The Analysis of Collocations Used in The Film Entitled "Rambo: Last Blood" By Adrian Grunberg

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ARTICLE INFO *Article history:* Received 10 August 2023 Revised 23 September 2023 Accepted 13 Oktober 2023	**ABSTRACT** The Analysis of Collocations Use the Film Entitled "Rambo: Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg."Collocation is a combination of words in a language that occurs very often and more often than by chance. This study aimed to discover the types of collocations used in the film "Rambo: Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg. Moreover, to find out the dominant type of Collocation in the Collocation of the film entitled: "Rambo: Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg. This study used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze data, a collocation in the film's subtitle. The data source in this study is the subtitled transcript of the film "*Rambo: Last Blood* "by Adrian Grunberg, which was taken from the translation of the Netflix application. The data in this study are English collocations in the film subtitle "*Rambo: Last Blood*" and its translation into Indonesian in phrases. The result shows that the maximum percentage is 70% and the minimum percentage is 30%. It can be concluded that the dominant type of collocation results in the Collocation of the film entitled: "Rambo: Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg is Lexical Collocation with a presentation result of 70%. So the dominant Collocation that was used in the film "Rambo: Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg is Lexical Collocation (70%) because it showed a significant presence.
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INTRODUCTION

Collocation is a combination of words in a language that occurs often and more often than by chance (Homby, 2005). To native speakers, these combinations sound natural, but most people have to make a special effort to learn because they are often difficult to guess (McCarty & Dell, 2011). Each language has its own Collocation; this is a language phenomenon that deserves to be studied because most students' writing mistakes result from a shortage of Collocation understanding rather than a lack of grammatical ability (Modarresi in SD Pahlavani: 2014). The explanation above becomes

the writer's primary reason is to learn more about collocation translation. After determining what type of writing will be used as the data source, the writer chooses the English text "Rambo: Last Blood" as the data and its translation. Word collocations were analyzed using the translation procedure of the Netflix application. Rambo: Last Blood is a 2019 American action film directed by Adrian Grunberg and writers Matthew Cirulnick and Sylvester Stallone (from a story by Dan Gordon and Stallone). This film tells the story of veteran fighter John Rambo, who returns for a final battle in Mexico and demands revenge against the drug cartels that targeted his family. Rambo: Last Blood is the fifth and final installment of the previous Rambo films. The researcher chose Rambo: Last Blood because films with Indonesian subtitles are essential and shared in the entertainment industry, especially in Indonesia. Moreover, this film gives a sad impression because it is the last journey of Rambo's character, and there are many uses of lexical collocations found in this film.

McCarthy and O'Dell (2005) stated, "Collocation is a pair or group of words often used together. These combinations sound natural to native speakers, but English learners should make a special effort to learn them as they are often difficult to guess. Some combinations sound 'wrong' to native English speakers". For example, the phrase *a quick shower* and *a fast shower*. The word fast and quick has a comparable meaning in Indonesia: *cepat*. However, the one associated with the shower is quick and slow. Benson, Benson, and Ilson (1986) stated that English, like other languages, has many fixed words and structures that are recognizable and not idiomatic. These word clusters are known as repetitive, permanent combos or collocations. Collocations are divided into two categories: grammatical collocations and lexical collocations. Collocations are phrases that consist of a dominant word (Noun, adjective, and verb) and a preposition or grammatical structure such as an infinitive or clause (Benson et al., 1986). For example, *at night, it extends to being clever, falling in love, and being afraid of it.* These grammar collocations have been lexicalized as a singular entity with a formulaic prescribed meaning that is very likely to occur together (Moehkardi, 2002). Benson, Benson, & Ilson (1986) then divided this grammatical Collocation into eight main types designated by G1, G2, etc. They are *Noun + preposition, Noun + to-infinitive, Noun + that-clause, preposition + Noun, adjective + preposition, adjective +to-infinitive predicate, adjective + clause,* and 19 patterns of English verbs.

G1 (Noun + Preposition)

Because a few more prepositions, for instance, *of* and *by,* have highly foreseeable meanings, not all Noun + preposition combinations can be called collocations. These are some instances of these constructions:

- *Fear of*
- *Date with*

Thus, *literal translation* is the most commonly used method in translating English collocations. All English collocations in this research were correctly transcribed into Indonesian. Because the SL and TL language structures are so similar, the interpreter can transcribe word for word in every lexical and grammatical Collocation.

