THE COLLOCATION ANALYSIS OF TWILIGHT NEW MOON NOVEL

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Abstract

Nowadays in globalization era, being able to communicate in a foreign language is of paramount importance due to its role in seeking for jobs and scholarships. Translation is one of the skills offered in English for Specific Purposes since it is a challenging and interesting skill to be mastered. Because translation is not an easy work, it needs serious attention and concentration. It can be said that the core of translation is a transfer of a message without any words missing especially the meaning. The translator shall then be careful in replacing the words from Source Language to the Target Language. In translation, some problems appear like the usage of collocation in the novel Twilight New Moon. The author mostly uses collocation in the novel. Meanwhile, the translator translates the novel not only using word by word method, but also modulation method and the context of sentence. The use of collocation in novel makes readers find it easy to understand its meaning and acquire its message.

Keywords: *Collocation, Translation, Novel*

INTRODUCTION.

English for specific purpose is one of the courses studied in English programs. It gives pleasure, comprehension, explanation from experience, and helps get message from other people and hospitality of society. English for specific purpose can be learnt from tourism and translation. Thus, English is inevitably used in any sector or lesson from wherever people are.

The author prefers translation term because it is a challenging and interesting job. That translation has become challenging means to find what the significant meaning of a text is after being translated, and obviously, inside translation there would be interesting ways to accomplish the translation itself. It can be

said that the core of translation is a transfer of message. The translator shall be careful in replacing the meaning from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL). The translator must also keep the excess and mission in the Source Language then transfer them to the target one.

Each translator is able to translate well semantically but their translation cannot move to the closest meaning, or the result of the translation is unsatisfied. The author is concerned with analyzing usage of collocation in translation because the author would like to understand more about its usage in novel.

Twilight New Moon is an interesting fictional story because in the real life there is no such life as in the story. The novel is about a vampire named Edward Cullen who lives in human world like a human and falls in love with Isabella Swan. They become a couple like normal human. But after several times Edward recognized that his relationship with Bella is not right, so he decides to break up with Bella. On the other hand, Bella feels so frustrated yet she is so lucky because she has a friend named Jacob Black. Jacob is Bella's best friend because he always helps Bella whenever she gets problem. Thus, Bella is confused with choosing who will be her partner. During the process of this study, the author comes across some problems to be analyzed; it is Collocation Analysis in *Twilight New Moon* Novel, how to use right collocation, kinds of collocation mostly used in the novel and some problems of how to translate collocations into Bahasa Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Hutchinson and Waters (1987) argued "an approach to language teaching in which all decisions as to content and method are based on the learner's reason for learning." English for Specific purposes should properly be seen not as any particular language product but as an approach to language teaching which is directed by specific and apparent reasons for learning. The author desires to discuss translation. A well-known objection to any attempt to define translation is that historically, translation has been different things in different times and places. That is, social norms have dictated that the label 'translation' be applied to one set of text at

one time or place, but a different set of text at another time or place.

According to Newmark (1988), "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text". It means that translation is the activity which is changing one language to another language, for example from English to Bahasa Indonesia. Common sense tells that this ought to be simple, as one ought to be able to say a language in another language. On the other hand, you may see as complicated, artificial, fraudulent) since by using another language you are pretending to be someone you are not. Hence in many types of text (legal, administrative, dialect, local, cultural) the temptation is to transfer as many SL (Source Language) words to the TL (Target Language) as possible.

While Cartford (1969) stated "Translation is replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". It means that translation is one material or language replaced into another language in textual way with the purpose of making reader or listener understand the meaning of what the translator says. Translation also makes people understand what the author or native speaker says with different language.

Nida (1969) stated that "Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". This means that translation is an activity of changing one language to another language, for example from English to Bahasa Indonesia. It makes people feel easier to understand language or culture from another country.

