels, like it did in the 1980s and 1990s”.

“It would be *difficult to find* another US president who used to chase dragonflies and play in paddy fields”.

“It is indeed special, but is it *special enough to merit* its own province?”

“The Koran implores us to follow the footsteps of Prophet Ibrahim who, upon God’s ordain, showed that he was *ready to slaughter* his son, Ismail”.

“We also learned of chaotic situations during the distribution of meat in other places, where many people were not *patient enough to wait* their turn”.

“If they are *unfortunate enough to get* caught and jailed, they could still live comfortably in prison, as Artalyta did, and take vacations outside their cells as they please”.

“Fears that the Irish government will be *unable to shoulder* the mounting costs of rescuing its troubled banks have eroded market confidence in the country’s financial viability over the past week, and reignited concerns about other members of the 16-country eurozone”.

“But if the war eventually erupts, they are also not *ready to receive* a massive flow of refugees from North Korea”.

“It is very much *humane* as well *to admit* limited capability of handling the impacts of a natural disaster, which are often far beyond our imagination”.<sup>12</sup>

This construction can indicate that activity in *to + infinitive* is modified by an adjective preceding *to + infinitive*. The sentence *they are also not ready to receive a massive flow of refugees from North Korea*

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<sup>12</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

means that “for them to receive a massive flow of refugees from North Korea is not ready”.

**G7** collocation consists of adjective that can be followed by a *that* clause. Several adjectives are followed by the present subjunctive in formal English. The editorial writers tend to use it to show something/argument. These evidences of this collocation are:

“So far it is *evident that the interests of China are only on her own security and economy, and India seems to be following the same path*”.

“Although there were no reported fatalities in this year’s distribution of meat, it is *regrettable that organizers have failed to create a better system in distributing assistance, even though this is an annual event*”.

“It is *obvious that we need a better system for distributing assistance, particularly if it involves large numbers of people*”.

“We are also *confident that media institutions will support this inquiry and take necessary disciplinary action if needed*”.

“It is *true that this year’s climate talks still have some sticking points that need to be resolved*”.

“Months before the Cancun talks even begin, it was already *clear that no one was expecting a binding climate agreement*”.

“Policymakers around the world have increasingly realized the vital importance of creating jobs and have been fully *aware that private-sector businesses, and not the public sector, create jobs*”.

“It is also *true that the scale of disaster and the impacts of Aceh tsunami were much greater than those of the Merapi eruption*”.

“Whatever the case, we are *happy that the often tumultuous yet promising development of this country is being recorded for posterity under the respected banner of the Tempo media group*”.

“But it is also *clear that it is very unlikely that China will support any sanction against the North*”.<sup>13</sup>

This construction enables us to show the characteristic of reported sentence in a *that clause*. The use of adjective followed by a *that clause* means to stress meaning in a *that clause*<sup>14</sup>. Compare these two sentences which basically has the same meaning but different construction; *it is obvious that we need a better system for distributing assistance, particularly if it involves large numbers of people* and *that we need a better system for distributing assistance, particularly if it involves large numbers of people is obvious*.

**G8** collocation consists of five teen English verb patterns which have different grammatical structures. Each pattern has different structure of grammar. They are designed by capital letters A to S.

**A** verb pattern consists of ditransitive verbs which have two objects, which are direct object and indirect object<sup>15</sup>. The position of indirect object can be replaced by direct object and before indirect object must be preceded by preposition “*to*”, these evidences of this pattern are the following:

“But we should *leave Australian politics to Australians*”.

“Whoever they elect, Indonesians will *extend them a warm welcome*”.

“K Krakatau Steel also *offers a highly promising growth opportunity*, given the steady increase in the domestic demand for

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<sup>13</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

<sup>14</sup> Marcella Frank, *Modern English*, (New York: Prentice Hall, 1972), p.298

<sup>15</sup> George E. Wishon, *et all, Let's Write English*, Revised edition, (Litton Educational Publishing: 1980), p.47

steel, and thanks *to the company's recent agreement* to double its production capacity to almost 5 million tons within four years in a US\$5.5 billion joint venture with South Korean Posco, one of the world's steel giants”.

“Indonesians had not forgotten their distant brethren in disaster areas of — but Obama surely *gave us some temporary entertainment*”.

“After independence, the republic *awarded the Yogyakarta Sultanate special province status*, with the king as its ruler, an arrangement that lasts to this day”.

“The Myanmar generals *paid little attention to the repeated calls* from leaders of the 10-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to soften their oppressive treatment of Suu Kyi”.

“Gayus deserves our gratitude if he is handed down a severe punishment, which may not be the death sentence as some have demanded, as it will *send a strong message to the rest of the nation* not to follow suit”.

“The distressed banking industry in Ireland should also *teach Bank Indonesia a good lesson* for avoiding a similar fiasco”.

“Building on the pedigree of its elder publication, the English edition translated and *extended the audience reach of the hard-hitting Indonesian language magazine* that carries most of the major published exposes”.

“We urge the United Nations Security Council to impose severe sanctions on North Korea and ensure that its leader will not attack or bluff other countries just to force them to *give him money and other economic materials* as ransom”.

“The airline is preparing to *sell part of its stake to the public*, making it a truly national flag carrier in every sense of the word”.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010



**B** verb pattern consists of ditransitive verb which have two objects, which are direct object and indirect object. The position of indirect object can be replaced by direct object and before indirect object must be preceded by preposition “to” and the construction is obligatory, these patterns are the following:

“The best mechanism is for organizers to *deliver donations to recipients* at their respective residences”.

“On Wednesday, Portugal *shelled out a lofty interest rate to attract investors* in a routine government bond auction”.

“The prolonged volcanic activities of Mount Merapi and severe impacts of its eruption — hot clouds, volcanic ash and pyroclastic flows — have *caused constant trauma to victims* and nearly terminated local peoples’ daily activities”.

“As comrades in the pursuit of pioneering quality, progressive and professional English language journalism, we at the Post wish to *convey our heartiest congratulations to Tempo’s English edition on their 10th anniversary*”.

“Gayus reportedly *disbursed Rp 368 million to the prison warden and guards*”.

Patterns **B** verbs are transitive; when they have an direct object, they do not allow dative movement transformation, i.e, the shift of the direct object (usu. animate) to a position before the direct object with the deletion of *to*. If we allow dative movement it will affect the meaning we want to reveal<sup>17</sup>. Compare these two sentences: *the best mechanism is for organizers to deliver donations to recipients at their respective residences* and *the best mechanism is for organizers to deliver recipients donations at their respective residences*.

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<sup>17</sup> George E. Wishon, *et all, Let’s Write English*, Revised edition, (Litton Educational Publishing: 1980), p.47-48

C verb pattern is collocation consisting of ditransitive verb which have two objects, which are direct object and indirect object<sup>18</sup>. The position of indirect object can be replaced by direct object and before indirect object must be preceded by preposition “for”, these patterns are the following:

“Without the clear support of the national leader, we can continue to expect more protracted cases of even low ranking officials *buying themselves their own version of justice*, like Gayus Tambunan of the tax office”.

“After all, the stock market management and the capital market watchdog have *set standard procedures and step-by-step processes for an IPO*”.

“Garuda staff can say this week only saw a temporary glitch in its shift to a better system – but it *takes a long time for airport trauma* to wear off, especially for those with tight schedules, and especially regarding routes where passengers have many other choices among domestic or foreign airlines”.<sup>19</sup>

D verb pattern is the verb forming a collocation with a specific preposition (+ object). Free combination such as to walk in the park are excluded. In addition, combinations of the type verb + by or with are excluded when the latter denote ‘means’ or ‘instrument’. The pattern of verbs is normally not used without a prepositional phrase. The evidences of this verb pattern are:

“. . . .but she has *built up a reputation as a tough politician* at home, . . . .”

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<sup>18</sup> George E. Wishon, *et al*, *Let's Write English*, Revised edition, (Litton Educational Publishing: 1980), p.49

<sup>19</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

“So, it *came as something of a shock* when Rudd did not last three years”.

“Gillard may not be around that long either since she *leads with a precariously slim majority in parliament*”.

“Relations between Indonesia and Australia have *grown to a point* where they do not *depend so much on the personalities of leaders* as they did when Soeharto was in charge and Keating played along”.

“But we *agree with the government’s decision to go ahead with the IPO* because as the State-Owned Enterprises Minister Mustafa Abubakar and many other analysts have argued, the IPO price is already 20 percent higher than the share prices of Posco and Tata Steel”.

“Americans are angry at their predicament, and they are venting it at Obama, and the Republicans are *capitalizing on this* to wrest control of the Congress”.

“The Indonesian leader also has to *share power with other political parties* to secure support in the House of Representatives”.

“The basic problem *boils down to the issue of public sector good governance*”.

“For example, The Hong Kong-based Political and Economic Risk Consultancy (PERC) *came out* in June *with similar conclusions*, even ranking Indonesia, along with India and the Philippines, among the most inefficient bureaucracies in Asia”.

