

**WORD CLUSTERING: COLLOCATION METHOD IN VOCABULARY  
SELECTION FOR EFL LEARNER**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
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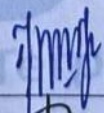
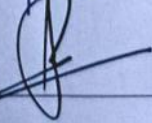
  
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## ABSTRACT

**Muhammad Syafii. 1802050078. *Word Clustering Collocation Method in Vocabulary Selection for EFL Learner*. Skripsi. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2022**

The research deals with word clustering collocation method in vocabulary selection for EFL learner, which is mainly aimed to identify problem of EFL learner had not been formally introduced to one particular technique and less variety to learn vocabulary. This research applied qualitative research design in which the data was interview with EFL learners, English major at Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Data analysis technique was conducted by Sugiyono (2016), namely data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions. The finding from the data analysis contribute to word clustering in general and especially like concern on semantic variation and grammatic variation. EFL learner offers an alternative to learn collocation method in learning vocabulary because in vocabulary, EFL learners must consider the rules, with collocation EFL learner will be more natural and more easily to clustering English vocabulary and also have alternative and richer ways of expressing vocabulary.

Keywords: *word clustering, vocabulary, collocation, EFL learners*

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Medan, September 2022

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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Background of the Study**

Across the period of preschool through high school, in which children increase speaking, reading and writing abilities, vocabulary performs a significant position in literacy development (Vadasy and Nelson, 2012). In early youth and preschool, kids rapidly increase their spoken vocabulary through interactions with parents, circle of relatives, and different adults. According to Vadasy and Nelson (2012), to this early language experience play a main role in literacy development, with early spoken language abilities, inclusive of vocabulary development.

Vocabulary is the main order in learning English, because vocabulary can be a substantial challenge, and success thanks to concerted efforts from students, teachers, researchers, and materials writers (Schmitt, 2008). Despite the fact that current EFL learner has explored a new vocabulary method to word cluster concerning student selected substances (Barker, 2007), deciding on words for gaining knowledge of remains a primary difficulty for teachers, researchers, and material writers, they tend to look for vocabulary and then look for meaning and parts of speech.

Parts of speech is a time period utilized in conventional grammar for one of the most important categories into which words are categorized in keeping with their capabilities in sentences (Richard, 2020). In this study verb, adjective, and noun are usually divided into open instructions and closed lessons for EFL learner,



normally been discarded in desire of the time period word class or word clustering. These terms make words simpler to qualify objectively based totally on word production in place of context.

The awareness to cluster words in flip is a precondition for modern talents, which play an essential position in vocabulary mastery. Vocabulary, which helps the development of this skill is a strong predictor of institution expertise at later degrees of vocabulary development.

The EFL learner generally using memorization techniques, bilingual vocabulary lists or different conventional vocabulary getting to know strategies (Chandra, 2018). In addition, instructors and students need to use the present day vocabulary coaching strategies like collocational method, that is a form of broadly usual cutting edge technique. McCarten (2007) validates this idea about vocabulary guidance by collocation

Collocation is a method created to present vocabulary in a group and interrelated manner, meaning to categorize new words systematically in meaningful sets. Collocation method is introduced in the EFL learner classroom, where they study how to collocation word, recognize the collocation method. At the end of the course, the EFL learner got a slight increase in their score. This research brings several benefits not only to EFL learner but also to teacher. The EFL learner realized the importance of collocation in learning vocabulary especially in speaking, reading and writing lesson. Collocation also important to carry out effective verbal communication. Considering that a high correlation was found between vocabulary and language proficiency measures, such as speaking, reading,

and writing (Schmitt, 2010), teaching vocabulary in the early stages of learning can be valuable for students. As their vocabulary size increases, they may be able to produce more advanced languages.

According to Siwi Karmadi (2018) One of the problems of concern in teaching vocabulary to EFL learner is how to present it effectively. Many learners learn English with textbooks at language class. As a result, their mastery of the language can be greatly influenced by their textbooks and teachers' teaching methods. For this reason, there has been many studies have investigated the effectiveness of vocabulary presentation. Addressing this controversial issue, the main focus of this study is whether grouping and presenting new English words in a series of related collocation methods effective for EFL learners whose English proficiency is mostly low.

Vocabulary groupings are that related words should not be taught at the same time due to disturbing effects. Given this controversy, the matter is still worth it further investigation, especially through more authentic classroom-based research studies.

### **B. Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background above, various problems arise :

1. EFL learners are less variation for learning vocabulary.
2. EFL ability are low to present vocabulary effectively.
3. EFL learners do not formally introduce to a particular strategy for learning English vocabulary general and collocation on.

### **C. Scope and Limitation of Study**

The scope of this research was about word clustering as one of the ways to mastering vocabulary for students in vocabulary class as EFL learners. The limitation of this research was to develop EFL learners vocabulary with collocation method.

### **D. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the background of the study, the problems as the following :

1. How are the variation of word clustering in learning vocabulary ?
2. How EFL learner method in learning vocabulary with collocation ?

### **E. The Objectives of the Study**

In relation to the problems of the study, the objectives of the study as the following:

1. To describe the variation of word clustering in learning vocabulary.
2. To explain EFL learner's method in learning vocabulary with collocation

### **F. The Significance of the Study**

1. For EFL learners

As extra information in studying collocation, specifically in vocabulary for EFL learner data and new method for them to did the identical method, however with unique points of view.

## 2. For Teachers

This research could be used by the teacher in teaching English to teach student about types of word clustering word. To assist them got method to teaching vocabulary.

## 3. For Other Readers or Researchers

The researcher expect that can offer facts to readers around studying collocation. Similarly, the researchers also hoped that reader could apprehend what's clustering word in vocabulary.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter was the basic concepts as a theoretical framework for research. One particular technique, namely collocation method, where EFL learners can group vocabulary based on related words, or those that are still related to the given word. The main focus in this case is the level of broad thinking and word grouping learning.

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

In this chapter researcher provide a brief explanation of what vocabulary is, followed by word clustering in vocabulary learning and its complexity. researcher discuss in detail about the collocation method, why is that important in learning vocabulary, why it is important for students who want to master their vocabulary, and how they are grouping words.

#### **1. Vocabulary**

Vocabulary or information of the meanings of words, is possibly the maximum apparent language ability that affects studying improvement (Patricia and Nelson, 2012). This is quite clear if you try to recognize a sentence in that you do not know the meaning of most of the words possibly a page from a complicate physics textual content. Vocabulary expertise plays an crucial position in studying, starting inside the early grades while it influences the development of word analyzing competencies (Jean & Geva, 2009).



Vocabulary is an important and integral part of language learning without vocabulary, nothing to convey. As Wilkins (1974) in Lewis (2001) "Without grammar there is not much to say; no vocabulary nothing to say." For example, If someone does not know the vocabulary the English word he wants to speak.

According to Nation (2001:24), there are two kinds of vocabulary. They are perceptive and productive vocabulary. Receptive vocabulary refers to the words that native speakers and foreign learners recognize and understand but hardly ever use. It is used passively in either listening or reading. Productive vocabulary is utilized actively either in speaking or writing. Listening vocabulary is generally larger than speaking vocabulary while reading vocabulary is relatively larger than writing vocabulary. Therefore it can be concluded that vocabulary can be presented in four units. They are listening vocabulary, reading vocabulary, speaking vocabulary, and writing vocabulary. Reading vocabulary consists of the word found by people when they are reading. While listening vocabulary is the words that people hear and understand when they are talking to others or listening to radio and television. Speaking vocabulary includes the words people used in their daily life and conversation. The last is writing vocabulary that consists of the word people use in writing essays, reports, letter.