Larson (1977) wrote "Translation is the transfer of meaning in the source language text into the target text, this done by the replacing the form of the first language by the form of the second language". The meaning itself is maintained by the form and may be adjusted by transferring the meaning of SL text by the use of very natural forms in the TL. Nababan (1999) wrote "*Penerjemahan sebagai pemindahan suatu amanat dari bahasa sumber ke dalam bahasa sasaran dengan pertama-tama mengungkapkan maknanya dan kemudian gaya bahasanya*". It refers to translation as transferring a

message from Source Language to the Target Language by firstly expressing the meaning and then the style of language. The translator should also be careful to translate Source Language to the Target Language.

Classe (2000) says "The word 'translation' derives from latin term translatus (the past participle form of transferre; trans refers to 'across' and ferre means 'to bear' or 'to carry'), meaning 'the carrying of a meaning across (a border) from one language to another". It also indicates that translation is an activity in which the translator translates one language to another language and also makes the reader or listener feel easy to understand the meaning.

Generally, there are two types of translation; literal translation and non-literal translation. As defined by Carlita (2007) "A literal translation is the translation of literature such as novels, poems, plays and poems. She also complied another type of categorization in the translation industry, which can be included in non-literature translation". It complies almost all the specialized translation that probably exists in the translation industry. The categorized translation into a number of types translation is: commercial translation, the translation of commercial (business) texts; computer translation, a translation of computer programs and related documents (manual, help files, website).

A translator must have skill and ability to convey meaning to the readers. Translation is conveying the message from source language into target language. Consequently, the translator has to assess the quality and value of the writing in the source language text. The common distinction between literary and non-literary texts with the assumption that the importance of the first lies in its formal elements and of the second in its factual content, and therefore the first must be translated closely and the second freely is misleading. The basic distinction is not between literary and non-literary texts, but between good (or effective) and bad (or ineffective) writing. And the translator has to assist his or her reader; it is usually more important for the translator to make or indicate the sense of the passage than to funk the issue by rendering it 'correctly'.

2.2. Definition of collocation

McIntosh (2009) wrote that

"Collocation is the way words combine in a language to produce natural-sounding speech and writing. For example, in English you say *strong wind* but *heavy rain*. It would not be normal to say *heavy wind* or *strong rain*. And whilst all four of these words would be recognized by a learner at pre-intermediate or even elementary level, it takes the greater degree of competence with the language to combine them correctly in productive to use."

Collocation is the words usually appearing together, and they cannot be translated word by word; the words are translated together. For example, in Bahasa Indonesia we say *hujan lebat* or *hutan lebat* with the same word and also the same meaning. But in English the case is different; the same words cannot be used twice since they are translated *heavy rain* or *dense forest*. It is clear that in English, there are uses of different words for the same meaning.

McIntosh (2009) suggests that collocation has division in the subject there are collocation noun entries, collocation verb entries and collocation adjective entries.

2.2.1. Definition of Collocation Noun Entries

According to McIntosh (2009), Collocation noun entries is the words which were combined to explain noun." Collocation noun entries are divided into seven forms as follows:

Table 1. Form of Collocation Noun Entries

Form of Collocation Noun Entries	Example of Form of Collocation
Adjective + Noun	**Bright light, Harsh light, Strong Light**
Quantifier + Noun (…of)	
Verb + Noun	**A Beam of light, Ray of light**
Noun + Verb	**Cast light, Emit light, Give Light**
Noun + Noun	
Preposition + Noun	**Light Gleams, light Glows, light Shines**
Noun + Preposition	

A light Source
By the light of the Moon
The light from the window

Noun can be joined with verb, adjective, noun, and preposition. It also has the meaning not only for one word but also meaning of whole words. It is also makes reader or listener feel easy to understand the meaning of the sentence or text. More writer or native speaker uses collocation because it makes the reader or listener interested in reading or listening to news or books.

2.2.2. Definition of Collocation Verb Entries

According to McIntosh (2009) "Collocation verb entries is the words which were combined to explain verb." Collocation verb entries has three forms, they are:

Table 2. Form of Collocation Verbs Entries

Form of Collocation Verb Entries	Example of Collocation Verb Entries
Adverb + Verb	**Choose Carefully**
Verb + Verb	**Be Free to Choose**
Verb + Preposition	**Choose Between Two Things**

A verb can be joined with adverb, verb, and preposition. It cannot be translated word by word but it must be translated as whole part the words. In this example, *choose* can mean choosing very careful without thinking anymore, but it is *choose* with the meaning of thinking first and deciding carefully in the end.