“World Bank reports and studies by various international agencies and national research institutions have also repeatedly *warned of unpredictable and low-quality services* from civil servants and arduous bureaucratic licensing processes faced by businesses and the general public”.

“But Boediono’s response to the KPK surveys didn’t *mention* at all *the massive reforms supposedly underway in dozens of public institutions as the continuation of the program launched in 2007*”.

“Guangzhou reportedly *spent a whopping 122.6 billion yuan (US\$17 billion) for infrastructure, venues and the Games’ operations*”.

“The squad is *using this year’s Games as a stepping stone* by deploying its young talent before defending its overall champion title in London”.

“Indonesian Sports Council (KONI) chairwoman Rita Subowo said the country was *aiming for* “a better achievement” than that of four years ago”.

“Foreign policies should be driven by national interests, and we have come to learn that these rarely *change from* one government to the next”.<sup>20</sup>

The prepositional phrases in this construction modify either the verb or the object inasmuch as prepositional phrases are considered as either adjectival function or adverbial function based on the word they modify.

**E** verb pattern is verbs followed by *to* + infinitive. The evidences of this verb pattern are:

“And they should feel comfortable enough discussing anything that *needs to be discussed*”.

“Instead of delivering hope, we see an Obama who has been *struggling to take* the US economy out of the recession”.

“National pride will be at stake only if we *fail to repay* the assistance”.

“Finishing 22nd in Doha – after bringing home only two golds, four silver and 14 bronze medals – this year Indonesia *hopes to win* gold medals in weightlifting, badminton, bowling, dragon boat racing, karate, wushu and beach volleyball”.

“It is hard for Indonesia to climb higher in the medal tally as the country still *continues to bank* its hopes on a few specific sports”.

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<sup>20</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

“Likewise, Obama will soon be back on home turf, facing a hostile Republican-majority Congress, where he would *need to convince* the local audience that his Asian journey would soon *help to bring* about a better domestic economy, and more jobs at home”.

“If a graft suspect such as Gayus *managed to make* full use of his financial resources to buy justice, how about bigger fish?”

“After years of negotiation and a string of cases, Malaysia has *agreed to improve* protection of its Indonesian migrant workers and respect for their rights, including provision of a one day break weekly”.

“The House of Representatives *expects to pass* a bill on the issue, but the question is whether we are ready to treat our maids as equal partners instead of slaves”.

“People penetrated an iron fence when they *tried to retrieve* several kilos of meat distributed by the management of Istiqlal Mosque in Central Jakarta on Nov. 17”.<sup>21</sup>

In grammatical rules, we can not take two verbs in one sentence and they way to solve it by changing it into *to* + infinitive or gerund which is considered as object of the first verb<sup>22</sup>.

**F** verb pattern includes the small number of verbs that are followed by an infinitive without *to*. The evidences of this verb pattern are:

“Australia’s first woman prime minister *may not be* well versed in foreign affairs. . . . .”.

“Gayus deserves our gratitude if he is handed down a severe punishment, which may not the death sentence as some have demanded, as it *will send* a strong message to the rest of the nation not to follow suit”.

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<sup>21</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

<sup>22</sup> B.S Azar, *Understanding and Using English Grammar*, Second edition, (Prentice Hall: 1989), p.168-169

“Unlike in previous cases, the government shows it *can make* a difference with the dispatch of a team led by Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection Minister Linda Amalia Sari to Riyadh, sending a strong message to Saudi Arabia that the case has hurt decades of close ties between the two countries”.

“We *may need* a roadmap that *will detail* all steps to phase out dispatching unskilled migrant workers”.

“The same diplomatic measures *can be* taken in other recipient countries where protection of migrant workers remains insufficient”.

“But such an effort *will require* us to address the protection of domestic helpers at home, which ironically has sparked heated public debate”.

“It *will* not only *avoid* chaotic situations, but the process *would treat* recipients more humanely”.

“But if inviting large numbers of people is still the chosen mechanism, safety *should be* prioritized”.

“Indonesians *will* still *witness* mass donation distribution efforts in the coming years because poverty remains a major problem in our country”.

“Donation ceremonies *will continue* to take place because there are so many religious observances that are traditionally marked by the distribution of charity — not to mention relief efforts where aid is collected and distributed in the aftermath of natural disasters”.<sup>23</sup>

Different with ordinary verbs, we can take bare infinitive verb without *to* or *-ing* taking into consideration that modal is kind of auxiliary and it will vary it from the ordinary verb. Modal will give new meaning in the sentence based on the context. It can be obligatory, possibility, necessity, advice, logical conclusions and *ect*.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

<sup>24</sup> B.S Azar , *Fundamentals of English Grammar*, Second edition, (Prentice Hall: 1992), p.94

**G** verb pattern is verbs followed by a second verb in –ing. The evidences of this verb pattern are:

“As long as Israeli settlements steadily *keep cropping up*, regardless of agreements, we know for sure that the US has little influence over a wily power”.

“They disregard the rest of the world because they know well that economic superpower China, and also India, will *continue flooding* their coffers with hard currency and whatever else they need in exchange for Myanmar’s natural resource exports”.

“Repeated abuse and harassment against Indonesian migrant workers have confirmed the need for Indonesia to *stop sending* unskilled labor abroad”.

“The two Koreas are on the brink of war, but for the much prosperous South, the war is much more costly than the impoverished North, whose leader will not *mind sacrificing* millions of his people just for his personal ambition”.

“Back to our own business, volcanic clouds had yet to subside from Mount Merapi in Central Java when Mount Bromo in East Java also *began spewing* warnings against coming too close”.

“The core issue is that big buyers in Europe such as Unilever and Nestle have been pressured by environmental campaigners such as Greenpeace and consumer organizations to *stop buying* palm oil from Indonesian producers that have not gained green certification under the RSPO principles and criteria”.

“As investors have *started selling* Irish bonds, a surge in bond yields could drag other countries into a similar bind”.

“The credentials are a testament to the KPK’s commitment to eradicating corruption, as is its capability to *continue working* despite its protracted institutional challenges following the legal case launched against two of its deputies, Bibit Samad Rianto and Chandra M. Hamzah”.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

Basically, the use of pattern **E** verbs and pattern **G** verbs are similar but in certain verb it can have different meaning. The sentence *he continues working* means that ‘he has worked and took a rest awhile then he continues working’; *he stop to work* means that ‘he quit any activity in order that he can work’<sup>26</sup>.

**H** verb pattern is transitive verbs followed by an object and *to* + infinitive. The evidences of this verb pattern are:

“We **urge the government and the House of Representatives to** quickly **decide** the successor of Antasari”.

“However, this year Japan is **expected to be** a serious contender for second place”.

“While experts and observers have repeatedly **called on KONI and sports organizations to focus on** sports offering opportunities for the most gold medals – such as swimming, track and field, shooting and gymnastics – no extra efforts have been taken”.

“Beijing’s success in hosting the Olympic Games two years ago **prompted the organizers to present** a watery-themed opening ceremony on the Pearl River showcasing the country’s traditional culture”.

“Merapi’s eruptions are **forcing us to take** a hard look, again, at what it means to live with these great mountains”.

“The Koran **implores us to follow** the footsteps of Prophet Ibrahim who, upon God’s ordain, showed that he was ready to slaughter his son, Ismail”.

“Could we **expect the police to disclose** the scandal in the first place had the photographs of Gayus watching a tennis tournament in Bali not appeared in the media?”

“The government has also **required labor export companies to provide** migrant workers with enough training to improve their

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<sup>26</sup> B.S Azar, *Understanding and Using English Grammar*, Second edition, (Prentice Hall: 1989), p.168



skills, but we are afraid this prerequisite has been compromised by many, if not most of, stakeholders of the sector, which generated US\$6.6 billion of state revenue last year”.

“But such an effort will *require us to address* the protection of domestic helpers at home, which ironically has sparked heated public debate”.

“In 2008, 21 people were killed in stampede when a rich man in Pasuruan, East Java, *invited thousands of people to his house to distribute* alms to them”.<sup>27</sup>

The purpose to use this pattern is that the object of the sentence is considered as the subject of *to + infinitive*<sup>28</sup>. The sentence *the government has also required labor export companies to provide migrant workers with enough training* means that ‘the government obligates that labor export companies provide migrant workers with enough training’.

**I** verb pattern is transitive verbs followed by a direct object and an infinitive without *to*<sup>29</sup>. The evidences of this verb pattern are:

“While Indonesians are falling all over Julia Roberts for raising the profile of Bali through Eat Pray Love, *let us extend* a warm welcome to another Julia who is coming to town this week: Julia Gillard”.

“*Let’s hope* that this sense of community continues”.

“A large-scale humanitarian operation involving volunteers from foreign countries *helped Indonesia save* many disaster victims when the tsunami devastated Aceh in 2004 and a powerful earthquake struck Yogyakarta and parts of Central Java in 2006”.