Vocabulary is the body of words that make up a language, and the importance of vocabulary in reading comprehension cannot be overstated. Without a good working knowledge of words and their meanings, both written and verbal communication will be poorly understood. Vocabulary means a large collection of items. He adds that learning vocabulary is important because it enriches someone's

knowledge of words. This implies that. The success of the learner in learning a language depends on not only the size of vocabulary but also vocabulary building. Vocabulary is central to the learning of a foreign language at primary level, building vocabulary means both understanding the meanings of words and learning to decode those words.

In addition, EFL learners generally consider lexical errors as fatal errors compared to other types of errors (Gass, 2008) in Politzer (1978). In learning vocabulary, we often encounter EFL learners who memorize a long list of words to be written include in the questions to test the vocabulary level. Memorize words without deep understanding and comprehensive knowledge is likely to fade. Teachers and researchers (McCarthy, 1997; Nation, 1990; O'Keefe, 2007) have work hard to formulate and define vocabulary learning, and to discover effective way to learn vocabulary and apply it.

A core component of language proficiency is vocabulary and provides much of the basis for how well EFL learners listen, speak, read and write. The objective of mastering vocabulary is producing the students who have good language proficiency. Productive vocabulary is understand and can be pronounced by the learners and productive vocabulary also can be regarded as a process of active word because EFL learners can generate words to express their thinking and feeling which understand by others, because most English learners have to deal with vocabulary to make the learners understand what other want to express. Most of word meaning and then later increasing guidance to educate in more than one meanings (Coxhead, 2006). So a few dictionaries are greater beneficial than others

in learning word meanings, and also there are some names used to call the method of organizing vocabulary which include word cluster. The method with 3 specific part of speech to collocate the word namely verb, adjective and noun.

With this in mind, word clustering with the collocation method can be practiced on students in a larger context and in a lot of time, namely the main motivation behind this research and in a lot of time, namely the main motivation behind this research.

In general, EFL learners can use dictionary, because it is an important independent learning tool. There are numerous kinds of dictionaries, including dictionaries of word phrase as well the more familiar dictionaries of word meaning. There are also many differences among dictionaries of phrase meaning that lead them to greater or less beneficial for EFL learners.

Additionally they range in whether or not or how well they describe phrase capabilities like pronunciation, grammar, phrase origins, phrase phrases, and derivatives. Dictionaries fluctuate in their conventions; for example, some listing more than one meanings for a phrase in chronological order, whilst others listing the most cutting-edge sizable use first. An vital consideration for young customers is how nicely the dictionary illustrates utilization and whether or not the emphasis is on accurate versus commonplace and big utilization.

Providing EFL learners with a functionally beneficial dictionary is extremely vital one which (especially important to decrease-skilled and language-minority students) has clear and properly.

With this in mind, word clustering with the collocation method can be practiced on students and very essential for EFL learners in a larger context and in a lot of time, namely the main motivation behind this research.

## **2. Word Clustering**

The key question in teaching vocabulary is what goal words to choose for learning (Nation, 2016) in (Read, 2004). Selection criteria for vocabulary into frequency, usability, and learning ability. The principle of benefit in teaching vocabulary states that learners should get the best results for their learning efforts, and words with high frequencies are more likely to give better returns (Laufer, 2014; Nation, 2011, 2013b; Nation & Webb, 2011).

A word's form consists of the phonological and orthographic functions that have an effect on its pronunciation and spelling. EFL learners analyze the phonological identification of a phrase while they are able to map the person phonemes onto the letters to correctly pronounce the phrase. EFL learners have understanding of the phrase's orthographic identity after they recognize how the phrase is spelled and may understand it by its spelling sample. And despite the fact that instructors frequently do not supply plenty notion to pronunciation and spelling after they plan vocabulary preparation, cautious interest to each of these phrase functions deepens the student's knowledge in phrases of vocabulary mastering. EFL learners' multiple exposures to phrase spellings increase their knowledge of the written word shape, supporting them do not forget new vocabulary pronunciations and definitions (Rosenthal & Ehri, 2008, 2011). EFL learners want rules for developing and spelling every word shape, for its pronunciation, and of direction

for its particular meaning (e.g., as with create, creator, creationist, creation, creative, re-create). In word clustering, words in the general sense are words that often appear in all kinds spoken and written text, but the word is grouped into a certain type, in this study, the author describes three types of grouping, namely Verb, Adjective and Noun. McCarthy (1990) mentions the advantages of the use of word clustering in teaching vocabulary. Because words are semantically prepared and saved in mind, EFL learners are seemed to keep in mind phrases extra without difficulty primarily based on those semantic and conceptual mapping. Consequently, learning words in semantic set is notion to be well matched with the efficient employer of semantic fields in our mind. Make an analogy among introducing words in unrelated units and a tree with out a trunk and branches however best leaves. One of the methods of the search engine optimization of a domain can be clustered because the automatic seek and detection of semantically comparable organizations of documents amongst a predetermined wide variety of documents. In place of it is viable, which in turn allows each obtaining conceptually crucial for the word clusters and determining the appropriate ones for the in particular required semantics of landings.

Clustering requests or in other words, grouping a semantic middle, includes allocating keywords to organizations, based totally on certain characteristics. Grouping is finish at the basis of which means and now not on the desired number of pages in a specific section of the website online (Akay, Igor, and Alina , 2018)

Choosing words for learning are still a major concern for teachers, researchers, and material writer (Laufer and Nation, 2012). There are some names



used to call the method of organizing vocabulary which include word cluster. With 3 specific part of speech to collocate the word namely verb, adjective and noun.

#### **A. Verb**

Verb, from the Cambridge Dictionary "verb is a word that describes the action of action, condition or experience of something". So every word that refers to an action, then it belongs to this group, for example; drive, play, read, write and so on. then every student is expected to understand about verb, in order to develop vocabulary through word clustering.

#### **B. Adjective**

Adjectives are used to modify a noun or pronoun, that is to describe the noun or pronoun". So every word that refers to the nature of something, in the sense that it refers to a state, picture or description of a thing, for example ; luxury, tired, smart, nice and so on. Keep in mind for this adjective, color, size, age are also included in the grouping of adjective vocabulary.

#### **C. Noun**

Nouns, according to Cambridge Dictionary "a word that refers to a person, place, thing, event, substance, or quality" So every word that refers to objects, be it humans, animals, plants, and other inanimate objects, for example ; a driver, player, reader, writer, cat, mango house, and so on.

### 3. Collocation Method

Collocations are words that are regularly used together, this is common phrase pairings or groupings. The term 'collocation' has starting place inside the Latin verb 'collocare' because of this to set with a view to set up. J. R. Firth (1957) is considered the collocation who first evolved a lexical and the maximum conventional technique, claiming that the that means of a word is decided through the happening words, and consequently, lexis is independent and separable from grammar, due to the fact these words predictably collocation arise in textual content with each other, they come to be mentally related in our private lexicon.

Studying collocations is one of the numerous methods and strategies to teaching of vocabulary. Collocations are very crucial a part of expertise of language acquisition and they are crucial to non-local audio system of English so as to communicate or write fluently and as it should be (Jaén, 2007).

Collocational information is a part of native speakers' competence, and can be troubles for beginners in instances where in collocability is language-unique and is not totally decided through general semantic regulations (McCarthy, 1990). There is clearly want for a knowledge of and a situation with collocation by using teachers and college students. Collocations are generally defined as sequences of lexical objects which habitually.