2.2.3. Definition of Collocation Adjective Entries

McIntosh (2009) states that collocation adjective entries is the words which were combined to explain adjective." Collocation adjective entries have three forms:

Table 3. Form of Collocation Adjective Entries

Form of Collocation Adjective Entries	Example of Collocation Adjective Entries
Verb + Adjective	**Make Something Safe**
Adverb + Adjective	**Perfectly Safe**

Adjective + Preposition	**Safe from Attack**

An adjective can be partnered with verb, adverb, and preposition. In this example, *safe* can be a partner with other words but it cannot be translated as a single word. It must be translated as a whole. In addition, short phrases including the headword are included: *the speed of light*, *pick and choose, safe and sound.*

McIntosh (2009) mentioned that

'Most of the collocation in the dictionary can be called 'word collocation', that is, these are the precise words that combine with each other: *small fortune* cannot be changed to *little fortune,* even though *small* and *little* would seem to be synonymous. There is another area of collocation that might be called 'category collocation', where a word can be combined with any word from a readily definable set. '

This set may be quite large, but its members are predictable, because they are all words for nationalities, or measurements of time. For example, the entry of **walk,** which collocates with *three-minute, five minutes, etc.*; the '*etc.*' is to indicate that any number may be substituted for 'three' or 'five' in these expressions. For the entry of **passport**, the possible collocation is *Canadian, Mexico, Swiss, etc.*, indicating that any nationality may be used with passport.

According to McIntosh (2009) "Modifiers in collocation is mostly with adjectives, often a wide range of modifying adverbs can be used. To indicate that the adjectives can be used with a full range of modifiers, the adverb section gives *extremely, fairly, very, etc"*. The main modifiers which are used in this way are:

1. *fairly*
2. *rather*
3. *very*
4. *pretty*
5. *really*
6. *quite*
7. *somewhat*

In this example, the italic words are modifiers. *Extremely* has the meaning of very or really. *Fairly* has the meaning of more than average, but less than very, in literature it is used to emphasize

figurative expressions which describe what people or objects are doing. *Pretty* has the meaning of pleasant to look at, or (especially of girls or women or things connected with them), attractive or charming. *Quite,* in the other hand, has the predetermined meaning like, a little or a lot but not completely. However, it can have the meaning of completely for some condition.

Quite is also used especially in British English, but is also used in American English, in which the meaning is similar to 'very'. *Somewha*t is used especially in American English. *Rather* is used in British English more than in American English. *Pretty* is mainly used informally in both British and American English.

*Rathe*r has the meaning of very, more exactly, preference, and certainly. *Really* means in fact, very or very much, exclamation used to express interest surprise or annoyance. *Somewhat* has the meaning of slightly formal, and *very* means extremely, exact, used to add emphasize to a noun. Another group of modifiers is indicated by *a little, slightly, etc*. *A bit* is often in formal and is used especially in British English.

Here are some examples of collocation mostly used in either American English or British English. Driving license is used only in British English. This collocation is more common in British English than in American English. **Driver's license** is the equivalent expression in American English. This collocation is used only in American English. Another collocation only used is **truant**, and it is a common collocation in British English.

Based on McCarthy and O'Dell (2005) "A collocation is a pair of words that are often used together. These combinations sound natural to native speakers, but students of English have to make a special effort to learn them because they are often difficult to guess". This means that collocation is pair of words which have meaning if the words are combined, but it does not form meaning by itself. Some combinations just sound 'wrong' to native speakers of English. For example, the adjective **Fas**t collocates with **cars**, but not with **a glance.**

Learning collocation is an important part of learning the vocabulary of language. Some collocations are fixed, or very strong, for example **take a photo**, where no word other than *take*

collocates with *photo* to give the same meaning. Some collocations are more open, where several different words may be used to give a similar meaning, for example **keep to** or **stick to the rules**.

