DESIGNING A CORPUS - BASED DICTIONARY OF K-2 VOCABULARY IN ‘ENGLISH IN FOCUS’– BOOKS VII, VIII, AND IX

THESIS
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Pendidikan

Anisa Nur Safitri
112013105

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION PROGRAM
FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS
UNIVERSITAS KRISTEN SATYA WACANA
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INTRODUCTION

As we have known that English is one of the compulsory subjects in every junior and senior high school in Indonesia. Since English is a foreign language for Indonesian students, most of them think that English is as very difficult as Math. When they were asked why they think English is difficult, usually almost all of them say that they do not know the words in English. Therefore, they can not use English properly. Based on that reason, I think the big issue of this situation is about their language or vocabulary learning strategies. As stated by Rubin, and O'Malley and Chamot in Rabadi (2016) "Language learning strategies are any set of activities, strategies, procedures, notions that language learners use to assist in the knowledge, storing, recovery and usage of language" (p.47). On the other hand, Cameron in Rabadi (2016) states that language learners may not implement strategies automatically, they learn words in various ways, and as a result, learners need to be taught different vocabulary learning strategies to help them to be successful language learners. However, I think students still need strategies to enrich their vocabulary knowledge.

Based on the issue that students need strategies while developing new lexical items, the problem that usually appears is the students do not have sufficient vocabulary knowledge. Besides that, because of they do not know how to improve their vocabulary knowledge, at the end they are not interested in learning English and think that English is difficult. While teaching the students, the teacher found many
students do not know the meaning of the vocabulary or that even the words in English. They usually depend on the teacher who will answer their question if they ask the meaning of some English words in Indonesian or vise verse. This is very wasting time because not only one student who ask the difficult words but most of them always ask the teacher and sometimes the words that they asked are the same.

Considering the problem that junior high school students face, I did this research and make a simple corpus – based dictionary of K2 vocabulary from the book that is used by the students, ‘English in Focus’– Book VII, VIII, and IX. The aim of designing this dictionary is to find "How can a corpus–based dictionary of K2 vocabulary is designed for the students?" Designing a corpus-based dictionary would be beneficial for both, teacher and students. The teacher could maximize the time while teaching them because the students could find the difficult words by themselves. Besides that, this kind of dictionary would help junior high school students who use the textbook while they are learning English, whether at school or home, so they could enrich their vocabulary knowledge related to the materials or the book that they used easily. As I know that dictionary is one of the tools that can help students in improving their knowledge of English words. As cited in Huang and Islami (2013) that dictionaries are the essential source for information about words in a language. However, the dictionaries that are sold in the bookstores are the commercial dictionary that is designed for the public. There is no dictionary that specifically for junior high school students, whereas they need this kind of dictionary
because their ability in memorizing lexical words is still limited. They just need to know at least the words that are used in their handbook. Therefore, in my opinion, a corpus-based dictionary will be an appropriate tool to equip students' vocabulary learning.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

Vocabulary plays the important role while learning a second language, such as English because using a good and appropriate vocabulary can convey and express the meaning of person's ideas. Many learners fail or face many difficulties during learning English because they have not enough vocabulary knowledge. If learners want to know or understand a text well, they have to know English words sufficiently so that it can help them in understanding the text. Therefore, those who had stronger vocabulary knowledge were more successful in inferring the meaning of unknown words.

1. **Vocabulary**

The most important thing while learning a new language, such as English, is knowing its vocabulary. The role of vocabulary in language learning has attracted more and more attention in the course of time (Noormohamadi, 2015, p.39). Vocabulary is very important to be learned because in learners will do nothing if they lack vocabulary in language learning. They will get in trouble during learning, and then it can cause the less of interested in learning the second
language. This matter is supported by many experts who have conveyed their thoughts about it. Ahmadi (2012) says, "A better understanding of the vocabulary meaning, it would produce a better understanding on the whole meaning of the text" (p.188). He also says that if learners do not have sufficient vocabulary knowledge, they will have difficulties in recognizing the content there by failing the vocabulary learning test and lose interest in reading (p.189). Al-Khasawneh (2012) says that the knowledge of vocabulary is the essential part when using second or foreign language due to the fact that one is unable to communicate with others without a sufficient amount of words. Therefore, vocabulary learning is an essential part that should learners do while learning English. Carranza et al (2015) argue that vocabulary learning then is critical to learning a language, it the first, second or even foreign. Besides that, Saengpakdeejit (2014) stated, "Vocabulary learning plays an important role in language teaching especially in the context where English is taught as a foreign language" (p.147). It is also supported by Ahmadi (2012), he says, "Vocabulary learning plays an important role in foreign language learning, both in the first language and second language"(p.187). In addition, Alqahtani (2015) suggests that vocabulary learning is a significant part of foreign language learning as the meanings of new words are very often emphasized, whether in books or in classrooms. Therefore, learners should know that vocabulary learning is very important and they have to know that an appropriate vocabulary learning is needed to improve their English
proficiency. It is because the lack of good vocabulary learning skills is the main obstacle in a foreign language (Ahmadi, 2012, p.186).