Setiarini (2017) conducted a research entitled "*English to Indonesian Collocation Translation in A Bilingual Recipe: Verbal Node and Collocate.* In the journal, he analyzes translations and identifies collocation words by arranging collocations into node verbs and their collocations. He found that applying the applied translation technique caused a change in the collocation pattern. Moreover, this research will later provide information about the relationship between mastery of English grammar and speaking. Students who master grammar tend to master speaking and vice versa. This study aims to provide an overview and explanation of collocations and their translations, in this case, the translation from English to Indonesian. The unit of analysis of this research is the novel by Rick Riordan, published in 2007 by Miramax Books, Percy Jackson and the Olympians, the Battle of the Labyrinth, and the Indonesian translation novel by Reni Indardini, published in 2010 by Hikmah. Based on the background of the research above, the questions discussed in this analysis are: What types of Collocation are used in the film "Rambo: Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg? And What kinds of dominance is the Collocation of the film "Rambo: Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg?

This study is expected to provide some significance: it can provide knowledge about definitions and types of collocations according to translation experts. The results of this study are expected to influence further research and can be used as a reference in translating collocations.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study was designed as qualitative research. Qualitative research presents research data in the form of qualitative descriptions. The data sources in this study are sentences and utterances containing collocations in English and their translations in Indonesian.

The descriptive method aims to explain, analyze, and classify something through various techniques, surveys, interviews, questionnaires, and texts. Qualitative methods refer to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things (Berg 2007 in Muhammad 2014). Regarding the research subject, qualitative descriptive methods can be used in analyzing because this research will collect, categorize, and describe collocation words using a translation procedure that will be applied in the transcript of the subtitle "*Rambo: Last Blood*". The data source in this study is the subtitled transcript of the film "*Rambo: Last Blood* "by Adrian Grunberg, which was taken from the translation of the Netflix application. The author feels this film is suitable because it uses English and there are quite a lot of collocations in the

subtitles. In qualitative research methods, data is usually collected by several qualitative data collection methods such as interviews, observations, and documentation as well as artifacts (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, 2014). This research uses the observation method. Starting from watching the movie "*Rambo: Last Blood*" in English and Indonesian subtitled versions. Several tools such as dictionaries and textbooks have also been used in analyzing and investigating the data which are collocation words found in both subtitles. In collecting data, several steps were taken (1) Reading subtitles, both English and Indonesian internet translation versions, (2) Highlighting and identifying sentences containing English collocations, (3) Collect by making a list of the collocations found followed by the Indonesian translation, (4) Classify the data obtained based on the characteristics of each grammatical and lexical collocation, (5) Check the English Collocation in the Dictionary to make sure it is a collocation.

Based on the above steps, the data collection will also find the number of English collocations found in the subtitle transcript "*Rambo: Last Blood* which will be shown in Chapter IV of this study in a table. Then, Analysis in this study follows the interactive model. This procedure has three concurrent activities, namely, data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or changing data that appears throughout the corpus (body). With condensation, the data gets stronger. Data compaction is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that "final" conclusions can be drawn and verified. In this study, after reading and observing the subtitle transcripts, many English collocations were found. The data need to be summarized to focus on the research point. Since all English Collocation words will be analyzed, all the data found are selected. This research is focused on analyzing the translation of English collocation words found in film subtitles which are translated into Indonesian. Is an organized and compressed collection of information that allows drawing conclusions and actions. Seeing the view helps us understand what is happening and do something about it, either analyzing it further or taking action based on that understanding. In qualitative analysis, the display can be in the form of tables, matrices, graphs, charts, and networks, to present research data so that research can be understood. In this study, the data display will be presented in tabular form followed by analysis. Furthermore, the description of the analysis will be displayed in the form of a sentence.

The actual drawing of conclusions occurs after all data has been collected, summarized, and thoroughly analyzed. In this study, the data that has been collected in the form of translations of collocation words from English to Indonesian will be analyzed using the Netflix application translation procedure. The translation procedure will assist in explaining how English collocations are translated. In addition to the tabular form, the percentage of data will also be displayed to show conclusions about

the most dominant translation procedures used in translating English to Indonesian collocations. The presentation of the data will be carried out using this formula to support the research:

P = nf100%

p = the percentage

f = number of the kind of colocation found and translation procedure used

n = number of all the data

After classifying and analyzing all the data, this analysis can provide.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data of this research is a translation of a collocation film entitled Rambo "Last Blood". Written by Adrian Grunberg. The sample of data (Collocation) Grammatical and Lexical Collocation can be seen as Follows.

Table 1.
Data of Collocation of Rambo: Last Blood

Data number	Collocation of Rambo: Last Blood
Data 1	……*to be expected*…….
Data 2	Have you seen my wife?
Data 3	Let's go!
Data 4	I gotta go find her
Data 5	Are you tired?
Data 6	You must be cold too
Data 7	I heard the news
Data 8	You cannot blame yourself.
Data 9	How did you sleep?
Data 10	Make no mistake about it
Data 11	A lot of water coming.
Data 12	Downriver"
Data 13	Tracker"
Data 14	First wave"
Data 15	Out of the area"
Data 16	You did what you could"
Data 17	Appreciate your help
Data 18	You're welcome
Data 19	This weather can make you sick.
Data 20	Two people died.