Sometimes, a pair of words may not be absolutely wrong, and people will understand what is meant, but may not be the natural, normal collocation. If someone says **I did a few mistakes** they will understand, but a fluent speaker of English would probably say **I made a few mistakes.**

RESEARCH METHOD

This analysis uses descriptive qualitative method. According to Ragin in Paul ten Have (2004) "offers complex descriptions and tries to explicate webs of meaning." This method is going to collect the data especially the collocation data through the novel. Then continue to collect the necessary data ground theory are through library research. The qualitative method typically requires the long-term immersion of skilled researchers in the field who engages in a reflexive process of data collection and analysis. The author takes all information from the library and also other media that could give some information such as internet. The start from reading the novel, summarize and analyze.

The author is not only reading novel but also searching for books which have correlation with this paper to support and give discussion specifically. After reading the novel repeatedly, the author could get important points in the novel and sum up those points.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
Collocation Noun Entries
3.1.1 Form of Collocation Adjective + noun
Table 5. Example of Sentences Collocation Adjective + Noun

Example of Sentences of English Novel Version	Example of Sentences of Indonesian Novel Version	The Analysis of Collocation Adjective + Noun
The reason I was so	*Alasan mengapa aku*	The bold words are

certain were that, first, I was standing in a **bright shaft of sunlight**- the kind of blinding clear that never shone on my drizzly new hometown in forks, Washington- and second, I was looking at my Granma Marrie. (p.3)

begitu yakin sedang bermimpi adalah, pertama, aku sedang berdiri di bawah cahaya matahari yang terang benderang-sorot matahari yang menyilaukan, sesuatu yang tak pernah terjadi di Forks, kampong halamanku yang selalu berhujan-dan yang kedua, aku sedang menatap nenekku, Granma Marrie. (p.15)

collocation. The word (bright) is adjective to explain noun (sunlight).

Dull **grey light**, the familiar light an overcast morning, took the place of blinding sun in My dream. (p.6)

Cahaya kelabu muram, cahaya mahari seperti biasa tersaput mendung, menggantikan cahaya matahari yang terang benderang dalam mimpiku. (p.18)

The bold words are collocation. The (grey) is adjective to describe noun (light).

Mike had changed over the summer-and his face had a loss of roundness, making his cheek bones more prominent, and he was wearing his **pale bond hair** a new way; instead of bristly, it was longer gelled into a carefully. (p.12)

Mike banyak berubah selama musim panas kemarin-wajahnya kini tidak lagi bulat tembem, membuat tulang pipinya menonjol, dan rambut pirangnya yang pucat pun dipotong model baru; kini rambutnya tidak jabrik lagi, melainkan sedikit

In the sentence, the bold words are collocation. The word (pale bond) is adjective that is describing noun (hair), about condition of hair. In English, hair is not always related with color, but it is common to tell color of hair with blonde-

	lebih panjang, dan di gel hati-hati untuk menimbulkan kesan agak berantakan. (p.25)	haired person.
"**Getting older**," I answer anyway, and my voice was not steady, as I wanted to be. (p.10)	"*Bertambah tua,*" *aku tetap menjawab, dan suaraku kedengarannya tidak semantap yang kuinginkan.* (p.22)	The bold words are collocation. The words (getting older) is meant to describe noun (I)

It is clear that the bold words are collocations between adjective and noun. The translator translates the words by combining two words, not word by word. It puts the translator at ease to transfer the meaning of the sentence. Moreover, the readers find it easy to understand the meaning of the sentence. If the translator translates word by word, it will be different from the target language, so it might makes the readers confused about the meaning of the sentence. In addition, collocation is common in English because it has many ranges of vocabulary. Furthermore, in *Bahasa Indonesia* there is no difference about using word to collocate with sun. However, English has difference about which word to collocate with. From the example above, we can figure out that collocation in English makes the readers understand the sentences.