Furthermore, to develop the lexical knowledge, most of educator and learners do some ways while learning. Nation (1990) says in his book that there were different ways of learning vocabulary. The meanings of words can be communicated or taught in many different ways. The following list includes most of the possibilities. There are two ways that can be used, first is by demonstration or pictures. It means that learners or teacher can learn new vocabulary using an object; using a cut-out figure; using gesture; performing an action; photographs; blackboard drawings or diagrams; and the last is pictures from books. Second is by the verbal explanation, learners can do analytical definition; putting the new word in a defining context; translating into another language when they study new lexical items.

Moreover, the role of vocabulary in language learning is very crucial related to all of English skills, that are reading; listening; writing; and speaking. Reading is the important part of all but the most elementary of vocabulary programs. For intermediate and advanced learners with vocabularies above 3,000 or so words, reading offers a portal of exposure to all remaining words (Schmitt, 2000, p.150). Besides, the importance of vocabulary in listening according to Nation (2001) is learning vocabulary through listening is one of kind of learning through meaning-focused input. Language learners would need at least 95% coverage of the running words in the input in order to improve reasonable
comprehension and to have reasonable success at guessing from context. In addition, vocabulary also holds an important part in writing. Schmitt (2000) says that in the teaching of writing, many teachers focus on the grammatical well-formedness of a composition. Hence, knowing many vocabularies is needed, and the last but not the least, Nation (1990) conveys that in developing learners' spoken English vocabulary it is the best to give learners practice in being able to say a lot using a small number of words. This research will focus on K-2 vocabulary that learners/students of junior high school should know. According to Astika (2016), "The K-2 words are those words that are less common and less frequent in a text; therefore, these K-2 words are more difficult than K-1 words. These K-1 and K-2 words should be understood by the students at the junior school level" (p.206).

2. Vocabulary Learning Strategy

While learning vocabulary, there are several tricks to help learners in developing their lexical knowledge. The method that learners used in learning vocabulary are called vocabulary learning strategies (VLSs). Vocabulary learning strategies use is to make the second language learning easier for learners. Because of the importance of vocabulary in language learning, there are many studies that deal with this vital thing, vocabulary learning strategies. Azgari (2011) argues that vocabulary learning strategies (VLSs) are steps taken by the language learners to acquire new English words. In addition, Nation (2001) states, "Vocabulary learning strategies are a part of language learning strategies
which in turn are a part of general learning strategies” (p.217). Based on those researchers, vocabulary learning strategies are very needed for learners while they are improving their vocabulary skill. Language learners need to use strategies to help them acquire new lexical items and to have a rich vocabulary. The use of suitable strategies makes a distinction between experienced learners and beginners in many learning areas (Rabadi, 2016, p.47). Saengpakdeejit (2014) thought that learners can significantly improve their language competence by improving their ability through vocabulary learning strategies (VLSs). It can be said that by using vocabulary learning strategies, the effectiveness may be maximized by learners in their English language learning because if they apply some strategies for memorizing new lexical items, it can save time and very useful and helpful for them. However, some of the learners do not use the strategies while learning English although they have known that vocabulary is a crucial part that should be learned and strategies are needed to make the learning easier. Language learners know the importance of words in a language, but they may or may not be aware of the fact that VLS can help them to learn vocabulary successfully (Kalajahi, 2012, p.139).

In addition, there are two types of vocabulary learning strategies. According to Schmitt (2000), there are two approaches to vocabulary acquisition, explicit and incidental learning. Explicit learning focuses attention directly on the information to be learned, which gives the greatest chance for its acquisition. Whereas, incidental learning can occur when one is using language for
communicative purposes, and so gives a double benefit for time expended. On the other hand, training in VLS is needed to make sure what are strategies is more suitable for learners. Language teachers should help their students use the learning strategies that will best accomplish their instructional goals (Bastanfar, 2010, p. 161). Nosidlak (2013) supports that type of training would allow students to develop a group of vocabulary learning strategies useful during e-learning sessions. Teachers should consider the learners’ willingness and readiness to receive trainings and think of the most appropriate way to introduce the strategies (Ahmadi, 2012, p.197).

3. Use of Dictionary in Vocabulary Learning

Dictionary is one of the tools that can help students in developing their lexical knowledge and has a role in vocabulary learning. As cited in Huang & Eslami (2013), dictionaries are the essential source for information about words in a language (Walz, 1990). Al-Maebashi suggests that in learning vocabulary, the dictionary has always been the main source for offering definitions and examples of words that EFL learners have to meet in their reading of English texts. Considering the importance of vocabulary, learners need to find and use the strategies in learning a second language so that they can learn easily. Hence, there are several vocabulary learning strategies that learners can use, and one of those strategies is dictionary use.