“There is always a need among people across the world to show solidarity to victims and *help them recover*”.

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<sup>27</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

<sup>28</sup> George E. Wishon, *et al*, *Let’s Write English*, Revised edition, (Litton Educational Publishing: 1980), p.277-278

<sup>29</sup> Marcella Frank, *Modern English*, (New York: Prentice Hall, 1972), p.309

“Gayus testified at least twice in court that he received \$3 million in bribes from the coal producers to *help them solve* their tax problems”.<sup>30</sup>

This infinitive implicates that the action is complete. The **I** verb pattern is useful when we want to emphasize that the action is complete. It is also neater than the *-ing* construction when there is a succession of actions.

**J** verb pattern is transitive verbs followed by an object and a verb form in *-ing*<sup>31</sup>. The evidences of this verb pattern are:

“And they should *feel comfortable enough discussing anything* that needs to be discussed”.

“As the BRR has recorded, the Aceh tsunami killed 127,720 people and *left 93,285 others missing*”.

The *-ing* constructions stress the duration of an action. They may be interpreted as alternate ways of expressing progressive verbs by means of ‘splitting’ the two parts of the verb between the subject and the object.

The function of **J** verb patterns might be regarded as intermediate between nominal and adjectival. Some grammarians refer to such **J** verb patterns as “objective complement.” Actually, it might be better to consider as lack completion of an action.

**K** verb pattern is verbs which can be followed by a noun clause beginning with the conjunction *that*<sup>32</sup>. The evidences of this verb pattern are:

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<sup>30</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

<sup>31</sup> A.J Thompson and A.V Martinet, *A Practical English Grammar*, Fourth edition, (London: Oxford University Press, 1968), P.240-242

“. . . and we have come to *learn that these rarely change from one government to the next*”.

“Critics *argue that the IPO price*, at Rp 850 (54 US cents) a share, *had deliberately been set at such a low level* that politically influential groups or parties would be able to make the killing in the secondary market soon after the shares are listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX)”.

“Most polls *predict that Democrats will lose control of the House of Representatives to Republicans and they may just hold on to the Senate*”.

“Nevertheless, it is sad to *see that optimism and hope that accompanied his election two years ago as the first African-American president*”.

“After weeks of indecisiveness, the Attorney General’s Office *announced Friday that it would invoke a rarely used clause to halt the bribery case of Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) deputy chairmen Bibit Samad Rianto and Chandra M. Hamzah*”.

“Certainly due to the complexity of the problems and the magnitude of the reforms undertaken, we may be disappointed to *observe that the structure, work attitudes and values of most civil servants seem to have remained largely unchanged*”.

“Many here harbor resentment over US policy towards the Muslim world, even though President Obama has repeatedly *said that the US is not, and never will be, at war with Islam*”.

“Likewise, Obama will soon be back on home turf, facing a hostile Republican-majority Congress, where he would need to *convince the local audience that his Asian journey would soon help to bring about a better domestic economy, and more jobs at home*”.

“As long as Israeli settlements steadily keep cropping up, regardless of agreements, we *know* for sure *that the US has little influence over a wily power*”.

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<sup>32</sup> Marcella Frank, *Modern English*, (New York: Prentice Hall, 1972), p.287

“The incident *confirmed the long-standing rumors that “big shot” criminals could easily bribe their way out of jail and waltz back into their comfortable cells whenever they please*”.<sup>33</sup>

L verb pattern is transitive verbs which can be followed by a direct object and an adjective or a past participle or a noun or pronoun<sup>34</sup>. The evidences of this verb pattern are:

“Gillard and President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono will *have a relatively easy time getting acquainted* given the current state of relations”.

“When US President Barack Obama arrives in Indonesia next week, we will likely *see an American leader freshly beaten* by the results of today’s midterm elections”.

“And although nine police officers have been *named suspects* in connection with the case, it is feared it will have little impact on the National Police’s efforts to regain public confidence”.

“Since corruption is *considered an extraordinary crime*, the police and prosecutors need to look beyond the usual law enforcement efforts, which may include freezing a suspect’s belongings”.

“However, Basrief Arief might just have the sudden impetus to *prove everyone wrong* and gain some of the rare limelight spared for grit and integrity”.

“Painstakingly-gained improvements in one area were *made less meaningful* due to the emergence of new barriers to business in other areas”.

“The airline is preparing to sell part of its stake to the public, *making it a truly national flag carrier* in every sense of the word”.

“For many, justice was delivered when defendants in two criminal cases involving children *were found guilty* and sentenced to prison on Wednesday”.

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<sup>33</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

<sup>34</sup> George E. Wishon, *et al*, *Let’s Write English*, Revised edition, (Litton Educational Publishing: 1980), p.56-61

“The punishments have *made us sigh* in relief to certain extent”.

“At least 25 world records were shattered, mostly by Chinese and South Korean athletes, at the games, *making the event a stepping stone* for both countries to aim high at the Olympics Games in London in less than two years”.

“Are there other reasons that *make it special?*”<sup>35</sup>

**M** verb pattern is intransitive, reflexive, and transitive verbs which must be followed by an adverbial<sup>36</sup>. The adverbial may be an adverb, a prepositional phrase, or a clause. The evidences of this verb pattern are:

“So, it came as something of a shock when Rudd did not *last three years*”.

“China successfully topped the medal tally at the 2006 Doha Asian Games after bagging 165 gold medals, *leaving its rivals far behind*”.

“The Day of Sacrifice could not have *come earlier*”.<sup>37</sup>

**N** verb pattern is verbs which can be followed by an interrogative word: *how, what, when, which, who, why*; to these we also add *whether* (which often alternates in clauses with *if*). These interrogative words often called *w-h question words*.

The verbs can be followed by a w-h question word and usually by either a *to + infinitive* construction or by a clause. The evidences of this verb pattern are:

“Obama and President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono left separately for Seoul to attend the G20 economic summit, and the APEC leaders’ meeting later in Yokohama — after which we will *see*

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<sup>35</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

<sup>36</sup> George E. Wishon, *et al*, *Let’s Write English*, Revised edition, (Litton Educational Publishing: 1980), p.8-14

<sup>37</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

*how Indonesia's leaders used the "free promotion" that Obama gave us*".

"The trouble with dealing with Javanese rulers, and here we refer to both the President and the Sultan is that they rarely *spell out what they want*".

"The explosion of the latest scandal once again *shows how almost nothing has changed for the better in the nation's prison institutions*".

"*Look at how Gayus did not show any remorse on Monday* when he admitted to bribing prison officials to take leave outside jail almost 70 times".

"Under this pretext, corruption then is simply a matter of a business calculation, *estimating whether the money likely to be gotten from crime is significant enough to pay the bribes needed to evade justice or create a comfortable life in prison*".

"It is yet to be *seen whether as next year's host of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Indonesia can capably summon more collective clout against these rulers who seemingly care so little about their own people*".

"Likewise, the status of the Bank Century bailout case, where even the new police chief has acknowledged investigations have been going nowhere, remains unclear to the public, which is still *wondering exactly why the nation had to sacrifice its top financial minister, Sri Mulyani Indrawati, who opted to run into the welcoming arms of the World Bank*".

"The new AGO is an insider from a state law enforcement authority that has not earned much public trust, given that case after case have *shown how the "legal mafia" prevails across the judiciary and police*".

"However, the controversy and the allegations might never die unless the investigative audit *examines how the process of share allotment was implemented by the underwriters*, and look into the major individual and institutional buyers for possible criminal evidence".

“The public is left second-*guessing what Yudhoyono meant* and on the Sultan’s response”.<sup>38</sup>

**O** verb pattern is a small number of transitive verbs followed by a predicate noun or by a predicate adjective<sup>39</sup>.

“Before Rudd, Indonesia had *become accustomed to* dealing with long-serving Australian prime ministers, such as John Howard and Paul Keating”.

“Not to mention dozens of people whose whereabouts *remain undetected* due to limited equipment or skills”.

“But the initial results at the three targeted government institutions *seem fairly good* because the program includes the redesigning of the civil service system with modern personnel management and reform of the salary system”.

“More importantly, the leaders who ended their two-day meeting Friday in Seoul *remain strongly committed to* keeping external imbalances sustainable by coming up with indicative guidelines composed of a range of indicators which would serve as a mechanism to facilitate the timely identification of large imbalances that require preventive and corrective actions”.

“Knowing the unpredictable behavior and the overly superstitious demeanor of the general and his army comrades, the situation in Myanmar *remains uncertain*”.

““I hope they [the military] won’t *feel threatened by me*. Popularity is something that comes and goes,” she said”.

“Turning a profession once marred by the cancer of rampant kickbacks and economic-political collusion, it has *become one of the most respected media hubs in Asia*”.