3.1.2. Form of Collocation Verb + Noun

Table 6. Example of Sentences Collocation Verb + Noun

Example of Sentences English Novel Version	Example of Sentences Indonesian Novel Version	The Analysis of Collocation Verb + Noun
I drove quickly and purposefully now, in	*Sekarang aku ngebut dan memiliki tujuan,*	In the sentence, the bold words are

a hurry to **get home** before there was the slightest chance of Charlie appearing, even in the highly unlikely event that he might knock off early. (p.1290	*ingin cepat-cepat sampai ke rumah sebelum Charlie pulang, siapa tahu ia pulang lebih cepat, walaupun kecil sekali kemungkinan itu bakal terjadi.* (p.144)	collocation. The word (get) is verb, describing the subject which is (Bella) as noun.
Now that I was **paying attention**, it was clear that no one was watching here. (p.152)	*Sekarang setelah aku memperhatikan, jelas sekali tak ada satu orang pun yang sedang memperhatikan.* (p.168)	The bold words are collocation. Paying attention is collocation that describes what the subject is doing.
"I get obsessive when I **have a project**." He shrugged. (p.163)	*"Aku jadi obesesif bila sedang mengerjakan proyek." Ia mengangkat bahu.* (p.178)	In the sentence, the bold words are collocation. The word (have) is verb that describes noun Subject)
"I would say… that's too bad, but I'll be <u>bet</u> we could figure out something else to do. If we got really desperate, we could even **do homework**." (p.163)	*"Aku akan berkata … sayang sekali, tapi <u>berani taruhan</u>, kita pasti bisa mencari kegiatan lain untuk dilakukan,. Kalau kepepet sih, kita bahkan bisa mengerjakan PR bersama.* (p.179)	The bold words are collocation of verb + noun. (Do) as a verb describes what pronoun (I) does as subject. In addition, it is not suitable to translate the underline word with <u>*berani taruhan*</u>, it can be better translated with <u>*aku berani bertaruh*</u>, and it sounds natural.

I decided to **take a shower** because I was cold, but the hot water did not seem to affect the temperature of my skin. (p.274)	*Aku memutuskan untuk mandi karena merasa sangat kedinginan, tapi air panas ternyata tidak bisa mempengaruhi suhu kulitku. (p.293)*	The bold words are collocation verb + noun. The word (take) is verb which describes the pronoun (I) as a subject, and to tell about what happened with the subject. In addition, it is not suitable to translate the underline word with *suhu kulitku*, it is supposed to be *suhu tubuhku*. It makes the readers find it easier to understand the meaning of sentence.

The words with bold are collocation between verb and noun. The author uses verb get to collocate with home because it is clearly easy to readers get the point about the meaning. The translator is at ease to translate the word because it has common use in English.

It is clear that word with bold is collocation. It is usually written in novel because it makes the meaning understandable. If the translator translates it word by word, it will be **pay** as giving money to somebody for goods, and **attention** as a careful thought. It is absolute wrong when the translator uses word by word translation. So **paying attention** has the meaning of giving careful thought.

The words printed in bold are collocation between verb and noun, because it cannot be translated word by word. In this

sentence the translator uses literal translation method, since she translates it according to the literal meaning. In this sentence, the translator translates **homework** as student assignment not as common daily activity **homework** like sweeping, washing and the like. But the translator translated by examining the aspect of the characters in the novel.

3.1.3. Form of Collocation Noun + Noun

Table 7. Example of Sentences Collocation Noun + Noun

Example of sentences of English Novel Version	Example of Sentences of Indonesian Novel Version	The Analysis of Collocation Noun + Noun
I rolled my eyes, **taking another step away.** (p. 179)	*Aku memutar bola mataku, mundur lagu selangkah.* (p.195)	The bold words are collocation, (taking) as a noun to describe the subject
He sighed. "If I tell you, will you finally believe that you're not **having a nightmare**?" (p.505)	*Edward menghela nafas, "Kalau aku menceritakaknnya padamu, apakah akhirnya kau akan percaya bahwa kamu tidak sedang ber mimpi buruk?"* (p535)	The bold words are collocation, the word (having a nightmare) is noun that is describing the noun/object in this sentence (you).
I saw a chance and took it without **taking time** to think it through. (p.203)	*Aku melihat kesempatan dan langsung menyambarnya tanpa meluangkan waktu untuk memikirkannya msasak-masak lebih dulu.* (p.220)	The bold words are collocation, (taking time) is noun to describe noun or subject (I). The translator is not supposed to translate saw with *melihat* but it is supposed to be *mendapat* and took with *menyambarnya,*