Dictionary play role as a tool that can help learners in finding the meaning of English words. Learners who use the dictionary while learning the
second language can be very helpful in improving the knowledge of lexical items. Many researchers support this method. Prichard (2008) says, "Dictionary use may lead to improved comprehension and efficient vocabulary development" (p.216). In fact, many studies have shown that second language dictionary use improves lexical development. According to Huang and Eslami (2013), "Looking up the meaning of unknown words increases in-depth comprehension of a particular text and the precision of the words in a given context" (p.1). They also say that advocates of dictionary use suggest that teachers should encourage learners to use a dictionary to find the particular meaning of an unfamiliar word in a given context. Besides, Ahmadi (2012) argues that dictionary use is one of the most popular independent learning methods of the time, resulted in limited word learning. Nation (2001) states, "As well as being sources of information, dictionaries can also be aids to learning" (p.181). On the other hand, Alhaysony (2012) argues that trying to guess the meaning of the unknown word from the context before consulting a dictionary is more beneficial since this could help learners to pick the correct meaning relevant to the text. That is right because in the dictionary there are some meaning for one word, and each meaning is not able to be matched to all of the contexts. Learners should know the context of the text first before picking up the meaning of that word. Considering that case, a corpus-based dictionary is needed for the learners because it consists of meaning and also the examples of each vocabulary that has different contexts. The corpus-based dictionary itself is a dictionary that is made from several texts/books, in
this case, I use three English textbooks of junior high school. The use of this
dictionary is to facilitate the students while learning English and if they find
main goal of a corpus-based learner’s dictionary is to provide learners with
relevant, idiomatic and useful information that will help them setting up native-
like links between words and meanings” (p.214). Learners who use a dictionary
in learning vocabulary usually can get a higher score in vocabulary test than
those who do not use dictionaries, some of them also do mistakes in interpret the
meaning of words.

Nation (2001) states in his book that:

Some items in the vocabulary test were answered incorrectly by more
learners who used a vocabulary than those who did not. This seemed to
occur for words where there were many alternative meanings given in the
dictionaries. This suggests that learners’ dictionary searches were not very
skillful. It was also noted that learners who used a dictionary took almost
twice as long to read the passage as learners who did not use a dictionary.
(p.283)

Although those possibilities are able to happen during vocabulary
learning, using the dictionary is one of the best strategies that can be very helpful
for learners, especially when they do individual learning. Dictionaries can help
learners with understanding and produce text, and with vocabulary (Nation,
2001, p.283). Generally, dictionary use takes time and some learners may spend
more time on dictionary use than they need to. Nevertheless, Nation (2001) also
said that dictionary use helps learning and comprehension, and is particularly useful for learners who do not cope well with guessing from context.

In conclusion, when learning a new language, one of the important parts that must be learned is vocabulary, because if learners have not enough vocabulary knowledge it will make them face difficulties in use or speak in English. Therefore, strategies are really needed in learning vocabulary to facilitate learners in improving their lexical items knowledge and one of vocabulary learning strategies is dictionary use. Many researchers suggest that dictionary use is able to help students while they learning individually. Hence, the aim of designing a corpus-based dictionary for my study was to find "How can a corpus-based dictionary of K-2 vocabulary be designed for the students?"

By designing a corpus-based dictionary would be beneficial both for the teacher and the students. In a previous study, shows that 84.13% of the vocabulary used in the three textbooks are categorized as the most frequently used 1000 words group (K-1). With the additional K-2 vocabulary covered 8.52% the cumulative percentage of the vocabulary covered was 92.65%, that is a relatively close estimate for good comprehension of the texts in the books (Astika, 2016, p.208). Therefore, this corpus-based dictionary of K-2 vocabulary is very helpful for learners in improving their vocabulary knowledge that is relevant to their stage because the vocabulary was taken from the textbooks that students use.

THE STUDY
1. **Method**

This study used a documentary method. Documentary methods are the techniques used to categorize, investigate, interpret and identify written documents, whether in the private or public domain such as personal papers, commercial records, or state archives, communications, or legislation (Payne and Payne, 2004). In this research, the textbooks are considered as documents and the vocabulary in the textbooks will be categorized and identified for their frequent levels.

2. **Sample**

In this study, I used three English books for junior high school as the samples, and the vocabulary that I identified were from the whole books, not only several chapters. The title of the book is English in Focus, written by Artono Wardiman, Masduki B. Jahur, and M. Sukirman Djuisma. The publisher is Pusat Perbukuan Departemen Pendidikan Nasional in 2008 and those books are for grade VII; VIII; and IX. I used this textbook because it has been viewed by Badan Standar Nasional Pendidikan. Furthermore, it also has been established as a textbook that is able to be used in learning activity through Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Nomor 34 Tahun 2008.