The Oxford Collocation Dictionary ensures that students "choose" the right collocation will make his speech and writing sound much more natural. Though, in this period of the world English sounds like native speakers do not problems for EFL learner, getting collocations is very important because it makes language.

Language is basically a “compositional” process in which many of its words co-occur together forming single units of meanings. He calls the seas lexical phrases or word combinations and collocations are among other terms of lexical phrases (McCarthy, 2014:76). However, collocations themselves range from “lexico-grammatical unit” to “free combination”. The term “collocation” is actually only one among other terms for similar concept word combination. Collocations as strings of words that seem to have certain mutual expectancy or a greater than chance that they will co-occur in vocabukary.

In addition to that, In English as in other languages, there are many fixed, identifiable, phrases and constructions. Such groups of words are called recurrent combinations, or collocations. Collocations fall into two major groups: grammatical collocations and lexical collocations unlike collocations whose meanings are often unpredictable, free combination consists of elements that freely allow substitution. For example, decide on a boat, meaning ‘choose (to buy) a boat’ contains the collocation decide on, whereas decide on a boat, meaning ‘make a decision while on a boat’ is a free combination. Collocation was a group of two or more words that usually go together. A good way to think of collocation is to look at the word collocation meaning together location and meaning place. Collocation were words that were located together. In other words, collocation can be defined as a group of two or more words that like to come together.

Oxford Collocation Dictionary asserts a student who chooses the best collocation will express itself more clearly. Collocations can assist EFL learner use words properly and study words which are regularly and great used together, and

lots of words are more successfully taught in examples that function normally taking place collocations. Depth of word knowledge in component reflects of word relations for a specific word that EFL learners build over the years with use and repeated exposures to a word in studying contexts.

Collocations can assist EFL learner use words properly and study words which are regularly and great used together, and lots of words are more successfully taught in examples that function normally taking place collocations. learning collocation is important because it enriches someone's knowledge of words. This implies that. The success of the learner in learning a language depends on not only the size of vocabulary but also vocabulary building. For learning of a foreign language at primary level. Building collocation means both understanding the meanings of words and learning to decode those words. Thus, the students can also enlarge their vocabulary mastery by using collocation building.

These patterns get more easily due to the fact they are processed as devices in place of on using word basis. The patterns include words that occur collectively and are significant and phrases that native speakers often organization together collocations just like the word terms "make a point". Depth of word knowledge in component reflects the networks of word relations for a specific word that EFL learners build over the years with use and repeated exposures to a word in studying contexts.

Additionally the approach of collocations is a very topical linguistic technique for fixing troubles of the seek optimization. Collocation is a word,

consisting of two or more words, which have signs and symptoms of a lexically, semantically and grammatically essential unit.

At present, the time period collocation has determined huge in the corpus linguistics, and inside the corpus framework this idea is re interpreted or simplified in evaluation with conventional linguistics. EFL learners can not combine words freely due to the fact words generally have their natural combinations referred to as collocation. In the event that they integrate the words freely, their collocation usage can be incorrect.

EFL learners from local speakers of English. Like McCarthy (1990) and McCarthy and O'Dell (2008) say that if EFL learners can use collocations correctly, their writing and talking can be natural and correct. If no longer, their English will stay a first-rate indicator of foreignness.

#### **4. Procedures to Examine Collocations**

To the take a look at of collocation, there had been three foremost type of collocation, which includes the lexical collocation, the semantic collocation, and the grammatical collocation, focusing on phenomenon of collocation.

According to Siwi Karmadi (2011) EFL learner had been expected to know foremost type of collocation, which includes the semantic collocation and the grammatical collocation, focusing on phenomenon of collocation.

##### **a. The Semantic Collocation**

The semantic collocation tries to find out semantic capabilities based totally on the meaning of lexical devices that would permit the prediction of their collocation. For example list of vocabulary and semantic collocation vocabulary :

Table 2.1  
Example vocabulary and semantic collocation vocabulary

	List of vocabulary	Vocabulary with semantic collocation
1.	Beautiful (You are very beautiful)	Good looking (You are very good looking)
2.	Easy (It is an easy job, like I expected)	A piece of cake (It is a piece of cake job, like I expected)
3.	Bad. (This laptop very bad)	Low quality (This laptop very low quality)
4.	Manager. (Manager will take new contract)	Chief of the bank (The chief of the bank will take new contract)
5.	Chairman . (He also became chairman of the Republican state committee)	The chief of the department (He also became chief of the departement in Republican state committee)
6.	Chancellor (As chancellor, the statutes directed him to study the educational work)	The chief of the university (As the chief of the university, the statutes directed him to study the educational work)
7.	Principal (The principal is highly respected by students)	The chief of the school. (The chief of the school is highly respected by students)
8.	Search (I want to search the library catalog just by title)	Looking for (I want to looking for the library catalog just by title)
9.	Tell (I love to tell about good news)	Give the fact (I love to give the fact about good news)
10.	Continue. (He would continue until he was satisfied)	Keep going (He would keep going until he was satisfied)

### b. The Grammatical Collocation

The grammatical collocation attempts to establish types of collocation that encompass grammatical phrase alike. In a fixed of word form. Grammatical collocation consist of one dominant word such as verb, adjective, and noun and preposition, there is always a dominant word and dependent word that collaborates to make grammatical collocation, such as using in, on, at, and also verb, adjective and noun followed by preposition. Example of sentences below :

Example using In, On, At

Using in, on, at in collocations are like grammar rules, it is depend on probability rather than being absolute and fixed. They are examples of how words normally put words together. For example : in Medan, on Monday , at school.

Example of sentences below :

Table 2.2  
Example of using In,On,At.

Pattern	Example	Sentence
In + City	In Medan	I live <i>in Medan</i>
In + Country	In Indonesia	Bali is tourist destination <i>in Indonesia</i>
On + Day	On Monday	I meet my friend <i>on Monday</i>
On + Street	On ampera street	I live <i>on ampera street</i>
At + Place	At school	My brother study <i>at school</i>
At + Time	At 05.00 AM	I wake up <i>at 05.00 AM</i>

Grammatical collocation also verb, adjective and noun followed by preposition. Example of sentences below :

### a. Verb + Preposition

Verb can be followed by various preposition make different groups of meaning, to make them easier to remember and grammar rule also, such as decide on, listen to, ask for, think about, meet with.

Table 2.3  
Example of using Verb + Preposition

Verb	Prepositin	Sentence
Decide	On	She finally <i>decided on</i> the white car
Listen	To	He <i>listen to</i> classical music every day.
Ask	For	She <i>asked for</i> a raise
Think	About	I need to <i>think about</i> my homework.
Meet	With	He <i>meet with</i> his best friend.

### b. Adjective + Preposition

Adjective can be followed by various preposition make different groups of meaning, to make them easier to remember and grammar rule. such as good at, addicted to, proud of, angry about, different from. Example of sentences below :

Table 2.4  
Example of using Adjective + Preposition

Adjective	Preposition	Sentence
Good	At	He is <i>good at</i> football.
Addicted	To	He is <i>addicted to</i> playing football.
Proud	Of	She is <i>proud of</i> my work
Angry	About	My mother <i>angry about</i> the loud music
Different	From	He is <i>different from</i> his father.



c. Noun + Preposition

Noun can be followed by various preposition make different groups of meaning, to make them easier to remember and make grammar rule. such as obsession with, reaction to, passion for, memory of, experience in. Example of sentences below :

Table 2.5  
Example of using Noun + Preposition

Noun	Preposition	Sentence
Obsession	With	My <i>obsession with</i> coffee is unhealthy
Reaction	To	We discussed our <i>reaction to</i> the result.
Passion	For	I have a <i>passion for</i> writing
Memory	Of	I have <i>memory of</i> my high school.
Experience	In	She has experience in backpacking.