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<sup>38</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010

<sup>39</sup> George E. Wishon, *et al*, *Let’s Write English*, Revised edition, (Litton Educational Publishing: 1980), p.68-77

“If they are unfortunate enough to *get caught and jailed*, they could still live comfortably in prison, as Artalyta did, and take vacations outside their cells as they please”.

“US President Barack Obama would only embarrass his own administration if he fails — and it *seems very possible* — to force Kim Jong-il, which means also China, to stop his adventurous military tactics”.

“Likewise, the status of the Bank Century bailout case, where even the new police chief has acknowledged investigations have been going nowhere, *remains unclear* to the public, which is still wondering exactly why the nation had to sacrifice its top financial minister, Sri Mulyani Indrawati, who opted to run into the welcoming arms of the World Bank”.

“Allegations that European palm oil buyers have used this pressure from NGOs as a bargaining weapon to get lower prices from Indonesian suppliers, given the country’s position as the world’s largest producer, *seem groundless*”.

“But the most effective way of encouraging foreign capital to *stay much longer* in Indonesia is by encouraging foreign direct investment through a more conducive business climate”.

“However the verdicts *appear too lenient* because the two convicts have ruined their victims’ futures”.

“They are *getting tired* of paying ransom to the authoritarian regime”.<sup>40</sup>

**O** verb patterns usually consist of linking verbs. These verbs are linking between subject and its complement. The complement of the subject is called subjective complement which modifies the subject. The O verb pattern doesn’t mean an action but the state. The use of this verb pattern is to describe the state of the subject.

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<sup>40</sup> Taken from *The Jakarta Post* editorials on November 2010



### 3. Contribution of Identifying English Grammatical Collocation Found in *The Jakarta Post* to Writing Course

Teaching writing seems to need serious effort. Studying writing means that studying written text. The students try to convey the message as good as possible and understandable in written context considering rules of language they use. A good writing is difficult to be acquired. It is clear that from identifying English grammatical collocation, the writer found that getting a good writing needs more attention to use English grammatical collocation as correct as possible. This gives signal to the reader what is important and what to come.

However, it is teacher responsibility to provide good way to students. Teachers are supposed to give a sufficient knowledge and example of writing to train the students to express their ideas in written form, especially in building acceptable or coherence sentence or paragraph, so, it is important to teach the students how to make a good writing based on English grammatical collocation. This helps the students understand how to get a good writing in conveying message and meaning based on English correct rules.

Moreover, the teacher must be ready to become advisor or editor to test how and why their students to help themselves develop their writing skill to convey the idea by studying language and always practicing writing. It will increase their ability in expressing writing more natural and understandable. In word, students should be aware of required necessities to write and read for getting a good writing.

Suggestion for getting advanced and communicative writing is that to have advanced and communicative writing, students can do some activities such as; 1) analyzing writing work especially usage of English

grammatical collocation will give more understanding of getting advanced and communicative writing, both looking for diction of word and figure of writing content, 2) through trying and practicing, the students will definitely feel that they can know their mistake in writing and progress on their own writing work since they get English grammatical collocation in a good way, hence, students should use English grammatical collocation appropriately to improve their writing skills. The students of advanced learner may take the factual text as newspaper for his/her model in writing text. It helps the students to develop their writing ability.

And then suggestion for getting students understandable is that after knowing English grammatical collocation, there are three suggestions for teacher in getting the goal understandable of students; 1) motivating means that teacher needs to motivate his/her students. They have to bear in mind that writing is something interesting and able to improve their imagination, 2) giving attention means that teacher has to care of his/her students improvement in writing course not only transfer knowledge of writing and never thinking of his/her students improvement, 3) evaluating students work means that after giving materials teacher needs to evaluate the teaching-learning process taking into consideration that it can measure the whole teaching-learning process whether effective or not.

Example of teaching English grammatical collocation at a class; the first is that teacher enters the class and gives the students a written text which is contained English grammatical collocation. The second is that teacher gives explanation in using English grammatical collocation of the words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Afterwards, s/he has to determine students understanding.

The third is that students practice their understanding in written text. It means that students write their writing on write board and others focus on it. Afterwards, one of others gives comments to the writing while the one writes the writing in the white board.

The fourth is that teacher makes evaluation with the students and gives more explanation. Then, teacher gives students assignment to write at home as an exercise.

To make the contribution of this thesis more interesting and beneficial, the researcher tries to make mini English grammatical collocation dictionary. The dictionary can be students guide in creating good, advanced, and communicative writing work. The researcher hopes that it will make easy for both students and lecturer to apply them in writing course.

The dictionary has provided examples of each collocation pattern and also given the reader information about each collocation pattern based on the code given. And to economize space the dictionary uses swung dash to represent the dominant word, if necessary. The mini English grammatical collocation is as follow;

#### MINI ENGLISH GRAMMATICAL COLLOCATION DICTIONARY

### A

**Agree** *v.* 1. (D; intr.) [“to concur”] to ~ about; on, to; upon; with (to ~ with smb. About smt.) 2. (D;

intr.) (of food, climate) to ~ with [“to suit”] (the food doesn’t ~ with me) 3. (grammar) (D; intr.) [“to correspond”] to ~ in; with (Latin adjectives ~

with nouns in gender) 4. (E) ["to consent"] Malaysia has agreed to improve protection of its Indonesian migrant workers and respect for their rights 5. (K) ["to concur"] we ~ed that everyone would receive an equal share

**Agreement** *n.* 1. (G1) an ~ about, on, over; between; with () 2. an ~ in (an ~ in gender, case, and number ) 3. (G2) an ~ to + inf. (the company's recent ~ to double its production capacity to almost 5 million tons within four years in a US\$5.5 billion joint venture with South Korean Posco, one of the world's steel giants) 4. (G3) an ~ that + clause (the negotiators came to an ~ that all troops would be withdrawn) 5. (G4) by ~ (by mutual ~) 6. In ~ (we were in full ~ with them on all points)

**Aim** *v.* 1. (D; intr.) to ~ for (the country was aiming for "a better achievement" than that of four years ago)

**Allegations** *n.* 1. (G1) an ~ about; against (~s of fraud was made against him) 2. (G3) a ~ that + clause (~s that European palm oil buyers have used this pressure from NGOs as a bargaining weapon to get lower prices from Indonesian suppliers, given the country's position as the world's largest producer, seem groundless)

**Angry** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ about, at, over smt. (they were ~ about the changes; Americans are ~ at their predicament; they get ~ over every trifle) 2. ~ at (esp. AE), with smb. (he was ~ at his neighbor; we was ~ with me for being late) 3. (G6) ~ to + inf. (I was ~ to learn of his refusal to help ) 4. ~ that + clause (we were ~ that our request had been rejected)

**Announce** *v.* 1. (K) the Attorney General's Office announced Friday that it would invoke a rarely used clause to halt the bribery case of Corruption Eradication

Commission (KPK) deputy chairmen Bibit Samad Rianto and Chandra M. Hamzah

**Appear** *v.* 1. (O) However the verdicts appear too lenient because the two convicts have ruined their victims' futures

**Argue** *v.* 1. (K) Critics argue that the IPO price, at Rp 850 (54 US cents) a share, had deliberately been set at such a low level

**Award I** *n.* 1. (G1) an ~ for

**Award II** *v.* 1. (A) the judges ~ed the prize to her; or; the judges ~ed her the prize 2. (D; tr.) to ~ for (to ~ a prize for research)

**Aware** *adj.* 1. (G5) (can not stand alone) ~ of (they were ~ of the difficulties) 2. (G7) ~ that + clause (policymakers have been fully ~ that private-sector businesses, and not the public sector, create jobs)

## B

**Become** *v.* 1. (O) Indonesia had become accustomed to dealing with long-serving Australian prime ministers, such as John Howard and Paul Keating

**Begin** *v.* 1. (G) Mount Bromo in East Java also began spewing warnings against coming too close

**Boil down** *v.* 1. (D; intr.) to ~ to (it all ~s down to one simple perfect) 2. (D; tr.) to ~ to (The basic problem boils down to the issue of public sector good governance)

**Build up** *v.* 1. (D; tr.) to ~ as (they built her up as a contender for the nomination) 2. (D; tr.) to ~ into (they built him up into a huge success) 3. (D; intr.) to ~ to (the tension built up to a climax)

**Buy** *v.* 1. (C) low ranking officials ~ themselves their own version of justice 2. (D; tr.) to ~ for (she ~s a hat for twenty dollars) 3. (D; tr.) to ~

from (she ~s hr car from local dealer) 4. (D; intr.) to ~ into (to ~ into a business)

## C

**Call on** *v.* 1. (H) experts and observers have repeatedly called on KONI and sports organizations to focus on sports offering opportunities for the most gold medals – such as swimming, track and field, shooting and gymnastics – no extra efforts have been taken

**Can** *v.* 1. (F) it can make a difference with the dispatch of a team

**Capable** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ of (Both nations encourage the growth of a stronger middle class in Indonesia, one more ~ of purchasing American products)