3. **Data Collection**

The ways that I used to collect the data were first, I converted pdf file of this book to MS word because I needed to edit it first before taking the next steps. After that, the second step was I deleted all of the unnecessary texts, such as Indonesian words. For example, Indonesian words or sentences on the preface
page; the second was proper names, like people, towns, and places in Indonesian. For instance, when there was a dialogue between two or more people, I had to remove those names. Besides that, numbers were one of the items that should be deleted to, for example, the number of the questions, pages, etc.

4. **Research Instrument**

In order to do data processing, I used a tool, named Compleat Lexical Tutor, version 8 that is available at www.lextutor.ca. Then, I chose Vocabprofile. This tool was used to identify vocabulary items in different frequency groups. After I got the list of words that I used for the dictionary entry, I chose Concordancer that functions as a tool to identify contexts of a particular word to be put in the dictionary entry.

5. **Data Analysis**

To analyze the data, the first thing that I did was organizing data in the textbook to make it more readable. It was because when I converted pdf file to MS word, there were some sentences that were the disorder, therefore I needed to organize it first before going to the next steps. After all of the books were clean, I compiled those three books into one file. Then, I used Compleat Lexical Tutor that was at www.lextutor.ca and ran to vocabprofiler to identify word frequency group using VP-Compleat, I pasted the book to the column there and selected NAWL to produce word frequency profile, and I clicked ‘submit’ to get the data. After that, there were the three-word group, NGSL1 (K-1); NGSL2 (K-2); and NGSL3 (K-3). Since I worked on K-2 of vocabulary, I copied NGSL2 (K-2) and extracted the
word group to produce a list of words for the dictionary entry. From the list, I took 150 words from all of the words that were exists for the dictionary entry, and I deleted the vocabulary items that were not necessary randomly. The reason why I only used 150 words was due to I thought the amount of this words were representative enough for the dictionary entry. That new list of words was used as data for the dictionary. Example: able; about; account; etc.

After all of the steps done, to give the example of sentences for each word, I did not need to make it by myself, I used Concordancer tool to select useful contexts (sentences) where the selected words were used. On the Concordance page, the steps to get the data were first, I selected no 1: Corpus concordance: English and then, typed an entry word, for example, able, as a keyword. Then selected ‘1k Graded Corpus' from the menu list, and the last was clicked ‘get the concordance'. From the available list of contexts, I selected the examples that have different grammatical patterns and meaning where the keyword is used, and then I copied five examples in different contexts based on twelve grammatical features. Then I also provided the Indonesian translation that I took from English-Indonesia dictionary or I translated it by myself. For example,

abroad (adverb). Luar negeri.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘abroad’

- Verbs
She wanted to work abroad, but first she had to finish her studies. (bekerja di luar negeri)

- **Prepositions**
  In the crowds, there are visitors from all over Britain, and from abroad too. (dari luar negeri)

- **Conjunctions**
  During her work for charity, she travelled in Britain and abroad, meeting children and adults. (dan luar negeri)

- **Adjectives**
  English is the international language and can be more than helpful abroad, and even here in Montreal. (berguna di luar negeri)

- **Infinitives + verb**
  I would consider applying for a job, in a predominantly English spoken environment. And maybe even go to live abroad in an English speaking country. (untuk tinggal di luar negeri)

When the keyword was hit, a new page appears showing the larger context. The amount of data (context) selected should provide sufficient clue for the meaning of the keyword.

**FINDINGS**

There were three steps to design corpus-based dictionary which were the sample sentences for this study. Firstly, I searched the sample sentences from
concordance corpus in VP-complete. There were some selections that I used to find the sample sentences those were first, 2k Graded Corpus (920,000). In this corpus, there were vocabprofile of 2000 word families that are 95% of the running words. Besides, this corpus is suitable for learners who want to perceive the lexical or another pattern in a corpus. Second, 1k Graded Corpus (530,000). This corpus is a little series of the 2k graded corpus, which is has a profile of 1000 word families of 90% running items. The third was TC Learner (Student) (150,000); TC Learner (Teacher) (61,000). These two corpuses are for learner corpora. Learner (student) is arranged from three levels of ELS students that have 50,000 words each level. The last selection was General Academic (6+m). In this corpus, there are 6 million words, mostly related to academic words.

The second was the selections from the corpus were based on grammatical features that were used before and after a particular lexical item (word). Below were the grammatical features as bases for selection taken from Malmstrom, J., & Weaver, C.’s book, titled Transgrammar: English Structure, Style, and Dialects.

a. Collocations

The combination of words formed when two or more words are often used together in a way that sounds correct.