## **B. Previous Relevant Studies**

In compiling this study, three previous relevant studies were relevance to the references of word clustering and collocation that used in learning vocabulary. The first is study that had been done by Laufer (2007) in her research she analyzed vocabulary and finding supporting the rational to should learn vocabulary together with collocation, then she found types of collocation which used in the textbook. they are adjectives and nouns, verbs and nouns, noun and noun, verbs and expression of preposition, verbs and adverbs, adverbs and adjectives. The result of this study were verb and nouns collocations as the most dominant type of collocation. The second previous study was done by Alfahadi (2014) in his research; he found that collocation is very necessary to be taught to students, so the students are able to interpret and translate the sentences well that consist of collocations. It is true because collocation has its own rule in order to make it sounds more natural in communicating with native speaker. In Indonesia, as the foreign learners, English becomes one of demands for people in many areas of life. The last previous study was done by Lubis (2013) in her research; she found four causes which lead the students' erroneous; learners' lack of knowledge of collocation, differences of collocation between English and Bahasa Indonesia, learners' low mastery of vocabulary and strong interferences of learners' native language. Those several studies that related to collocation study are used as references for supporting the researcher's study. The researches do not have same form but those can give contribution in explaining about collocation which is often occurred in texts. This

study will be different from those related studies which can be seen from the source of data itself.

### C. Conceptual Framework

Word clustering is necessary in conducting a well teaching learning process especially in learning vocabulary, In order to interpret word clustering, mastery vocabulary is must. The focus of this research is collocation. Collocation is a pair of word consists of two or more word and often used together spoken or written. Collocation is important for both teachers and students, because collocation can help them to add variety of learning vocabulary. English and Bahasa are different, structure or vocabulary is used in different way, that is why EFL learners need to learn about collocation. This research also aimed to describe how the collocation realized in learning English vocabulary for EFL learners.

The conceptual framework of this research has been presented in the following figure:

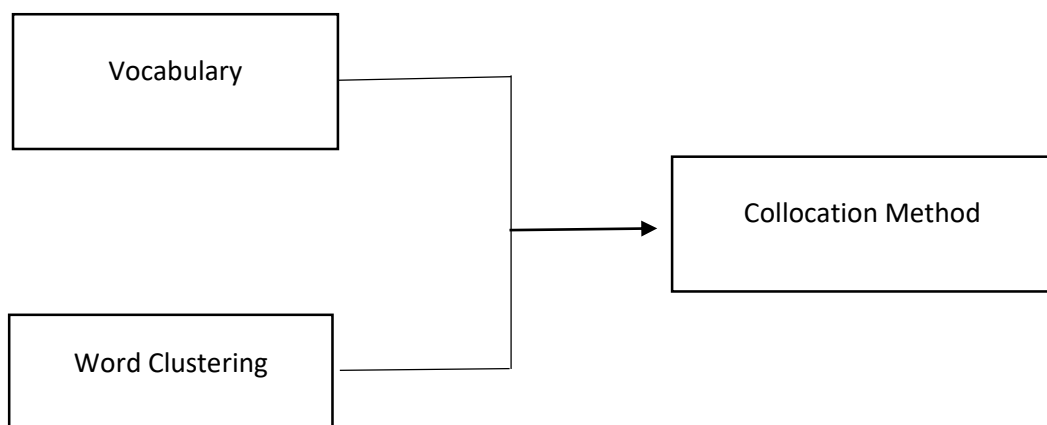


Figure 1 Diagram of Conceptual Framework



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Research Design**

This chapter was an explanation of all the factors related to the method of qualitative research. The research setting including the nature of the class and students, methods of data collection, the nature of the data collected, the source of the data, and the desired outcome of the study.

#### **B. Subject of the Research**

The subject of the research was chosen based on interview to some EFL learners to getting their feelings, learning variations, and the EFL learner's method on their learning vocabulary. There were 35 EFL learners and 5 EFL learners was available to be interviewed.

#### **C. Technique of Collecting Data**

The data has been collected by using interview to getting a conversation with a specific purpose in detail. Interview has been conducted to getting feelings, learning variations, and the collocation method on their learning vocabulary with carefully, broadly, and deeply.

#### **D. Technique Analyzing The Data**

Sugiyono (2016) explained that there were three steps in analyzing data in qualitative research; they were data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

### 1. Data Reduction

First step was data reduction. Reducing data mean summarizing, choosing, and focusing on the things that was important. In the process of reduction, the researcher analyze each method of learning vocabulary. Some of the method was not consist of collocation and the researcher only analyze the method that consists of collocation. After the data was reduced, surely the data has been immediately provided a clear and accurate, so that it could be facilitate researcher to obtain the desired data. The researcher sorted the data based on its need significant and importance.

### 2. Data Display

After the data was reduced, the next step was to display data so that the data were more organizing. Generally, the researcher present the data in form of brief descriptions. The researcher input the result of the data reduction intention to display the data in form of narration. It was easier to read and group the data, the collocations, based on the types. The researcher showed realization the variation of word clustering.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

The last step in analyzing the data draw the conclusion or verification. The conclusion has to support by the concrete evidences from data reduction and data display to know how the variation of word clustering was realize in the vocabulary learning and why the used collocation was important in word clustering.

## BAB IV

### DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Data

In this chapter, the data were collected from interview five respondents consisted of one male EFL learner and four female EFL learners. The total number of EFL learner in Grade A and Grade B eighth semester of Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara is 45 EFL learners. They are divided into some grade, EFL learners are distributed to each grade as the following table :

**Table 4.1 Eighth Semester EFL learners**

GRADE	SEMESTER	TOTAL
B	8 <sup>th</sup>	30
C	8 <sup>th</sup>	15
<b>TOTAL</b>		45

*Source: Administration office of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education*

Then based on the EFL learner in eighth semester, the researcher chosen Grade C as the respondents because most of them were willing to become respondents. So there were five EFL learners who were ready as the respondents in this research. They were in eighth semester who have studied about vocabulary course as the respondents. The research was focused on variation in learning vocabulary and how the collocation method can help EFL learner in learning vocabulary.

## **B. Data Analysis**

After interviewing all the respondents, the researcher drawn main themes based on their answers. The detail of themes analyzed was as the following :

### **1. EFL Learner's Variation in Learning Vocabulary**

Four out of five EFL learners interviewed said that learning vocabulary through memorizing, because in learning vocabulary is based totally on the meaning of the word and translation. They claimed to have a limited method or variation in learning vocabulary. EFL learners concerned on the meaning of the word to complete vocabulary task. SP said that :

“ According to me, when I learn about vocabulary in class I learn about meaning of a new word, and also I read and hear the material that lecturer given and concerned on the meaning of the word. Sometimes I did not understand what the material in vocabulary or lecturer said, because there are some word does not understand for me.”

Other EFL learners such NN said, “According to me understanding the right and the most appropriate sentences meaning is used based on certain situation by remembering and memorizing vocabulary.”

For DT, to understanding the vocabulary is easy with make a list and translate the meaning, the collection of vocabulary that we remember will make us more master a language, because have many vocabulary list and understand about the meaning, it is the high level of vocabulary learning.