**Capitalize** *v.* 1. (D; intr.) to ~ on (the Republicans are ~ing on this to wrest control of the Congress)

**Cause I** *n.* 1. (G1) (a) ~ for (there is no ~ for

alarm) 2. (G2) ~ to + inf. (to find ~ to rejoice)

**Cause II** *v.* 1. (B) The prolonged volcanic activities ~ed constant trauma to victims and nearly terminated local peoples' daily activities 2. (H; no passive) the incident ~ed me to reflect

**Chance I** *n.* ["opportunity"] ["possibility"] 1. (G1) a ~ against (he doesn't stand a ~ against such strong competition) 2. A ~ at, for, of (a ~ for success) 3. (G2) a ~ to + inf. (she had a ~ to visit her family) 4. (G3) a ~ that + clause (there is no ~ that she will win)

**Change I** *n.* 1. (G1) a ~ for (a ~ for better) 2. a ~ from, into, to (the ~ from spring to summer) 3. A ~ of, in (a ~ of direction; a ~ of heart; a ~ in the weather; a ~ in personnel) 4. (G4) for a ~ (let's eat out of for a ~)

**Change II** *v.* 1. (C) ["to exchange"] could you ~ a dollar for me? or: could you ~ me a dollar? 2. (D;

intr.) [“to transfer”] to ~ for (we must ~ for at the next station for Jakarta) 3. (D; tr.) [“to exchange”] to ~ for (to ~ dollars for pounds) 4. (D; intr., tr.) [“to be transformed; to transform”] to ~ from; into (these rarely ~ from one government to the next; the disease ~d him an athlete into an invalid; to ~ dollars into pounds) 5. (D; intr., tr.) [“to transfer”] to ~ from; to (we must ~ from the local to an express; she ~ appointment to Monday) 6. (D; intr.) [“to put on different clothes”] to ~ into (to ~ into smt. less formal) 7. (D; intr., tr.) [“to turn into”] to ~ to (the light ~d to green) 8. (D; tr.) [“to exchange”] to ~ with (I would want to ~ places with her)

**Clear I** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ about (are you ~ about the situation?) 2. ~ from (the answer is ~ from these facts) 3. ~ of (the roads were ~ of snow) 4. ~ to (the situation is ~ to everyone) 5. (G7) ~ that + clause (it was already ~

that no one was expecting a binding climate agreement)

**Clear II** *n.* 1. (G4) [“uncoded language”] in the ~ (to send a message in the ~) [“blameless state”] 2. In the ~ (the investigators decided that she was in the ~)

**Close I** *adj., adv* (G5) [“near”] 1. ~ to (the European Central Bank and the European Commission were ~ to a final agreement on tens of billions of dollars in loans to bail out Irish banks; close to the truth) [“stingy”](colloq.) 2. ~ with (~ with one’s money)[“secretive”] 3. ~ about (~ about one’s past)[“on intimate terms”] 4. ~ to, with (~ with one’s parents)[“misc.”] 5. to see smt. ~ to (BE), up; they were sitting ~ together

**Close II** *n.* 1. (D; intr.) to ~ about, around, round (“to encircle”) (night ~ around us) 2. (D; intr., tr.) to ~ for (to ~ a store for renovations; the shop ~s

for lunch)3. (D;intr) to ~ on (“to get near to”)(the police were ~ing on the fugitive”) 4. (D;tr) (“to shut”) (she ~d the door on him) 5. (D;tr) (“to shut”)to ~ to (they ~d their eyes to the truth)6. (D;intr.) to ~ with (“to engage”)(to ~ with the enemy) 7.(L; used with an adjective)(“to shut”) she ~d the door tight 8. (O) stocks ~d strong; weak

**Collusion** *n.* 1. (G1) ~ between (we think there is a very slim chance of some ~ between Krakatau Steel or government officials and vested interest groups to make lucrative profits from the IPO price in the secondary market)2. (G4) in ~ with

**Come** *v.* 1. (D; intr.) to ~ across [“to meet by chance”] (to ~ across an old friend) 2. (D; intr.) to ~ after [“to follow”] (the intermission ~ after the first act) 3. (D; intr.) to ~ after [“to pursue”] (the police ~ after him) 4. (D; intr.) to ~ as [“to be”] (it

came as surprise) 5. (E) [“to occur”] if it come to be known that . . . 6. (E) [“to begin”] they finally come to consider me 7. (G) [“to approach”] the children come running 8. (M; intr.) Tuesday ~s after Monday 9. (O) to ~ true

**Come out** *v.* 1. (D; intr.) to ~ against [“to oppose”] (to ~ against a proposal) 2. (D; intr.) to ~ with (The Hong Kong-based Political and Economic Risk Consultancy (PERC) came out in June with similar conclusions) 3. (K) it came out that he had cheated 4. (M; intr.) [“to end up, result”] to ~ on top 5. (O) the pictures come out fine

**Common I** *adj.* 1. (G) ~ to + inf. (it is quite ~ for trains to be late)

**Common II** *n.* 1. (G4) in ~ with (Obama will have something in ~ with his Indonesian host Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono)

**Competition** *n.* 1. (G1) ~ between, among; with (there had been a hype of



newspaper headlines about the fierce ~ between the world's largest steel companies) 2. ~ for (~ for control the market) 3. (G2) ~ to + inf. (there was bitter competition to control the market) 4. (G4) in ~ with ["contest"] ["match"]

**Concern I** *n.* 1. (G1) ~ about, for, over, with (Any ~ about her lack of international experience has been plagued by the appointment of Kevin Rudd; ~ for the children; over the future) 2. (G2) a ~ to + inf. (~ to ) 3. (G3) a ~ that + clause (The ~ that European and American vegetable oil producers have abused RSPO for their own business interests also seems misplaced ) 4. (G4) of ~ to (the matter was of ~ to us) 5. In one's ~ (in their ~ over the debt) 6. Out of ~ (she did it out of ~ for her family)

**Concern II** *v.* 1. (D; refl.) to ~ oneself about, over, with (she ~d herself with the problem of illiteracy)

**Confident** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ about, in 2. ~ of (~ of success) 3. (G7) ~ that + clause (We are also ~ that media institutions will support this inquiry and take necessary disciplinary action)

**Confirm** *v.* 1. (K) The incident confirmed the long-standing rumors that "big shot" criminals could easily bribe their way out of jail and waltz back into their comfortable cells whenever they please

**Confirmation** *n.* 1. (G3) ~ that + clause (the election is ~ that they will have to further endure the suppression and tyranny that they have experienced over the last 40 years) 2. (G4) in ~ of

**Consider** *v.* 1. (L) corruption is considered an extraordinary crime

**Continue** *v.* 1. (E) the country still continues to bank its hopes on a few specific sports 2. (G) economic superpower China, and also India, will continue flooding

their coffers with hard currency and whatever else they need in exchange for Myanmar's natural resource exports

**Control** *n.* 1. (G4) in ~ (he is still in ~ of allegedly ill-gotten assets to pay bribes despite his detention)

**Controversy** *n.* 1. (G1) a ~ about, over (The best way to kill the rumors and ~ over the IPO price is for Krakatau Steel to reveal the buyers of its shares after the allotment process is completed within the next two weeks) 2. a ~ between, with

**Convey** *v.* 1. (B) ["to give"] ~ my best wishes to them 2. (D; tr.) ["to transfer"] to ~ from; to (the title to the property was ~ed from to you) 3. (N) ["to explain"] she tried to ~ how she felt

**Convince** *v.* 1. (K) he would need to convince the local audience that his Asian journey would soon help to bring about a

better domestic economy, and more jobs at home

**Courage** *n.* 1. (G2) the ~ to + inf. (Our government simply does not have the ~ to go against the will of labor activists who represent only those working in the formal sector) 2. (G4) of ~ (a person of great ~)

## D

**Decision** *n.* 1. (G1) a ~ about, on (Expectations have shifted from reaching a legally binding agreement critical for pushing governments to take actions and measure against the impacts of climate change, toward manageable, if not pragmatic, targets like ~s on mitigation commitments and green fund) 2. (G2) a ~ to + inf. (the government has ~ to turn down foreign assistance during the disaster emergency ) 3. (G3) the ~ that + clause (we applauded the ~ that taxes would be cut)

**Deliver** *v.* 1. (B) to ~ donations to recipients at their respective residences 2. (D; tr.) to ~ from; into (~ us from evil; they ~ed us into enemy hands) 3. [“pompous”](D; refl.) to ~ of (to ~ oneself of an opinion) 4. (D; tr.) to ~ to (they ~ed the circular to each house)

**Demand I** *n* 1. (G1) a ~ for; on (a ~ for compensation; to make ~s on smb.’s time) 2. (G3) a ~ that + clause; subj. (they reject our ~ that no one be/should be punished) 3. At, on ~ (payment on ~)