Examples:

- I like eating junk food because it’s so delicious.
- I need to make the bed every day.
b. Infinitives

Essentially an infinitive construction consists of to plus the base form of a verb.

Examples:

- He prefers to go to college.
- I ask them to do their homework.

c. Conjunctions

Conjunctions link together parts of sentences that have coordinate grammatical status, equal grammatical weight.

Examples:

- John and Marry work at the same company.
- Bill went to school but Marline stayed at home.

d. Auxiliary verbs

A verb used in forming the tenses, moods, and voices of other verbs. The primary auxiliary verbs in English are be, do, and have; the modal auxiliaries are can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, and would.

Examples:

- I will go to my friend’s party tonight.
- You are my best friend.

e. Adverbs
By traditional definition, an adverb is a word that modifies a verb or adjective or adverb. Adverb can be created by the addition of a prefix or suffix.

Examples:
- He took her aside. (prefix)
- She will leave shortly. (suffix)

f. Articles

*An* is the indefinite article, and *the* is the definite article. We use the when it is clear which one we mean.

Examples:
- I buy a book.
- *The book* is about fairytale story.

g. Prepositions

Prepositions are words that tell how nouns and pronouns relate to other words in a sentence or other parts of a sentence.

Examples:
- I will go with you tonight.
- She went sleep after the party end.

h. Possessives

Possessives show ownership of a noun.

Examples:
- This is my book.
- I borrow John’s book.

i. Adjectives

An adjective is traditionally defined as a word that modifies a noun.

Examples:
- He took a short trip.
- She climbed over the back fence.

j. Noun

A noun is traditionally defined as a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Examples:
- The bookstore opens at 08.00 a.m.
- Could you open the door, please?

k. Verbs

A verb is traditionally defined as a word that expresses action or a state of being or becoming.

Examples:
- I sleep at 09.00 p.m. every night.
- He goes to school by bicycle.

l. Pronoun
A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. A pronoun is a stand-in for a noun.

Examples:

- *I* read a book.
- *She* gives the book to *me*.

The next step was about dictionary entries. There were three-word groups, NGSL1 (K-1); NGSL2 (K-2); and NGSL3 (K-3). I copied NGSL2 (K-2) because I worked on K-2 vocabulary, and then extracted the word group to produce list of words for the dictionary entry and the total of words were 206 words. From the list, I took 150 out of 206 words from all of words that were exists for dictionary entry, and I randomly deleted the vocabulary items that were not necessary. The reason why I only used 150 words was due to I thought the amount of this words were representative enough for dictionary entry. Those new list of words were used as data for the dictionary. Then, I selected five sentences that use a particular word and provide the meaning in context.

Below were the dictionary entries that were organized or ordered alphabetically.

1. **abroad** (adverb). Luar negeri.

   Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘abroad’

   - Verbs
She wanted to *work abroad*, but first she had to finish her studies. (bekerja di luar negeri)

- **Prepositions**
  
  In the crowds, there are visitors from all over Britain, and *from abroad* too. (dari luar negeri)

- **Conjunctions**
  
  During her work for charity, she travelled in Britain *and abroad*, meeting children and adults. (dan luar negeri)

- **Adjectives**
  
  English is the international language and can be more then *helpful abroad*, and even here in Montreal. (berguna di luar negeri)

- **Infinitives + verb**
  
  I would consider applying for a job, in a predominantly English spoken environment. And maybe even go *to live abroad* in an English speaking country. (untuk tinggal di luar negeri)

2. **absolutely (adjective). Benar sekali.**

   Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘absolutely’

   - **Auxiliary verbs**
     
     It's terribly important that these new bacteria can't escape from the laboratory until we *are absolutely sure* they are safe. (benar – benar yakin)
• Conjunctions

You were very shy, and absolutely extraordinary. (dan benar – benar luar biasa)

• Verbs

She became absolutely ashamed of herself. (menjadi benar – benar malu)

• Adverbs

You have to meet many people like producers and others musicians, so knowing how to contact each person in English is sometimes absolutely necessary. (terkadang memang perlu)

• Noun

But yet, I also understand that you absolutely wanted us to read that research paper. (kamu benar – benar menginginkan)

3. Accident (noun). Kecelakaan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘accident’

• Articles

Nails only laughed if someone had an accident or got hurt. (kecelakaan)

• Collocations

She and Dodi al Fayed were very happy just before the car accident which killed them both. (kecelakan mobil)

• Possessives
She was still afraid of horses after her accident as a child. (kecelakaannya)

- Adjectives
  A terrible accident happened when she and Charles were on holiday in Switzerland with a group of friends. (kecelakan yang mengerikan)

