

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 1.1 Conclusion

Based on findings and discussion in chapter IV, it can be stated from the collocation that found in IELTS Test Simulation especially in Task 1, there are many kinds of true lexical collocation and collocation clash are found. The researcher found the analysis of collocation made by participant of IELTS Test Simulation and the result shows that there are 74 lexical collocations found in task 1; 52 collocations in describing trend and 22 collocations in comparison ( 70,2 % for describing trend and 29,8 % ) and 37 collocation error found in task 1; 15 collocations in describing trend and 22 collocations in comparison ( 40,5 % for clash in describing trend and 59,5 comparison) It was revealed that the formula of *verb + adverb* and *adverb + verb* are the formula that the most test takers can use correctly while lexical collocation and adjective + noun is the most usage formulas that become collocation clash made by participant of IELTS Test Simulation Task 1.

Every language has its own collocation, the main factor of collocation clash causes is the interference by the mother tongue. For example *low visitor (made by participant in Task 1)*, in Indonesia it can be translated into “sedikit pengunjung” but the literal meaning of *low visitor* in English is “kualitas rendah dari pengunjung” it causes the ambiguity, but it can be changed into “few of visitor”. This is may be caused of the interference by the mother tongue and lack of education and knowledge of collocation.

Another factor is about the habit of Indonesian to overgeneralization, the words “*little increasement*” existed in Task 1. There is no word *increasement* in English, but

this actually happens because of overgeneralization and ignorance of collocation or correct combination of words.

### 1.2 Suggestion

Collocation may be sound unfamiliar but it has big impact of using English, the native of English can laugh or misunderstand of what the speaker says if using the bad of combination of words. It will be sound weird and unnatural so that the purpose of the speaker will not be delivered or cause ambiguity. Thus, the researcher has the personal suggestion for this material :

1. The approach and teaching of collocation must be given more by the lecturer or teacher for students. The teaching of collocation may help the ability of English better and sound natural. Not only for the student in high school, the college students have to be taught in order to make their English perfect and sounded like a native speaker. The application like iWeb14 Billion Word Web Corpus can be the solution.
2. The dictionary of collocation must be introduced and used by the student. So that the collocation can be used by students for daily life.
3. The practice of collocation has to be done by student, for instance essay exercise or conversation exercise that use many collocations on it.