DT added that, finding out the type of word is like verb, adjective, and noun then add the other word to make a good sentence.

Almost same like SP and other EFL learners, SS said that, “ the variation in learning vocabulary are to get information and know what is the express of the word, something like to identifying the meaningful elements of general word, often see the list of word vocabulary that have easy to understand, and memorized it. I think it could make variation to learn vocabulary lesson.”

And PAU said, “ According to me, I have to know and be able to know the word meaning and then seeing the use of the vocabulary in the absorption and it is good in the sentences. When learning vocabulary, I often increase my vocabulary knowledge with read such as novels, book, magazines and newspapers, more find new words and I try to learn the meaning of the sentence that will be in group according to the context. For example when I read the novel, I found a lot of vocabulary in the form of figure of speech, and I want to know the meaning of the vocabulary and I will use later.”

So they have got semantic variation based totally on the meaning of vocabulary in their learning, such as about meaning of a new word, read, hear, and semantic variation also concerned on the meaning of the word and how to express the word in to a sentence.

Beside that, SP said that variation in learning vocabulary which must be noticed in grammatical,“ I have difficulty in developing word with grammar, sometimes it does not match the grammar which makes our

vocabulary less to be combined, because to make a good sentence have to memorize various rule, like grammar and when the lecturer teach in the class also hard in implemented, for me grammar its so hard to understand.” Other EFL learners such NN said, “ I do not pay attention to grammar like a preposition, because do not understand always wrong in use, and making my vocabulary is not propely. Although I memorized vocabulary, but very hard in study vocabulary because the rule of grammar and delivered in the form of sentence.”

DT, SS, PAU added that, ”there are some difficulties when learning vocabulary with grammar variation, especially in word clustering, grammatical which must be noticed, have difficulty in developing and must be correspond to grammar for their use, so less understanding in word clustering. Vocabulary is a combination of words that have suitable grammar and can prepare our vocabulary need method to develop more and it is better if learn about the method, for more easy make a sentence, so its so difficult if there is no method.” So EFL learners explain that they are difficulties in notice grammatic variation, such as have difficulty in developing and must be correspond to grammar for their use, so less understanding in word clustering, it make them not match the grammar so they are always wrong in use vocabulary and less to be combined

## **2. Collocation Method in Learning Vocabulary**

All of interviewed EFL learners claimed that they have difficulties and need a method in learning vocabulary. So they also have learn some variation and some method that must they did to make their vocabulary learning more understand, clearly, and good in making a sentence. EFL learners told that sometimes they have to use their traditional method like make a list of vocabulary to understanding definition and must to know elements and strategy for intergrate their vocabulary. They write many list of vocabulary in a book, and also make a meaning and how to use it. So problem in teaching vocabulary often come from EFL learners seems to easily forget the word they have learned and discussed in class, and collocation method make them easier to understand when they have not understood about their vocabulary material at the class. Or they can search more details about their vocabulary with collocation as a method to help EFL learner to combined a word clustering also. Like SP explained that, ” according to me learning vocabulary with a method make it easier for EFL learner to learn vocabulary especially collocation method, because there is learning method and pattern make the students not bored to learn, and also helps in improve my understanding method like grammar in make a sentence, mean holding words to be a sentence, and that is very useful for EFL learner. Additionally, NN explained that, “ Collocation also aims to improve vocabulary, because if our vocabulary is accordance with the context, collocation can make good

sentences by a method, that mean holding words to be a sentence, and that is very useful for EFL learner.

While DT explained that with collocation I can be combined of words that have a suitable meaning, such as cluster of the word, type, understanding definition and make to a sentence, of words that have suitable meaning and can prepare our vocabulary to develop more. So the pattern of collocation very help and understanding.

SS added, “ Collocation can be used to make sentences, although learn vocabulary in general, but collocation helps me to understand English rule especially in grammar. and also to develop one word into some phrase, and the formation of the sentence, by using collocation method like easily to understand vocabulary and word clustering but in the method.”

They used collocation method to find related information of a word, such as the cluster of the word, type, understanding definition, grammar rule, and make to a sentence. So it can help them when learning vocabulary with a method.

Then PAU said that, ” I do not sure about collocation, like it is related to vocabulary, and I think collocation method is for more easy to make a sentence, and with learn collocation make not bored to learn, if I learn seriously, although there is some not understand.”

She took the special word that she did not know the collocation method, and she want to study about collocation method. So later, it can help her in learning vocabulary.

### **C. Research Findings**

The main purpose of this research was to find out the variation of word clustering in learning vocabulary and collocation method in learning vocabulary. After analyzing the interview results, the finding can be presented as mentioned below :

1. Four out of five EFL learners interviewed said that learning vocabulary through memorizing, because in learning vocabulary is based totally on the meaning of the word and translation. According to them, So they have got semantic variation based totally on the meaning of vocabulary in their learning, such as about meaning of a new word, read, hear, and semantic variation also concerned on the meaning of the word and how to express the word in to a sentence. EFL learners's experiences that they are difficulties in notice grammatic variation, such as have difficulty in developing and must be correspond to grammar for their use, so less understanding in word clustering, it make them not match the grammar so they are always wrong in use vocabulary and less to be combined.
2. In EFL learner's claimed that they have difficulties and need a method in learning vocabulary. They used collocation method to find related information of a word, such as the cluster of the word, type, understanding definition, grammar rule, and make to a sentence. So it can help them when learning vocabulary with a method.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the researcher concluded that there were two variations in learning vocabulary of EFL learner. The first with semantic variation that is try to find out semantic capabilities based totally on the meaning of vocabulary in their learning, such as about meaning of a new word, read, hear, concerned on the meaning of the word and the express of the word. The second is grammatic variation, it match the grammar which makes their vocabulary to be combined, and grammatic variation must be correspond to grammar for their use and understanding in word clustering,

The EFL learner also explain that collocation method offers an alternative to learn vocabulary in more independent and sustainable way. In the long term, it has the potential to promote self-directed learning. The reason of using collocation in English vocabulary because in vocabulary we must consider the rules, with collocation we will be more natural and more easily to clustering English vocabulary and also have alternative and richer ways of expressing vocabulary.

## **B. Suggestions**

Based on conclusion above, there were some suggestion of this researcher below :

1. For EFL learners who learned vocabulary must still have to learn word clustering variation and keep learning well and understand differences on some word clustering in order to avoid in English vocabulary.
2. For the teachers, who used word clustering as their learning material should choose the right and easy to understand method which contain many natural like collocation types.
3. For researcher who interested in this study were suggested to enlarge their knowledge the types and the realization of collocation in the same or different object.

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## **APPENDIX**

## Interview Questions

1. What did you learn in the vocabulary class?
2. How did you clustering your vocabulary learning?
3. What problems or difficulties did you notice in how you clustering your vocabulary learning?
4. What changes do you notice in your vocabulary learning ?
5. How do you evaluate your vocabulary ?
6. Does the process of vocabulary learning is easy?
7. Does vocabulary learning can foster student's motivation in learn English?
8. Does vocabulary learning make it easier for students to repeat lesson?
9. Does vocabulary learning is difficult without method?
10. Do you enjoy to learn vocabulary in class?
11. Do you know how collocation is ?
12. How can collocation method be helpful in vocabulary ?
13. What made you get higher result for learn collocation ?
14. Does collocation make it easier in your vocabulary ?
15. What do you think that collocation method is good to be applied in learning vocabulary ?