**Demand II** *v* 1. (D; tr.) to ~ from, of (to ~ an apology from smb.) 2. (E) she ~s to be informed of everything 3. (L; subj.) we ~ed that he help/should help us

**Depend** *v.* 1. (D; intr.) to ~ on, upon (they do not ~ so much on the personalities of leaders)

**Difference** *n.* 1. (G1) ~s among; a ~ between ; from (they act as a

reminder for many of us about the ~ between taking the right path and the convenient path to making our economy healthier) 2. A ~ in (a ~ age) 3. A ~ to (that made no ~ to me)

**Difficult** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ for (typing is ~ for me) 2. (G6) ~ to + inf. (it is ~ to please him = he is ~ to please = he is a ~ person to please = pleasing him is ~)

**Disburse** *v.* 1. (B) Gayus reportedly ~d Rp 368 million to the prison warden and guards

## E

**Eager** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ for (~ for success) 2. (G6) ~ to + inf. (The 16th Asian Games in Guangzhou, China, officially opened last night with 9,704 athletes from 45 countries ~ to grab medals in 42 contested sports during the Nov. 12-27 event) 3. (G7) (formal; esp. BE) ~ that + clause (we were ~ that they should participate)

**Effort** *n.* 1. (G2) an ~ to + inf. (But as happened in Mentawai, relief operations hardly reached remote islands, which are accessible only by helicopter, thus slowing ~s to save the people there) 2. (G4) within a certain ~ (it was only within certain ~ that we could do the job)

**Estimate** *v.* 1. (N) corruption then is simply a matter of a business calculation, estimating whether the money likely to be gotten from crime is significant enough to pay the bribes needed to evade justice or create a comfortable life in prison

**Evident** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ to 2. (G7) ~ that + clause (it is ~ that the interests of China are only on her own security and economy)

**Examine** *v.* 1. (N) the investigative audit examines how the process of share allotment was implemented by the underwriters

**Expect** *v.* 1. (E) The House of Representatives expects to pass a bill on the issue 2. (H) However, this year Japan is expected to be a serious contender for second place

**Extend** *v.* 1. (A) [“to convey”] they ~d a warm welcome to us; or; (esp. AE) they ~d us a warm welcome 2. (D; intr.) [“to reach”] to ~ beyond (the forest ~s beyond the border) 3. (D; intr.) [“to reach”] to ~ from; to (the border ~s to the river) 4. (D; tr.) [“to prolong”] to ~ from; to (we ~ed the fence to the edge of our property) 5. (D; intr.) [“to continue”] to ~ into (the cold wave ~ed into March) 6. (D; intr., tr.) [“to spread”] to ~ over (their power ~s over the whole country) 7. (P; intr.) to ~ for [“to stretch”] the plateau ~s for many miles

## F

**Fact** *n.* 1. (G3) a ~ that + clause (the ~ that the elected “honorable”

could blithely go on with their plans for overseas travel, paid for by the national budget, even as the volcano continued to force thousands to leave their homes)

**Fail** *v.* 1. (E) we fail to repay the assistance

**Far** *adj., adv.* 1. (G5) ~ from( ~ from the city; the problem is far from being solved) 2. by ~, ~ and away (she is by ~ the better player) 3. (misc.) ~ away; ~ beyond; into (the future); ~ and wide; so ~ so good

Usage note: the phrase *by far* and *far and away* mean “very much”—she is *by far/far and away* the better player. In nonstandard BE the two phrases can be blended to produce *by far and away*.

**Feel** *v.* 1 (J) they should feel comfortable enough discussing anything that needs to be discussed

**Find** *v.* 1. (L) justice was delivered when defendants in two criminal cases involving

children were found guilty and sentenced to prison on Wednesday

**Force** *v.* 1. (H) Merapi’s eruptions are forcing us to take a hard look, again, at what it means to live with these great mountains

**Forefront** *n.* 1. (G4) at the ~ (Indonesian media, of which The Jakarta Post is at the ~, has made great strides to upgrade professionalism and the quality of journalism)

## G

**Gap** *n.* 1. (G1) a ~ between (It should rebuild trust and help bridge the widening ~ between developed and developing countries) 2. a ~ in

**Get** *v.* 1. (O) they are unfortunate enough to get caught and jailed

**Give** *v.* 1. (A) Obama surely ~ us some temporary entertainment 2. (D; tr.) to ~ for (she ~ money for a new health center) 3. (H) she ~ us to

understand that she would attend

**Go ahead** *v.* 1. (D; intr.) [“to proceed”] to ~ with (But we agree with the government’s decision to ~ with the IPO)

**Guess** *v.* 1. (N) The public is left second-guessing what Yudhoyono meant and on the Sultan’s response

## H

**Happy** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ about; at; with 2. (colloq.) ~ for (we are ~ for them) 2. (G6) ~ to + inf. (I’ll be ~ to attend the meeting) 3. (G7) ~ that + clause (we are ~ that the often tumultuous yet promising development of this country is being recorded for posterity under the respected banner of the Tempo media group)

**Help** *v.* 1. (E) his Asian journey would soon help to bring about a better domestic economy, and more jobs at home 2. (I) foreign countries helped Indonesia save many disaster victims

**Home** *n.* 1. (G1) a ~ for. to (San Francisco was ~ to them for years) 2. (G4) at ~ (his Asian journey would soon help to bring about a better domestic economy and more jobs at ~; AE also: she is never at ~)

**Hope** *v.* 1. (E) this year Indonesia hopes to win gold medals in weightlifting, badminton, bowling, dragon boat racing, karate, wushu and beach volleyball

**Humane** *adj.* 1. (G6) ~ to + inf. (It is very much ~ as well to admit limited capability of handling the impacts of a natural disaster, which are often far beyond our imagination)

## I

**Implore** *v.* 1. (H) The Koran implores us to follow the footsteps of Prophet Ibrahim who, upon God’s ordain, showed that he was ready to slaughter his son, Ismail

**Increase I** *n.* 1. (G1) an ~ in (Krakatau Steel also offers a highly promising growth opportunity, given the steady ~ in the domestic demand for steel) 2. (G4) on the ~

**Increase II** *v.* 1. (D; intr., tr.) to ~ by (production ~d by ten percent) 2. (D; intr., tr.) to ~ from; to (the physician ~d the dosage from one to four) 3. (D; intr., tr.) to ~ in (the guards were ~d in number)

**Invite** *v.* 1. (H) The government has also required labor export companies to provide migrant workers with enough training

## K

**Keep** *v.* 1. (G) Israeli settlements steadily keep cropping up, regardless of agreements

**Know** *v.* 1. (K) we know for sure that the US has little influence over a wily power

## L

**Large** *n.* 1. (G4) at ~ [“uncaptured”] (There seems to be a common suspicion among the public at ~) 2. by and ~ [“in general”]

**Last** *v.* 1. (M) it came as something of a shock when Rudd did not last three years

**Law** *n.* 1 (G1) ~ against; on (there is no ~ against fishing; The 2003 ~ on child protection was enacted in response to our children’s susceptibility to many forms of violence) 2. (G3) a ~ that + clause (there is a ~ that all income must be reported) 3. (G4) according to the ~ 4. against; outside; within the ~ (it is against the ~ to smoke in an elevator) 5. by ~ [“jurisprudence”] [“lawyer’s profession”]

**Lead** *v.* 1. (D; tr.) [“to guide”] to ~ against (to ~ troops against the enemy) 2. (D; tr.) [“to guide”] to ~ by (to ~ by the hand) 3. (H) [“to induce”] I was led to believe that she accept our offer 4. (L;

intr., tr.) [“to go”] [“to guide”] the road ~s nowhere; she led them over the mountain across the boarder

**Learn** *v.* 1. (K) we have come to learn that these rarely change from one government to the next

**Least** *n.* 1. (G4) at; at the; at the very; in the; not in the ~ (Gayus testified at ~ twice in court that he received \$3 million in bribes from the coal producers to help them solve their tax problems)

**Leave** *v.* 1. (A) [“to bequeath”] he ~ his estate to her; or; he ~ her estate 2. (C) [“to entrust”] she ~ the report for me; or; she ~ me the report 3. (D; intr.) [“to depart”] to ~ for (they have ~ for London) 4. (D; tr.) [“to abandon”] to ~ for (she ~ her comfortable home for a rugged life in the desert) 5. (D; intr.) [“to depart”] ~ from (they ~ from the main station) 6. (D; intr.) [“to omit”] ~ out of (we have to ~ this paragraph out of the text)

7. (H) [“to take leave of”] we ~ them to muddle through on their own 8. (J) the Aceh tsunami killed 127,720 people and ~ 93,285 others missing 9. (N; used with an adjective, past participle, noun) [“to cause to be in a certain state or condition”] they ~ the fields fallow 10. (N; tr.) [“to forget”] China ~ its rivals far behind