		but it sounds more natural with *mengambilnya*

From the sentences above, the word having a nightmare is a collocation. It exactly makes the readers confused about the meaning; the result will be different in the target language. Therefore, the readers find it easy to understand about the meaning of the sentence if the translator transfers message to target language with suitable words or sentence.

3.2. Collocation Verb Entries

3.2.1. Form of Collocation Adverb + Verb

Table 8. Example of Sentences Collocation Adverb + Verb

Example of Sentences of English Novel Version	Example of Sentences of Indonesian Novel Version	The Analysis of Collocation Adverb + Verb
I sighed. This would be more of the same from the theater. "**Go ahead**." (p.219)	*Aku menghela nafas. Ini pasti kelanjutan pembicaraan di teater tadi. "Silakan."* (p.235)	The bold word is collocation, the word (go) is a verb, but it cannot be translated word-by-word, it is translated as a group of words.
"Sure, sure," I said quickly. He didn't look **completely appeased**. (p.194)	*"Tentu, tentu," aku buru-buru menyahut. Kelihatannya Charlie tidak begitu puas.* (p.211)	The bold words are collocation, (completely) is an adverb to describe the verb.
"What's the story?" I asked, genuinely curious, but also trying **desperately to keep the**	*"Ceritanya bagaimana?" tanyaku, benar-benar ingin tahu, sekaligus menjaga agar obrolan terus berlangsung, juga*	The bold words are collocation, the word (desperately) is an adverb to describe the verb

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conversation casual, keep grip on myself, so I wouldn't scare him away with the frantic, gnawing craving that was ranging inside me. (p.504)	*untuk menenangkan diriku sendiri, supaya aku tidak membuat Edward kabur ketakutan oleh kerinduan menggebu-gebu yang bergejolak dalam diriku.* (534)	(keep) what the subject is doing
You saw this morning how easily things can get dangerous here, how **quickly they get out of hand.** (p.337)	*Kau lihat sendiri tadi pagi betapa mudahnya keadaan berubah menjadi berbahaya disini, betapa cepatnya situasi menjadi tak terkendali.* (p.358)	The bold words are collocation, the word (quickly) is an adverb that is describing the verb (get), and tell what the condition is.
I could see that I was doing to you**-keeping you constantly on the edge of danger**, taking you away from the world you belonged, risking your life every moment I was with you. (p.513)	*Aku bisa melihat akibatnya bila ka uterus bersama ku- membuat terus-menerus berada dalam bahaya, merenggutmu dari duniamu, mempartaruhkan nyawa setiap kali aku bersamamu.* (p.544)	The bold words are collocation, the word (constantly) is an adverb that is describing the verb (keeping).
"I'll **take tomorrow morning off.** The others can run without me. We'll do something fun." (p.351)	*"Besok pagi aku libur. Yang lain bisa berpatroli tanpa aku. Kita akan melakukan sesuatu yang menyenangkan."* (p.373)	The bold words are collocation, the phrase (tomorrow morning off) is an adverb to tell when the duty is off.

Based on the examples above, the words with bold were called collocation. The translator has been right to translate them into right sentences in Bahasa Indonesia. She not only translates word

by word, but in some cases, she also translated whole aspect of sentence. In the words above, the type of collocation is intensifying adverbs. It describes that the words have stronger meaning than another. It is proved by adverbs as intensifier markers.

Furthermore, the translator uses right sentences to describe meaning of message. Therefore, it makes the reader find it easy to verdict about meaning. The translator also must have good sense to interpret the message. If the author uses collocation in writing her novel, it makes the sentence in novel looks natural to the readers.