## INTERVIEW

Day/Date : Friday / July 15th 2022  
 Time : 10.00 – 12.00 wib  
 Setting /Location : Classroom/ VII B and VII C  
 Name (Responder) : SP

1. Researcher : What did you learn in the vocabulary class?  
 EFL learner : According to me learn about meaning of a new word, sometime we read and hear and concerned on the meaning of the word.
2. Researcher : How did you clustering your vocabulary learning?  
 EFL learner : According to me used to refer to grouping information, like a meaning and part of speech
3. Researcher : What problems or difficulties did you notice in how you clustering your vocabulary learning?  
 EFL learner : According to me sometimes it does not match the grammar which makes our vocabulary less to be combined.
4. Researcher : What changes do you notice in your vocabulary learning ?  
 EFL learner : According to me how to communicate, by increasing the vocabulary that are usually used in a daily life.
5. Researcher : How do you evaluate your vocabulary ?  
 EFL learner : According to me more read, such as novels, book, magazines and newspapers, more find new words, try to learn the meaning of the sentence
6. Researcher : Does the process of vocabulary learning is easy?  
 EFL learner : No, because Vocabulary make me have to memorize various rule, like grammar if learning vocabulary because the grammar its so hard to understand.

7. Researcher : Does vocabulary learning can foster student's motivation in learn English?

EFL learner : According to me, yes because in vocabulary learning we can motivated to want to learn to speak English so that be smoother.

8. Researcher : Does vocabulary learning make it easier for students to repeat lesson?

EFL learner : No, according to me hard to repeat the lesson because the material must read and memorize.

9. Researcher : Does vocabulary learning is difficult without method?

EFL learner : According to me vocabulary can make sentences by a method of words, like grammar in words to be a sentence, and that is very useful for EFL learner, so its so difficult without method.

10. Researcher : Do you enjoy to learn vocabulary in class?

EFL learner : No according to me not enjoy, because like so hard to understand and same like teacher teach in the class, but very hard in implemented.

11. Researcher : Do you know how collocation is ?

EFL learner : According to me only know that collocation was a password, it means holding a word to be a sentence.

12. Researcher : How can collocation method be helpful in vocabulary ?

EFL learner : According to me collocation can make sentences by a method of words, mean holding words to be a sentence, and that is very useful for EFL learner.

13. Researcher : What made you get higher result for learn collocation ?

EFL learner : According to me collocation can make sentences by a method of words, mean holding words to be a sentence, and that is very useful for EFL learner.

14. Researcher : Does collocation make it easier in your vocabulary ?

EFL learner : Yes, collocation make me easy if learning vocabulary because the method so easy to understand.

15. Researcher : What do you think that collocation method is good to be applied in learning vocabulary ?

EFL learner : Yes, its good, because helps in improve my understanding although not as much understanding when with out method like grammar learning.

## INTERVIEW

Day/Date : Saturday / July 16th 2022  
 Time : 10.00 – 12.00 wib  
 Setting /Location : Classroom/ VII B and VII C  
 Name (Responder) : NN

1. Researcher : What did you learn in the vocabulary class?  
 EFL learner : According to me study vocabulary to get information and know what is the express of the word.
2. Researcher : How did you clustering your vocabulary learning?  
 EFL learner : According to me only understand the meaning of the word and clustering the vocabulary that suitable.
3. Researcher : What problems or difficulties did you notice in how you clustering your vocabulary learning?  
 EFL learner : According to me do not pay attention to grammar like a prepositio which is always wrong in its use, and making vocabulary that is not propely.
4. Researcher : What changes do you notice in your vocabulary learning ?  
 EFL learner : According to me make attention to vocabulary that are more widely used and is common so that it can be easily implemented.
5. Researcher : How do you evaluate your vocabulary ?  
 EFL learner : According to me by bringing quality dictionary, in terms of seeking meaning in the dictionary to determine how the pronunciation and meaning are.
6. Researcher : Does the process of vocabulary learning is easy?  
 EFL learner : No, although vocabulary is wasteful, but very hard in study vocabulary because the rule of grammar is

7. Researcher : Does vocabulary learning can foster student's motivation in learn English?

EFL learner : No, because there is not motivated if only learn vocabulary without practice. Like talking with friend and sharing using vocabulary.

8. Researcher : Does vocabulary learning make it easier for students to repeat lesson?

EFL learner : No, if study vocabulary hard to repeat the lesson because can see without method and rule we afraid there is something wrong in our vocabulary.

9. Researcher : Does vocabulary learning is difficult without method?

EFL learner : According to me, very difficult without method, because vocabulary also aims to improve our grammar, if our vocabulary is appropriate, we live in accordance with the method.

10. Researcher : Do you enjoy to learn vocabulary in class?

EFL learner : No, according to me not enjoy that because make students only on that scope to learn vocabulary because there is learning method and pattern make the students not bored to learn, although there is some not understand.

11. Researcher : Do you know how collocation is ?

EFL learner : According to me other words from word clustering, because collocation also aims to improve vocabulary

12. Researcher : How can collocation method be helpful in vocabulary ?

EFL learner : According to me collocation also aims to improve the vocabulary, if our vocabulary is appropriate, we live in accordance with the context

13. Researcher : What made you get higher result for learn collocation ?

EFL learner : According to me collocation also aims to improve the vocabulary, if our vocabulary is appropriate, we live in accordance with the context



14. Researcher : Does collocation make it easier in your vocabulary ?

EFL learner : Yes, although collocation is wasteful of method but very helpful in study vocabulary because the method is delivered in the form of vocabulary.

15. Researcher : What do you think that collocation method is good to be applied in learning vocabulary ?

EFL learner : Yes, even though I said before that I understand more easily if study with method and help me to understand grammar in study.

## INTERVIEW

Day/Date : Monday / July 18th 2022  
 Time : 10.00 – 12.00 wib  
 Setting /Location : Classroom/ VII B and VII C  
 Name (Responder) : DT

1. Researcher : What did you learn in the vocabulary class?  
 EFL learner : According to me identifying the meaningful elements of general word, and memorized it.
2. Researcher : How did you clustering your vocabulary learning?  
 EFL learner : According to me by finding out the type of word is like verb, adjective, and noun then add the word or the other vocabulary make a good sentence.
3. Researcher : What problems or difficulties did you notice in how you clustering your vocabulary learning?  
 EFL learner : According to me at vocabulary stage of the word, and for its grammatical which must be noticed, have difficulty in developing word clustering.
4. Researcher : What changes do you notice in your vocabulary learning ?  
 EFL learner : According to me more often see the list of word vocabulary that have meaning according to the vocabular lessons.
5. Researcher : How do you evaluate your vocabulary ?  
 EFL learner : According to me start writing new words that come to find by writing it down, it will know more quickly with new words you are found
6. Researcher : Does the process of vocabulary learning is easy?  
 EFL learner : No, according to me make students only on that scope to learn vocabulary because there is learning method and pattern make the students not bored to learn, although there

is some not understand.

7. Researcher : Does vocabulary learning can foster student's motivation in learn English?

EFL learner : No, because in learning vocabulary there are some not understand and make me stuck to learn if our vocabulary just a little.

8. Researcher : Does vocabulary learning make it easier for students to repeat lesson?

EFL learner : No, because in learning vocabulary there are some not understand and make me stuck to learn if our vocabulary just a little.

9. Researcher : Does vocabulary learning is difficult without method?

EFL learner : According to me its difficult because we know that vocabulary is a combination of words that have suitable grammar and can prepare our vocabulary need method to develop more.