**Let** *v.* 1. (I) let us extend a warm welcome to another Julia who is coming to town this week: Julia Gillard

**Likely** *adj.* 1. (G6) ~ to + inf. (all of whom are ~ to make headlines)

**Limited** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ in (~ in resources) 2. ~ to (its responsibility must not be ~ to punishing those)

**Line** *n.* 1. (G4) in ~ for (she is next in ~ for promotion) [“alignment”] 2. In ~; out of ~ (the wheels are out of ~) 3. In ~ with (Obama praised a progressive, modern and tolerant Indonesia, in ~



with the one of his boyhood)

**Look at** *v.* 1. (N) Look at how Gayus did not show any remorse on Monday when he admitted to bribing prison officials to take leave outside jail almost 70 times

## M

**Manage** *v.* 1. (E) Gayus managed to make full use of his financial resources to buy justice

**May** *v.* (F) Australia's first woman prime minister may not be well versed in foreign affairs

**Mention** *v.* 1. (B) she ~ the book to me 2. (D; tr.) to ~ as (she was ~ed as a possible candidate) 3. (K; to) they ~ed (to her) that they would bring a guest 4. (N; to) she forgot to ~ where we should meet

**Mind** *v.* 1. (G) the North leader will not mind sacrificing millions of his people just for his personal ambition

## N

**Name** *v.* 1. (L) nine police officers have been named suspects in connection with the case

**Need** *v.* 1. (E) they should feel comfortable enough discussing anything that needs to be discussed

## O

**Observe** *v.* 1. (K) we may be disappointed to observe that the structure, work attitudes and values of most civil servants seem to have remained largely unchanged

**Obvious** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ to (her disappointment was ~ to everyone) 2. (G7) ~ that + clause (It is ~ that we need a better system for distributing assistance, particularly if it involves large numbers of people)

**Offer** *I n.* 1. (G2) an ~ to + inf. (her ~ to help was accepted gratefully) 2. (G4) (BE) on ~ ["available"]

**Offer II** *v.* 1. (A) she ~ed the job to me; or; she ~ed me job 2. (D; refl., tr.) to ~ as (the money was ~ ed as an inducement) 3. (D; tr.) to ~ for (we ~ed them one hundred thousand dollar for the house) 4. (E) they ~ed to compromise

**Opportunity** *n.* 1. (G1) an ~ for 2. (G2) an ~ to + inf. (It also dissatisfied Bibit and Chandra because both will therefore lose their ~ to defend and prove themselves not guilty against Anggodo's accusation) 3. (G4) at the first ~

## P

**Patient** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ in; with

**Pay I** *n.* 1. (G1) ~ for (equal ~ for equal work) 2. (G4) in smb.'s ~ (he was in the ~ of the enemy)

**Pay II** *v.* 1. (D; intr.) to ~ by, in (to ~ by check; to ~ in chash) 2. (D; intr., tr.) to ~ into (we have been ~ing into pension fund;

her money was paid into her account) 3. (D; intr., tr.) to ~ out of (she paid out of her own pocket) 4. (E) it doesn't ~ to economize on essentials 5. (H) he ~d us to watch his house

**Perception** *n.* 1 (G3) the ~ that + clause (The conclusion of the KPK surveys, conducted from April to August, predictably are similar to the outcome of previous public ~ studied by international research and national agencies: That Indonesia's government bureaucracy — meaning its civil service system — is grossly inefficient and corrupt)

**Plan I** *n.* 1. (G1) a ~ for 2. (G2) a ~ to + inf. (The government dropped its ~ to sell 40 percent of state-owned Krakatau Steel)

**Plan II** *v.* 1. (D; intr.) to ~ for (to ~ for one's old age) 2. (D; intr.) to ~ on (to ~ on early retirement) 3. (E) we ~ to visit them soon 4. (N) they ~ned

very carefully how they would accomplish their mission

**Predict** *v.* 1. (K) Most polls predict that Democrats will lose control of the House of Representatives to Republicans

**Preparation** *n.* 1. (G4) in ~ for (we are resting in a ~ for the strenuous journey)

**Preparations** *n.* 1. (G1) ~ for (Again a lot of noise has been pounding the final preparations for the initial public offering (IPO) of 3.15 billion shares or 20 percent of Krakatau Steel beginning tomorrow)

**Promise I** *n.* 1. (G2) a ~ to + inf. (His ~ to change US's divisive politics never really took off although he gave his best shot with his healthcare reform bill) 2. (G3) a ~ that + clause (they kept their ~ that the dept would be repaired promptly) 3. (G1) ~ as (he showed ~ as a boxer)

4. (G4) of ~ (a young boxer of ~)

**Promise II** *v.* 1. (A) he ~d the book to me; or; he ~d me a book 2. (E) she ~d to return early 3. (H; often used in neg. construction) he ~d me never to show up late again 4. (K; may have an object) he ~d (me) that he would never show up late again

**Prompt** *v.* 1. (H) Beijing's success in hosting the Olympic Games two years ago prompted the organizers to present a watery-themed opening ceremony on the Pearl River showcasing the country's traditional culture

**Prove** *v.* 1. (L) However, Basrief Arief might just have the sudden impetus to prove everyone wrong

## R

**Ready I** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ for (~ for any emergency; we are ~ for you to start) 2. ~ with (she is always ~ with an answer) 3. (G6) ~

to + inf. (But if the war eventually erupts, they are also not ~ to receive a massive flow of refugees from North Korea)

**Ready II** *n.* 1. (G4) at the ~

**Ready III** *v.* 1. (D; refl., tr.) to ~ for (she ~ed herself for the confrontation) (H) we ~ed ourselves to face the music

**Reason** *n.* 1. (G1) a ~ against; behind; for (the real ~ behind his decision was never made public; to have ~ for not going) 2. (G2) a ~ to + inf. (there is no more ~ not to accelerate the appointment of the new KPK chairman) 3. (G3) ~ that + clause (the ~ that/why she did it is a mystery) 4. (G4) by ~ of 5. For a ~ (he quit for personal ~s) [“reasonable limits”] 5. Within ~ (I’ll do anything for you within ~)

**Recommendation** *n.* 1. (G1) a ~ for 2. A ~ to (her ~ to us was to postpone the trip) 3. (G2) a ~ to +

inf. (we ignored her ~ to postpone the trip) 4. (G3) a ~ that + clause; subj. (Controversy grew unexpectedly when President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, via his advisers, issued in November a ~ that the case against Bibit and Chandra be halted due to insufficient evidence) 5. (G4) at, on smb.’s ~ (we hired him on her ~)

**Regrettable** *adj.* 1. (G7) ~ that + clause (it is ~ that organizers have failed to create a better system in distributing assistance, even though this is an annual event)

**Relation** *n.* 1. (G1) ~ between 2. (G4) in ~ to

**Relations** *n.* 1. (G1) ~ among, between; with (Relations between Indonesia and Australia have grown to a point)

**Remain** *v.* 1. (O) Not to mention dozens of people whose whereabouts remain undetected due to limited equipment or skills

**Require** *v.* 1. (H) Could we expect the police to disclose the scandal in the first place had the photographs of Gayus watching a tennis tournament in Bali not appeared in the media?

**Responsible** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ for; to (politicians are ~ to the voters; those are ~ for facilitating Gayus)

**Risk I** *n.* 1. (G1) a ~ to (a ~ to safety) 2. (G2) a ~ to + inf. (it was a ~ to enter that area) 3. (G3) a ~ that + clause (there was a ~ that a fire might break out) 4. (G4) at ~ (their lives are at a greater ~ of danger)

**Risk II** *v.* 1. (G) she ~ed losing everything

**Rumor, Rumour** *n.* 1. (G1) a ~ about 2. (G3) a ~ that + clause (we heard ~ that she was back in town)

## S

**See** *v.* 1. (K) it is sad to see that optimism and hope that accompanied his election two years ago

as the first African-American president 2. (L) we will likely see an American leader freshly beaten by the results of today's midterm elections

**Seem** *v.* 1. (O) But the initial results at the three targeted government institutions seem fairly good

**Sell** *v.* 1. (A) The airline is preparing to ~ part of its stake to the public, making it a truly national flag carrier in every sense of the word 2. (D; intr., tr.) to ~ for (it sold for ten pounds; we sold the car to them for three thousand dollars) 3. (D; tr.) to ~ into (~ smb. into slavery)

**Send** *v.* 1. (A) we sent the manuscript to her; or; we sent her manuscript 2. (D; tr.) to ~ as (he was sent as our representative) 3. (D; tr.) to ~ by (to ~ a letter by airmail) 4. (H) we sent him to buy beer 5. (J) the explosion sent this flying

**Set** *v.* 1. (C) the capital market watchdog have ~ standard procedures and step-by-step processes for

an IPO 2. (D; tr.) [“to place”] to ~ against (to ~ a ladder against a wall) 3. (D; tr.) [“to pit”] to ~ against (to ~ a brother against a brother) 4. (D; tr.) [“to arrange”] to ~ for (to ~ the stage for smt.) 5. (D; tr.) [“to put”] to ~ on (to ~ a price on an article) 6. (J) [“to compel”] that ~ me thinking 7. (L; used with an adjective) he ~s me free 8. (M) [“to place”] she ~s the lamp on the table