The phrase above in italics is categorized as lexical Collocation and the bold as Grammatical Collocation.

Heavy rain and wind speeds up to 85 miles per hour are *to be expected*

The phrase *to be expected* above is categorized as a grammatical collocation. Because that phrase is categorized as a grammatical collocation Preposition + Adjective that combination appearing in the *premise* or *of* attributives.

There's *a lot of water coming*! Get on! Okay

The phrase *Get on!* in the film "Rambo; Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg is categorized as a grammatical collocation. Because that phrase is a common way to urge someone to hurry or proceed and include in Grammatical Preposition + Noun.

I can't find my wife. Have you seen my wife?

The phrase *Have you seen my wife?* in the film "Rambo; Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg categorized as grammatical collocation. Because that phrase is a grammatical collocation used to inquire about someone's whereabouts and includes in grammatical Noun + to Infinitive.

Please, Jimmy, let's go!

The phrase *let's go!* in the film "Rambo; Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg is categorized as a grammatical collocation. Let's go" is a common collocation used to express the idea of getting moving or starting an action and these phrases are included in Collocation Verb Patterns.

I gotta go find her!

The phrase *I gotta go find her!* in the film "Rambo; Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg categorized as grammatical collocation. The phrase "gotta go" is a colloquial collocation for expressing a strong need or desire to do something and is included in Collocation Verb Patterns.

You must be cold too!

The phrase *You must be cold too!* in the film "Rambo; Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg is categorized as a grammatical collocation. Because The phrase "must be" followed by an adjective ("cold") is a grammatical collocation expressing an assumption or deduction and included in Adjective + That Clause

There's *a lot of water coming*! Get on! Okay.

The phrase of *a lot of water coming!* in the film "Rambo; Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg categorized as Lexical collocation. Because the phrase is The combination of "a lot of" and "water coming" is a lexical collocation describing a significant amount of water approaching and it is included in the Lexical collocation Adjective + Noun.

Namburout, but he's a hell of a *tracker*

The phrase of *tracker!* in the film "Rambo; Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg categorized as Lexical collocation. The term "hell of a tracker" is a lexical collocation

used to describe someone who is exceptionally skilled at tracking and it is included in Lexical Collocation Adjective + Noun.

<div align="center">Wife got killed in the first wave</div>

The phrase *first wave!* in the film "Rambo: Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg is categorized as Lexical collocation. The phrase First wave" is a lexical collocation referring to the initial surge or slaught of something, such as a flood and it is included in lexical collocation Verb + Adverb.

<div align="center">Yeah, helo's out of the area</div>

The phrase *out of the area!* in the film "Rambo: Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg is categorized as Lexical Collocation. The phrase "out of the area" is a lexical collocation used to describe being outside a specific region or location and it is included in the lexical collocation Verb + Adverb.

<div align="center">You did what you could, John</div>

The phrase *You did what you could!* in the film "Rambo: Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg is categorized as Lexical Collocation. The phrase "did what you could" is a lexical collocation conveying the idea that someone made their best effort and it is included in L4 Noun + Verb.

<div align="center">And, well, we appreciate your help. Again</div>

The phrase we *appreciate your help!* in the film "Rambo: Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg is categorized as Lexical collocation. The phrase The combination of "appreciate" and "your help" is a lexical collocation expressing gratitude for the assistance and it is included in the lexical collocation Adjective + Noun.

The table below shows the research achievements of The Analysis of Collocations Use of the Film Entitled "Rambo: Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg:

<div align="center">

Table 2.
The percentage of the analysis of collocations

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No	Types Of Collocation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Grammatical Collocation	46	30%
2	Lexical Collocation	74	70%
Total		120	100%

From the table above it can be seen that the dominant collocation type is Lexical collocation (70%) maximum percentage is 70% and the drinking percentage is 30%. It can be concluded that the dominant type of collocation results in the collocation of the film entitled: "Rambo: Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg is Lexical Collocation with a presentation result was 70%.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and the results of the data analysis in the previous chapter, the conclusion can be drawn as follows: The Analysis of Collocations The film "Rambo: Last Blood" by Adrian Grunberg used Descriptive Qualitative as a method. The type of Collocation used in the "Rambo: Last Blood" film is Lexical Collocation (70%). Lexical Collocation refers to the habitual or statistically significant co-occurrence of certain words or phrases within a language. In other words, it is the tendency for specific words to appear together regularly in a natural language, forming common word combinations or collocational patterns. These combinations are not purely random but reflect how words are used together in a language. The recommendations given for future researchers were significant to improve the quality of the research that has been done. One way to improve the quality of research is to conduct the same research in different films with different objects. This is done to ensure that the research results apply to specific researchers and can be applied in various environments.

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