3.2.2. Form of Collocation Verb + Verb

Table 9. Example of Sentences Collocation Verb + Verb

Example of Sentences of English Novel Version	Example of Sentences of Indonesian Novel Version	The Analysis of Collocation Verb + Verb
"Let's **get to work**," Jacob said in a low but eager voice. (p.162)	*"Ayo kita bekerja,"* kata Jacob dengan suara pelan namun bersemangat. (p.178)	The bold words are collocation, the word (get) is a verb to describe another verb (work), what the subject does.
Charlie's not **going to catch** you. (p.289)	*Charlie tidak akan memergokimu.* (p.309)	The bold words are collocation, going to catch is a verb to describe another verb.
"Run, Bella, you **have to run**!" he whispered, terrified. (p.291)	*"lari, Bella, kau harus lari!"* bisiknya ketakutan. (p.311)	The bold words are collocation, the verb phrase (have to run) describes a verb, what subject does.
"They're not **going to catch** anything.**" (p.305)**	*"Mereka takkan bisa menangkap apa-apa."* (p.325)	The bold words are collocation, the word (going) is a verb to describe

another verb

From the sentences above, the words that always appear together and have relation in meaning are called collocation. The words printed in bold have meanings if translated together and the result will be understandable to the reader. On the other hand, they cannot be translated word by word because the result will be opposite with the target language. It will make the readers confused about the meaning of the sentences.

It is clear that a collocation cannot be translated word-by-word, but it must be translated as a group of words. Consequently, the readers find it easier to understand the meaning of the sentences or the novel or the book.

3.3. Collocation Adjective Entries
3.3.1. Form of Collocation Verb + Adjective
Table 10. Example of Sentences Collocation Verb + Adjective

Example of Sentences of English Novel Version	Example of Sentences of Indonesian Novel Version	The Analysis of Collocation verb + Adjective
"That's fine." I **got a weak** stomach. I do not want to be there when she blows. (p.329)	*"Tidak apa-apa." Soalnya aku gampang jijik. Aku tidak mau berada didalam sana kalau dia muntah nanti.* (p.349)	The bold words are called collocation, (got) is verb that is describing what the condition of the subject is using (weak) as an adjective
If I **get too mad** ... too upset ... you might be get hurt. (p.311)	*Kalau aku sangat marah ... dan emosiku tersulut ... bisa-bisa kau terluka.* (p.331)	The bold words are collocation, the word (get) is a verb that is describing what the subject is doing by using an adjective (mad)
"When people **got**	"Kalau orang-orang	The bold words are

too excited, accidents happen… .” (p.296)	terlalu bersemngat, bisa terjadi banyak kecelakaan… .” (p.316)	called collocation, the word (got) is a verb which describes the subject using adjective (excited)
I shouldn't let myself **get so thirsty**. (p.383)	*Seharusnya aku tidak membiarkan diriku sehaus itu.* (p.406)	The bold words are collocation, the word (get) is a verb that is describing the subject using an adjective (thirsty)
A thousand sharp, icy beads were striking my face and arms, **making the cold worse**. (p.365)	*Ribuan butiran tajajm, sedingin es menghujam wajah dan lenganku, membuat perasaan kedinginan itu semakin menjadi-jadi.* (387)	The bold words are called collocation, the word (making) is a verb that is describing about condition of the subject by using adjective (cold)
I'll **get you some dry** clothes. (p.368)	*Akan kuambilkan pakaian kering.* (p.390)	The bold words are collocation, the word (get) is a verb that is describing what the subject is doing and what kind of object it has. It describes with an adjective (dry).

In the sentences above, the words or phrases in bold are collocations. There is a connection between the word and other words. The author writes the novel using collocation. It also more like to engage the reader with its better style and give more explanation about the meaning of sentences. In Bahasa Indonesia, there is no use of collocation in the rules of writing or speaking

since all of words for any kind of context and situation of sentence no matter noun, verb, adverb and adjective can be used.