10. Researcher : Do you enjoy to learn vocabulary in class?

EFL learner : No, according to me not enjoy, although vocabulary is wasteful, but very hard in study vocabulary because the rule of grammar is delivered in the form of vocabulary.

11. Researcher : Do you know how collocation is ?

EFL learner : According to me collocation is a combination of words that have a suitable meaning

12. Researcher : How can collocation method be helpful in vocabulary ?

EFL learner : According to me collocation is a combination of words that have suitable meaning and can prepare our vocabulary to develop more.

13. Researcher : What made you get higher result for learn collocation ?

EFL learner : According to me collocation is a combination of words that have suitable meaning and can prepare our vocabulary to develop more.

14. Researcher : Does collocation make it easier in your vocabulary ?

EFL learner : Yes, according to me make it easier for students to learn vocabulary because there is learning method and pattern make the students not bored to learn, although there is some not understand.

15. Researcher : What do you think that collocation method is good to be applied in learning vocabulary ?

EFL learner : Yes, its good to increase in understanding and to increase the understanding of grammar also.

## INTERVIEW

Day/Date : Tuesday / July 19th 2022  
 Time : 10.00 – 12.00 wib  
 Setting /Location : Classroom/ VII B and VII C  
 Name (Responder) : SS

1. Researcher : What did you learn in the vocabulary class?  
 EFL learner : According to me the speech process by increasing the vocabulary, the collection of vocabulary that we remember this will make us more master a language.
2. Researcher : How did you clustering your vocabulary learning?  
 EFL learner : According to me predict in accordance with the meaning of the word and direction of the word want to be made like and should be good listened.
3. Researcher : What problems or difficulties did you notice in how you clustering your vocabulary learning?  
 EFL learner : According to me on the use of verb, adjective, and noun and if verb as a noun so we can add ing, and it make me confused of grammar like that.
4. Researcher : What changes do you notice in your vocabulary learning ?  
 EFL learner : According to me by communicating with the new person and seeing the use of the vocabulary he uses and in the absorption and uses if it is good in the vocabulary.
5. Researcher : How do you evaluate your vocabulary ?  
 EFL learner : According to me learn vocabulary every day to add to new words
6. Researcher : Does the process of vocabulary learning is easy?  
 EFL learner : No, because like so hard to understand and same like teacher teach in the class, but very hard in implemented.

7. Researcher : Does vocabulary learning can foster student's motivation in learn English?

EFL learner : Yes, in learning vocabulary we as students can develop the motivation, from independent that we study and get the motivation from the independent that and we continue to learn, try and try , and getting motivation to getting excited to study English.

8. Researcher : Does vocabulary learning make it easier for students to repeat lesson?

EFL learner : Yes, because if learning vocabulary whenever can see, example has see in outside then we repeat again, and from that i can understand because have many vocabulary.

9. Researcher : Does vocabulary learning is difficult without method?

EFL learner : According to me very difficult, in use vocabulary to make sentences, and was able to develop one word into some phrase, and the formation of the sentence need a method.

10. Researcher : Do you enjoy to learn vocabulary in class?

EFL learner : No, because Vocabulary make me have to memorize various rule, like grammar if learning vocabulary because the grammar its so hard to understand.

11. Researcher : Do you know how collocation is ?

EFL learner : According to me talking about the use of parties and collocation can be used to make sentences

12. Researcher : How can collocation method be helpful in vocabulary ?

EFL learner : According to me use collocation to make sentences, and was able to develop one word into some phrase, and the formation of the sentence.

13. Researcher : What made you get higher result for learn collocation ?

EFL learner : According to me use collocation to make sentences, and was able to develop one word into some phrase, and the

formation of the sentence.

14. Researcher : Does collocation make it easier in your vocabulary ?

EFL learner : Yes, because like easily to understand and same like teacher teach in the class, but in the method

15. Researcher : What do you think that collocation method is good to be applied in learning vocabulary ?

EFL learner : Yes, because according to me like more helpful sist, while learning vocabulary especially grammar rule, part of speech and word clustering.

## INTERVIEW

Day/Date : Wednesday / July 20th 2022

Time : 10.00 – 12.00 wib

Setting /Location : Classroom/ VII B and VII C

Name (Responder) : PAU

1. Researcher : What did you learn in the vocabulary class?  
EFL learner : According to me understanding the right and the most appropriate sentences meaning is used based on certain situation by remembering and memorizing the vocabulary.
2. Researcher : How did you clustering your vocabulary learning?  
EFL learner : According to me have to know and be able to know the word and then will be in group according to the context.
3. Researcher : What problems or difficulties did you notice in how you clustering your vocabulary learning?  
EFL learner : According to me the use parts of speech must be correspond to grammar for their use, so less understanding in word clustering.
4. Researcher : What changes do you notice in your vocabulary learning ?  
EFL learner : According to me make a list of vocabulary, for example we hear a song, watching television, and read books.
5. Researcher : How do you evaluate your vocabulary ?  
EFL learner : According to me talking to others with helps to find new words.
6. Researcher : Does the process of vocabulary learning is easy?  
EFL learner : According to me learn vocabulary same with memorize and practice, if we understand about grammar its do easy to practice with the others.



7. Researcher : Does vocabulary learning can foster student's motivation in learn English?

EFL learner : According to me, yes because when see friends already have many vocabulary, make me be motivated to learn English vocabulary.

8. Researcher : Does vocabulary learning make it easier for students to repeat lesson?

EFL learner : According to me, no because when we no have many vocabulary, make us hard to repeat the lesson also.

9. Researcher : Does vocabulary learning is difficult without method?

EFL learner : According to me if we study vocabulary it is better if we learn about the method, for more easy make a sentence, so its so difficult if no method.

10. Researcher : Do you enjoy to learn vocabulary in class?

EFL learner : According to me learn vocabulary same with memorize and practice, if we understand about grammar its do easy to practice with the others.

11. Researcher : Do you know how collocation is ?

EFL learner : I do not sure about collocation, like it is related to vocabulary.

12. Researcher : How can collocation method be helpful in vocabulary ?

EFL learner : According to me if we study vocabulary it is better if we learn about the technique, namely collocation for more easy make a sentence.

13. Researcher : What made you get higher result for learn collocation ?

EFL learner : According to me if we study vocabulary it is better if we learn about the technique.

14. Researcher : Does collocation make it easier in your vocabulary ?

EFL learner : According to me learn collocation make me easily to understand and to make a sentence.

15. Researcher : What do you think that collocation method is good to be applied in learning vocabulary ?

EFL learner : According to me although learn English vocabulary easy but collocation helps me to understand English rule especially in grammar.