- Prepositions
  I was always afraid that Hindley would hurt his small son, either by accident or on purpose, when he was drunk. (tidak sengaja)

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘accommodation’

  - Adverbs
    I would also like some information about accommodation. (tentang akomodasi/tempat tinggal)

  - Prepositions
    Find someone in your class who has ever stayed in one of these types of accommodation in your capital a luxury hotel. (akomodasi/tempat tinggal)

  - Adjectives
    Obviously, I can't live at home, so I'll need to find some accommodation. (beberapa tempat tinggal)

  - Conjunctions
The government should pay attention of the sanitation and accommodation.
(dan tempat tinggal)

- Collocations

This may be related to a relative lack of social stability being more frequently single and in less permanent accommodation. (tempat tinggal tetap)

5. accompany (verb). Menemani.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘accompany’

- Auxiliary verbs

Chief Jonathan has arranged United Nations passports for all of you, and he has decided that I should accompany you to Botswana. (sebaiknya menemani)

- Infinitives

The wedding day, we had no friends or family to accompany us to the church. (untuk menemani)

- Adverbs

The adult will usually accompany these questions by various manipulations of the materials. (biasanya menyertai)

- Conjunctions

Wind players are listed separately from string players, while those who play continuo instruments and accompany singers form yet another unit. (dan menyertai)
• Pronouns

Items mentioned in the first section are at roughly the same level of difficulty as the chapter they accompany. (mereka sertai)

6. active (adjective). Aktif.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘active’

• Articles

"Find an active, useful sort of person," she told me, "A woman who can make a small income go a long way. (aktif)

• Adverbs

Most of the people I know who are sexually active tend to be in steady relationships. (aktif secara seksual)

• Conjunctions

Joan received permission and active encouragement to attempt what she claimed she had been sent to carry out. (dan aktif)

• Auxiliary verbs

They are active things which perceive, think, and will, and these properties cannot be represented in a passive idea. (aktif)

• Verbs

As a result of the action several school meals women became active in their unions. (menjadi aktif)

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘actor’

- **Articles**
  
  Jim was a student and wanted to become an actor. (aktor)

- **Conjunctions**
  
  Bing Crosby, an American singer and actor, sang it. (dan aktor)

- **Collocations**
  
  Anthony Hopkins won a Best actor Oscar for The Silence of the Lambs in 1992. (actor terbaik)

- **Adjectives**
  
  Clint Eastwood had to read some of Heston's lines. Not all of them made sense when they were read by a different actor. (aktor/pemain yang berbeda)

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  
  I'm actor, and for it if a want working other countries, English is important. (aktor)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘admit’

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  
  I must admit I know what's happened. (harus mengakui)
• Infinitives
  She refused to admit defeat, and return, beaten, to London. (untuk mengakui)

• Adverbs
  I wish those people would also admit or allow themselves to admire singers, actors and athletes. (juga mengakui)

• Pronouns
  I admit he's a most interesting young man, but sadly he has no fortune. (mengakui)

• Conjunctions
  Julie didn't do her homework and admit it to her teacher. (dan mengakuinya)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘adopt’

• Infinitives
  We would like to adopt a daughter to live with us. (untuk mengadopsi)

• Auxiliary verbs
  He said that he would adopt a child. (akan mengadopsi)

• Adverbs
Feminist counselors and therapists often adopt similar concerns. (sering mengadopsi)

- Noun
  This research tries to answer some of the most fundamental questions of why and how companies adopt e-business application. (perusahaan mengadopsi)

- Conjunctions
  Not all scientists will reach the same decision or adopt the same strategy. (atau mengadopsi)

10. advertisement (noun). Iklan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘advertisement’

- Articles
  We saw an advertisement in The Times newspaper. (iklan)

- Possessives
  I saw your advertisement for English classes in this month. (iklanmu)

- Adjectives
  He was the one working on their new advertisement. (iklan baru)

- Collocations
  We placed advertisements in a number of national newspapers. (menenpatkan iklan)

- Prepositions
Britney is a model for advertisement. (untuk iklan)

11. advice (noun). Nasehat.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘advice’

- Possessives
  I realize that his advice was always very good and sensible. (nasihatnya)
- Prepositions
  I decided to ask for advice from someone I trusted more than most men. (untuk saran)
- Adjectives
  She always gives us a good advice. (nasehat yang baik)
- Conjunctions
  He will give you help and advice if you need. (dan saran)
- Adverbs
  I want no further advice from you. (saran lebih lanjut)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘advise’

- Conjunctions
  We decided to ask my father to come and advise her. (dan menasehati)
- Auxiliary verbs
I wouldn't advise my worst enemy to accept your offer. (tidak akan menasehati)

- **Infinitives**
  Ryan asks his mother to advise his little brother because he’s too noisy. (untuk menasehati)

- **Pronoun**
  The teacher advises him about not coming late again. (menasehati)