In addition, it is clear how to use the right collocation in writing and kind of collocation to use in writing sentence. For example, a sentence, which describes what happens to the subject or the object. Therefore, it makes the sentence or what the native speaker says more understandable.

3.3.2. Form of collocation Adverb + Adjective

Table 11. Example of Sentences Collocation Adverb + Adjective

Example Of Sentences of English Novel Version	Example of Sentences Of Indonesian Novel Version	The Analysis of Collocation Adverb + Adjective
"I'm fine." My voice was **reasonably steady**, which pleased me. (p.32)	*"Aku tidak apa-apa." Suaraku terdengar mantap, hiburku.* (p.46)	The bold words are collocation, the word (reasonably) is an adverb and (steady) is an adjective that are describing about condition of the subject.
Charlie's **black bag was already** on the table, a small but brilliant desk light plugged into wall. (p.32)	*Tas Charlie yang berwarna hitam ada diatas meja, sebuah meja kecil yang dipasang pada dinding.* (p.46)	The bold words are collocation; the word (black) is an adjective and (already) is an adverb. They combine to describe what the object is.
His face **suddenly serious** again, and I wondered if his thought had gone to the same place that mine. (p.35)	*Wajah Charlie mandadak berubah serius lagi, dan aku bertanya-tanya dalam hati apakah ia juga memikirkan hal yang*	The bold words are collocation, the word (suddenly) is an adverb and (serious) is an adjective that

sama. (p.49)	describe the condition of the subject.

When translator interprets meaning of a text or a sentence to the target language according to the meaning of each word, it may make the reader struggle to verdict the meaning. In this novel, the author mostly uses collocation between adverb and adjective, for it makes the translator easily translate them into the target language. Collocation used for communicating is combined words for giving the meaning of communication. In addition, collocation is commonly used in English language. Therefore, it makes the reader get the point of sentence or text meaning.

From the sentences above, translator translates words in bold according to the context of the sentence. The author uses collocation in her novel, because it makes the reader easily understand the meaning of contents of novel. In addition, it can help the reader to faster read the novel and not waste time. If the translator translates using word by word translation method, it will make the target text of translation different from the source text and sound unnatural.

Furthermore, English usually uses collocation in the language because English has numerous ranges of vocabulary, and in English it is not suitable to use the same word to describe the meaning. However, in Bahasa Indonesia there is no difference whether to use any word to combine that has the same meaning.

IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUSION

After summarizing and reading repeatedly the novel, the author concludes about usage of collocation in novel *Twilight New Moon* that is common and appears almost in every page of the novel. However, the author finds out that the translator usually translates the collocation into Bahasa Indonesia using modulation method which is related to content of sentence or the text because

English has many rules to learn, for example, idiom, and collocation. In this assignment, the author concludes that collocation runs through the whole of the English Language. Both writing and speaking use collocation. If the author or native speakers choose the right collocation, it will make the book or the speech sound natural.

In the novel *Twilight New Moon*, the author uses the collocation in her novel because, it is understandable for the readers about the meaning of the contents of the novel. It can help the readers to read faster. The collocation also makes the novel more fascinating than another novel. Besides, the story of the novel is unique because the novel tells about the vampire who was falling in love with human and lived like human.

The author always uses common collocation in English to point out contents of the novel. On the other hand, the translator cannot translate the collocation word-by-word. It makes the result of translation be deviant to the purpose of transferring the message to the reader.

The author gives suggestion to another author who is willing to write the book or novel to use collocation and it will make the book or novel more interesting for reader to read. Collocation is usually used in English language, especially in writing novel. The author uses collocation in her novel as a way to convey message in her novel.

Some information on how to translate collocations into Bahasa Indonesia can therefore be drawn. The readers will understand the meaning of novel if they come across collocation in novel or newspaper, and other media. The readers can also learn about collocation while they read the novel. After reading this paper, the readers learn how to use collocation in writing or speaking. The author also gives the readers the way to translate collocation into Bahasa Indonesia. When someone uses collocation in writing novel and speaking (speech), it will make the sentence sound natural and fascinating to read or hear.

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