**CURRICULUM VITAE**  
**DATA PERSONAL**

**IDENTITY**

**Name** : Muhammad Syafii  
**Students Number** : 1802050078  
**Place, Date of Birth** : Siabu, 15 May 2000  
**Sex** : Male  
**Religion** : Moslem  
**Nationality** : Indonesia  
**Partial Status** : Single  
**Hobbies** : Volley Ball  
**Address** : Siabu, Kabupaten Mandailing Natal  
**Mobile Phone** : 081396141377  
**E mail** : muhammadsyafiinasution15@gmail.com  
**Father's Name** : Zulkifli  
**Mother's Name** : Yusroh  
**Parent's Adress** : Siabu, Kabupaten Mandailing Natal

**EDUCATION**

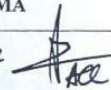
1. Elementary School at SDN 023 Siabu
2. Junior High School at SMP N 1 Siabu
3. Senior High School at SMA N 1 Siabu
4. The Students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, English Department  
(2018 – 2022)



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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238  
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Nama : MUHAMMAD SYAFII  
NPM : 1802050078  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

JUDUL	DITERIMA
Word Clustering : Collocation Method In Vocabulary Selection For EFL Learner.	10/2-2022 

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Medan, 10 Februari 2022

Disetujui oleh  
Dosen Pembimbing



( RINI EKAYATI, S.S. MA )

Hormat Pemohon



( MUHAMMAD SYAFII )



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Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

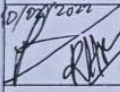

Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris  
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : MUHAMMAD SYAFII  
NPM : 1802050078  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
IPK Kumulatif : 3,63

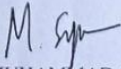
IPK = 3,63

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Word Clustering : Collocation Method in Vocabulary Selection For EFL Learner.	
	Word Formation Analysis of English Slang Language on "Finding Nemo" Movie.	
	An Analysis of Ventriloquism Politeness Strategies in Ome Tv Content of Tenggo Wicaksono.	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 10 Februari 2022

Hormat Pemohon,

  
( MUHAMMAD SYAFII )

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :  
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas  
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi  
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris  
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : MUHAMMAD SYAFII  
NPM : 1802050078  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Word Clustering : Collocation Method in Vocabulary Selection for EFL Learner.

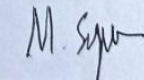
Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : RINI EKAYATI, S.S. MA.

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi Saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini Saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu Saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 10 Februari 2022  
Hormat Pemohon,

  
( MUHAMMAD SYAFII )

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :  
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas  
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi  
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan





**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
Jl. Mukhtar Basri BA No. 3 Telp 6622400 Medan 20217 Form K3**

Nomor : 385 /IL.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2022  
Lamp : ---  
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal  
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatuullahi Wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Muhammad Syafii  
NPM : 1802050078  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Word Clustering : Collocation Method in Vocabulary Selection For EFL Learner

Dosen Pembimbing : Rini Ekayati, S.S, M.A

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa Perpanjangan tanggal : 11 Februari 2023

Wa'alaikumsalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 10 Rajab 1443 H  
11 Februari 2022 M



**Dra. Hj. Swamsuyurrita, M.Pd**  
NIP : 19670604 199303 2 002

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat)

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
  2. Ketua Program Studi
  3. Pembimbing
  4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
- WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR



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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> Email: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Strata – I bagi :

Nama Lengkap : Muhammad Syafii  
NPM : 1802050078  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Word Clustering Collocation Method in Vocabulary Selection for EFL Learner

Dengan diterimanya proposal ini, maka mahasiswa tersebut dapat diizinkan untuk melakukan riset di lapangan.

Diketahui oleh :

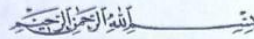
Diketahui/Disetujui Oleh  
Ketua Program Studi

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Rini Ekayati, S.S., M.A





**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL**

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Nama Lengkap : Muhammad Syafii  
N.P.M : 1802050078  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : Word Clustering: Collocation Method in Vocabulary Selection for EFL Learner

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
20/4/2022	Format Proposal : follow the instruction given by department	
	Chapter I: - Background : Revise - Scope and limitation - Significant of Study	
20/05/2022	Chapter I : - Background : be more detail in describing your statement.	
3/5/2022	Chapter II : Decide your major theory	
9/6/2022	Review : Reread and make the correction	
9/6/2022	Chapter III : Revise as instructed	
13/6/2022	References : Revise as instructed	
16/6/2022	Final Draft : Revise minor correction	
20/6/2022	<u>All</u>	

Medan, Juni 2022

Diketahui oleh:  
Ketua Prodi

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Rini Ekayati, S.S., MA)



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**  
**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**  
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Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

**BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL**

Pada hari ini Sabtu Tanggal 25 Bulan Juni Tahun 2022 diselenggarakan seminar prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Lengkap : Muhammad Syafii  
N.P.M : 1802050078  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Word Clustering Collocation Method in Vocabulary Selection for EFL Learner

No	Masukan dan Saran
Bab I	The background of the study should write from general to specific, revise on scope and limitation,
Bab II	there are no relevant research in this proposal
Bab III	revise about location of the study, sources of data and research the data, and observation
Lainnya	References should available in whole proposal
Kesimpulan	[ ] Disetujui [ ] Ditolak [X] Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Dosen Pembimbing

(Rini Ekayati, S.S., M.A.)

Dosen Pembahas

(Cut Novita Srikandi, S.S., M.Hum.)

Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Sekretaris

(Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Medan, 4 Juli 2022

Hal : Permohonan Riset

Kepada Yth, Ibu Dekan  
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
di  
Tempat

*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim  
Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.*

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan/aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka mohon kepada Ibu memberi izin kepada saya untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Fakultas yang Ibu pimpin, Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama Lengkap	: Muhammad Syafii
NPM	: 1802050078
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: Word Clustering : Collocation Method in Vocabulary Selection for EFL learner.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan. Atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Prodi



**Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum**

**\*\*Pertinggal\*\***





Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400  
Website : <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : [fkip@yahoo.co.id](mailto:fkip@yahoo.co.id)

Nomor : 1333 /II.3.AU/UMSU-02/F/2022 Medan, 05 Dzulhijjah 1443 H  
Lamp : --- 04 Juli 2022 M  
Hal : Permohonan Riset

Kepada Yth, Ibu Dekan  
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara  
di  
Tempat

*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim  
Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.*

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan/aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu untuk memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Fakultas yang Ibu pimpin, Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama Lengkap : Muhammad Syafii  
NPM : 1802050078  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Word Clustering Collocation Method in Vocabulary Selection for EFL Learner.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan. Atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin



Dekan  
  
Dra. Hj. Samsu Vurnita, M.Pd  
NIDN - 0004066701

\*\*Penting!!\*\*





MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI, PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN  
**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061 6622400

Website : <http://www.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : [rektor@umsu.ac.id](mailto:rektor@umsu.ac.id)

Bankir : Bank Syariah Mandiri, Bank Bukopin, Bank Mandiri, Bank BNI 1946, Bank Sumut

**SURAT IZIN RISET**

Nomor: 1336/SI/II.3-AU/UMSU-02/D/2022

*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim*

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, dengan ini memberikan Izin pelaksanaan Riset Penelitian di Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, tertanggal 4 Juli 2022 s.d 4 Agustus 2022 kepada :

Nama : Muhammad Syafii  
NIDN : 1802050078  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul : **Work Clustering Collocation Method in Vocabulary Selection for EFL Learning.**

Demikian surat izin riset ini diperbuat untuk dapat dilaksanakan dengan sebaik-baiknya. Atas perhatiannya diucapkan terima kasih.



4 Juli 2022

Dra. Hj. Syamsuurnita, M.Pd

Cc. Peringgal.





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Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)



**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
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Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Word Clustering Collocation Method in Vocabulary Selection for EFL Learner

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
18/8/2022	Abstract : revise	
	Acknowledgment : revise	
	Chapter I, II, III : Revise	
30/8/2022	Chapter - IV → Data Data Analysis	
14/09/2022	Chapter V - Finding & Discussion	
16/09/2022	Chapter V : Revise	
17/09/2022	Final check	
17/09/2022	ALL	

Diketahui oleh:  
Ketua Prodi

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum)

Medan, September 2022

Dosen Pembimbing

(Rini Ekayati, S.S., M.A)