**Shall** *v.* 1. (F) safety should be prioritized

**Share I** *n.* 1. (G1) a ~ in, of (to have a ~ in the profits)

**Share II** *v.* 1. (D; tr.) to ~ among (the thieves ~d the loot among themselves) 2. (D; intr.) to ~ in (to ~ in the profits) 3. (D; tr.) to ~ with (to ~ power with other political parties)

**Shell out** *v.* 1. (B) Portugal ~ed out a lofty interest rate to attract investors in a routine government bond auction 2. (D; intr., tr.) to ~ for

(to ~ed out a lot for a new car)

**Show** *v.* 1. (N) The explosion of the latest scandal once again shows how almost nothing has changed for the better in the nation’s prison institutions

**Similar** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ in (~in outlook) 2. ~ to (The conclusion of the KPK surveys, conducted from April to August, predictably are ~ to the outcome of previous public-perception studied by international research and national agencies)

**Special** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ about (there was smt. ~ about her) 2. ~ to

**Spell out** *v.* 1. (N) they rarely spell out what they want

**Spend** *v.* 1. (D; tr.) to ~ for, on (to ~ a lot of money for a new car; to ~ a lot on repairs) 2. (D; tr.) to ~ in (to ~ a great deal in studying) 3. (J) they spent the whole week

hiking through the mountains

**Stake** *n.* 1. (G4) at ~ (National pride will be at ~ only if we fail to repay the assistance)

**Start** *v.* 1. (G) investors have started selling Irish bonds

**Statement** *n.* 1. (G1) a ~ about (the government issued a ~ about the strike)(G3) a ~ that + clause (We are rather confused by Vice President Boediono's ~ on Wednesday that the government would soon set up three different working teams on the implementation of the bureaucratic reform in response to the findings of surveys by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) of public administration at the level of central government and regional administrations)

**Stay** *v.* 1. (O) the most effective way of encouraging foreign capital to stay much longer in Indonesia is by

encouraging foreign direct investment through a more conducive business climate

**Stop** *v.* 1. (G) Repeated abuse and harassment against Indonesian migrant workers have confirmed the need for Indonesia to stop sending unskilled labor abroad

**Struggle** *v.* 1. (E) Obama has been struggling to take the US economy out of the recession

**Surprise I** *n.* 1. (G1) ~ at (to express ~ at recent event) 2. ~ to (the results were complete ~ to everyone) 3. (G2) a ~ to + inf. (It comes as no ~ then that ordinary people, despite their outstanding altruism, are not likely to be added to the litany of national heroes and heroines here in the country) 4. (G3) a ~ that + clause (it was a ~ that he got here on time) 5. (G4) by ~ (our troops took the fortress by ~)

**Surprise II** *v.* 1. (J) I ~d him lurking in the undergrowth 2. (H) it ~d

me to see them drunk 3.  
(K) it ~d us that their  
party won the election

**Susceptibility** *n.* 1. (G1)  
~ to (~ to diseases)

**Susceptible** *adj.* 1. (G5)  
~ to (a huge amount of  
funds are ~ to corrupt  
practice)

**Suspicion** *n.* 1. (G3) a ~  
that + clause (The ~ that  
the green campaign is a  
subterfuge by the  
producers of vegetable oil  
such as soybean,  
sunflower, rapeseed and  
corn oil in rich countries  
in coping with the fierce  
competition from palm  
oil is misplaced) 2. (G4)  
above ~ [“not suspected”]  
3. On ~ of (arrested on ~  
of murder) 4. Under ~  
[“suspected”]

## T

**Take** *v.* 1. (A) [“to  
carry”] she ~ a cup of tea  
to him; or; she ~ him a  
cup of tea 2. (D; intr.) to  
~ after [“to resemble”]  
(he ~s after his father) 3.  
(D; tr.) [“to construe”] to  
~ as (we ~ her gesture as  
a sign of friendship) 4.

(G) [“to tolerate”] I just  
can’t ~ being ignored 5.  
(H) [“to interpret”] I took  
your silence to mean  
disapproval 6. (H) [“to  
require”] it took us two  
hours to do this job 7. (L)  
[“to require”] the job took  
us two hours 8. (L) [“to  
seize”] we took him  
prisoner 9. (M; tr.) her  
work often ~ her abroad  
10. (O) [“to become”] to  
~ sick

**Teach** *v.* 1. (A) she  
taught history to us; or;  
she taught us history 2.  
(D; tr.) to ~ about (to ~  
children about their  
heritage) 3. (H) she  
taught them to swim 4.  
(K; may have an object)  
he taught (us) that the  
best policy is to tell the  
truth 5. (N; must have an  
object) she taught me  
how to drive

**Threat** *n.* 1. (G1) a ~  
against, to (The ~s to  
children also take the  
shape of television  
broadcasts and electronic  
games that promote  
violence) 2. (G2) a ~ to +  
inf. (she carried out her ~  
to resign) 3. (G3) a ~ that



+ clause (she carried out her ~ that she would resign) 3. (G4) under ~ of (under ~ of reprisals)

**True** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ to (~ to one's principles) 2. (G7) ~ that + clause (It is ~ that this year's climate talks still have some sticking points that need to be resolved)

**Try** *v.* 1. (E) they tried to retrieve several kilos of meat distributed by the management of Istiqlal Mosque in Central Jakarta on Nov. 17

## U

**Unable** *adj.* 1. (G6) (can not stand alone) ~ to + inf. (Fears that the Irish government will be ~ to shoulder the mounting costs of rescuing its troubled banks have eroded market confidence in the country's financial viability over the past week)

**Unfortunate** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ for 2. ~ in 3. (G7) ~ that + clause (it's ~ that they can not attend)

**Urge** *v.* 1. (H) We urge the government and the House of Representatives to quickly decide the successor of Antasari

**Use I** *n.* 1. (G1) ~ for (do you have any ~ for the old paper?) 2. ~ in (is there any ~ in trying again?) 3. ~ of (what's the ~ of worrying?) 4. (G4) for ~ (for official ~ only) 5. In ~ (the copying machine is in ~)

**Use II** *v.* 1. (D; tr.) to ~ as (she ~ed the candlestick as a paperweight) 2. (D; tr.) to ~ for (let's ~ paper plates for the picnic) 3. (E, in positive sentences and negative sentences with never this verb is used only in the past tense to denote a former practice or state: in interrogative sentence this verb occurs with didn't, did not) she ~ed to work here

## V

**Vulnerable** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ to (Money invested in fixed assets, such as factories, is not as ~ to

the wild volatility of short-term funds)

## W

**Warn** *v.* 1. (D; intr., tr.) to ~ about, against, of (they ~ed me about his bad temper) 2. (H) they ~ed me to be careful 3. (K; may have an object) she ~ed (us) that the winter would be severe

**Welcome I** *adj.* 1. (G5) ~ to (you are ~ to my share; ~ to Indonesia!) 2. (G6) ~ to + inf. (you are ~ to borrow my car at any time)

**Welcome II** *n.* 1. (G1) a ~ from; to (we receive a warm ~ from the mayor; let us extend a warm ~ to another Julia who is

coming to town this week: Julia Gillard)

**Welcome III** *v.* 1. (D; tr.) to ~ from (they ~ inquiries from readers) 2. (D; tr.) to ~ to (we ~d them to our city)

**Will** *v.* 1. (F) it will send a strong message to the rest of the nation not to follow suit

**Wonder** *v.* 1. (N) the public is still wondering exactly why the nation had to sacrifice its top financial minister, Sri Mulyani Indrawati, who opted to run into the welcoming arms of the World Bank

The researcher wishes that this study gives more contribution to the writing course, especially at English Department in Tarbiyah Faculty IAIN Walisongo Semarang and additional knowledge and material of using English grammatical collocations.

## **B. Discussion**

In this study, the writer tries to describe and elaborates English grammatical collocation identified in *The Jakarta Post* issued on November 2010. The writer identified English grammatical collocation in *The Jakarta Post* and found out the purpose of using each English grammatical collocation.

After identifying the words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in *The Jakarta Post*, the writer found out that the use of English grammatical collocation has some purposes according to its usage and context (focusing on the message and information).

From the identification, the writer hopes it can be a reference both for teacher and students in teaching and learning writing, especially English language. In teaching writing we need much knowledge to give more understanding in getting a good writing. The students not only learn how to make good writing but also they add their knowledge in the way of getting communicative like in *The Jakarta Post* editorials' writing as model of advanced and communicative writing.

The study is dedicated to who interest in writing and to the writing course, especially at English Department in Tarbiyah Faculty IAIN Walisongo Semarang.