- **Adverbs**
  Prime Minister, I strongly advise you not to do this. (sangat menyarankan)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘affair’

- **Articles**
  Anne and I had an affair while she was working for the company. (skandal)

- **Possessives**
  She had looked so sad and hurt when she had learnt of his affair with Anne. (skandalnya/perselingkuhannya)

- **Collocations**
  He told me the story of his love affair in Paris with a French dancer, Celine. (hubungan asmara)

- **Adjectives**
I had also started this very passionate affair. (hubungan yang penuh gairah)

- Adverbs

He talks about the trade affair with his colleague. (hubungan dagang)

14. afraid (adjective). Takut.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘afraid’

- Auxiliary verbs

I am afraid that I will lose the letter. (khawatir)

- Conjunctions

He was worried and afraid. (dan takut)

- Adverbs

They also afraid of wild animals which can run freely around the park. (juga takut)

- Verbs

I don’t know why, but I feel afraid. (merasa takut)

- Adjectives

She was also a little afraid of him. (sedikit takut)

15. aid (noun)

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘aid’

- Collocations
The school needs to provide more financial aid. (bantuan keuangan)

- Noun

The doctor said that the first aid is very important when an accident happens. (pertolongan pertama)

- Auxiliary verbs

Another factor that will aid the program will be the access to computers. (akan membantu)

- Prepositions

Reading many books is one of aids that can improve your knowledge. (bantuan)

- Infinitives

The government has provided some tractors to aid small farmers that need it. (untuk membantu)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘aircraft’

- Collocations

The students was so excited when saw the military aircraft yesterday. (pesawat militer)

- Articles
We cannot put a different pilot on the flight deck when *an aircraft* gets into trouble. (sebuah pesawat)

- **Conjunctions**
  The captain tells us to prepare the ships *and aircraft* for sending foods for victims of the earthquake. (dan pesawat)

- **Prepositions**
  He restated that the USA had a huge advantage *in aircraft*. (dalam hal pesawat)

- **Adjectives**
  Finally, Type 5 was a *small aircraft* for local services in the UK and the colonies. (pesawat kecil)

17. **alive** (adjective). Hidup.

**Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘alive’**

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  The newspapers said that it's because of you that Jessica and the dog *are alive*. (hidup)

- **Possessives**
  We have put *her alive* into her coffin. (hidupnya)

- **Conjunctions**
  There was no one on the ship, either dead *or alive*. (hidup)
• Collocations

I think I'm going to stay alive because of it. (tetap hidup)

• Verbs

I don't know how they keep alive in those dirty little holes. (hidup)

18. ancient (adjective). Kuno.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘ancient’

• Prepositions

Many of the circles were found near ancient places like Stonehenge (dekat tempat kuno)

• Articles

There have also been reports about the ancient civilization of Mu, near Japan. (peradaban kuno)

• Conjunctions

He was a teacher of Latin and ancient History. (dan sejarah kuno)

• Verbs

Paul and Stubbs went for walks in the countryside, visited ancient churches and drank tea together. (mengunjungi gereja-gereja kuno)

• Possessives
China is trying to build a better life for its people without turning its back on *its ancient culture* that gives its people such pride and dignity. (kebudayaan kunonnya)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘angry’

- **Adverbs**
  
  Arthur was very unhappy, and *also angry*. (juga marah)

- **Conjunctions**
  
  Dorian turned, his face red *and angry*. (dan marah)

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  
  He will *be angry* if you came late. (marah)

- **Verbs**
  
  I didn’t *feel angry*. (merasa marah)

- **Articles**
  
  He listened to the *angry* noise of a tiger that has not eaten. (marah)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘announce’

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  
  He *must announce* the engagement now. (harus mengumumkan)
• Infinitives

A servant entered the room to announce the arrival of an old gipsy woman. (untuk memberitahukan)

• Adverbs

We cannot just announce that this is a murderer case. (hanya mengumumkan)

• Pronouns

He announces that there will be a Math exam tomorrow. (dia mengumumkan)

• Noun

The first few leaves in the gutter announced the beginning of autumn. (di selokan menandakan)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘annual’

• Articles

The Providence Waterfront Festival, an annual extravaganza, is being held next weekend. (sebuah pertunjukkan tahunan)

• Possessives

She was very happy because she got her annual Christmas gift from her husband. (hadiah natal tahunannya)

• Verbs
Companies publish annual reports to inform the public about the previous year's activities. (menerbitkan laporan tahunan)

- Prepositions
  The basis of this depends on the relationship between annual growth and annual harvest. Maximum tree growth is attained before old age. (antara pertumbuhan tahunan)

- Collocations
  That school always shows the theater annual since 2002. (pertunjukan tahunan)

22. anybody (pronoun). Siapa saja.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘anybody’

- Prepositions
  Everybody looked at Anne, but she didn’t look at anybody. (pada siapa saja)

- Verbs
  I didn't kill anybody. (membunuh siapa pun)

- Conjunctions
  If anybody in the office needs any stationary, like pens or paper clips, I supply them from the storeroom. (jika siapa saja)

- Adverbs
  She was embarrassed every time anybody looked at her. (setiap saat siapa saja)
• Auxiliary verbs

I was thinking, does anybody else understand this because I don't. (siapa pun)

23. anywhere (adverb). Di/ke manapun.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘anywhere’

• Verbs
He says this is a new, modern ship, so it can go anywhere, in any weather! (pergi kemanapun)

• Pronouns
I looked for my friend but I couldn't see him anywhere. (dia dimanapun)

• Conjunctions
He never danced before, not in the cafe or anywhere. (atau dimanapun)

• Prepositions
It can be seen from anywhere. (dari manapun)

• Auxiliary verbs
I want to get to know girls, but when I am anywhere near them I start to get nervous and drop things. (dimanapun)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘apart’

• Verbs
Maybe it'll be better for both of us if we *live apart*. (hidup terpisah)

- **Conjunctions**
  
  We ran out of money, of course, *but apart* from that, it seemed to turn out okay. (tapi terlepas)

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  
  In the years we *were apart*, I began to realize what an extraordinary analytical intellect she had. (berpisah)

- **Noun**
  
  In the book there are two *categories apart* of grammatical structure. (kategori terpisah)

- **Adverb**
  
  I'm thinking of maybe doing my at Oxford university but *also apart* from my studies, I am now working in a big department store. (juga terlepas)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘appearance’

- **Possessives**
  
  I was quite shocked by *her appearance*. (penampilannya)

- **Prepositions**
  
  You have changed, of course, but not *in appearance*. (dalam penampilan)

- **Adjectives**
He'd never known Anna talk so openly about a man's physical appearance.
(penampilan fisik)

- Collocations
  She made a sudden appearance just as we were about to leave. (tiba-tiba muncul)

- Adjectives
  She gave her typical appearance last night. (penampilan khas)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘appointment’

- Articles
  I have an appointment with him, but we haven't met very often. (janji)

- Collocations
  I'd like to make an appointment to see the doctor, please. (membuat janji)

- Possessives
  My father told me about his appointment with my mother. (janjinya)

- Adjectives
  It was an important appointment but you didn’t come to see me. (pengangkatan penting)

- Prepositions
  You can meet the CEO by appointment only. (dengan janji)
27. appreciate (verb). Menghargai.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘appreciate’

- Pronouns
  
  You've been very honest with me, and I appreciate it. (menghargai)

- Infinitives
  
  Elizabeth was glad to see that all her family were beginning to appreciate Mr Darcy's good qualities. (untuk menghargai)

- Auxiliary verbs
  
  A teacher should appreciate students’ hard works. (seharusnya menghargai)

- Adverbs
  
  I very appreciate your drawing because it is an art. (sangat menghargai)

- Conjunctions
  
  The Commandant praises and appreciates his subordinates. (dan menghargai)

28. appropriate (adjective). Tepat.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘appropriate’

- Auxiliary verbs
  
  The books he uses would be appropriate for a British six-year-old. (tepat)

- Articles
I don't master a great range of vocabulary, so when I have a serious conversation, it becomes harder for me to find the appropriate words immediately. (tepät)

- **Adverbs**
  
  I didn't think his comments were very appropriate at the time. (sangat tepat)

- **Collocations**
  
  If you can't restate someone else's ideas in your own words, it means you do not yet understand them sufficiently to be able to make appropriate use of them. (penggunaan yang tepat)

- **Infinitives**
  
  You can open your dictionary to find appropriate vocabulary. (menemukan tepat/cocok)

29. approximately (adverb). Kira-kira.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘approximately’

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  
  My reports are approximately fifteen pages long and must be written in English. (kira-kira)

- **Verbs**
  
  The job will take approximately three weeks. (memerlukan kira-kira)

- **Prepositions**
Ex-Lax is among the three best-selling brands, accounting for approximately 7 percent of brand-name sales in the US. (untuk kira-kira)

- Conjunctions
  The study showed half of couples showed significant improvement and approximately one-third of couples appeared to be non-distressed. (dan kira-kira)

- Adjectives
  Their views were only approximately the same, and they differed over Christianity. (hanya kira-kira)

30. arise (verb). Bangun/timbul.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘arise’

- Auxiliary verbs
  The difficulties of writing can be arisen because of lack of vocabulary. (ditimbulkan)

- Noun
  The problems arise because of the management’s mistake. (masalah timbul)

- Adverbs
  If it is not handled appropriately, the bigger problem might soon arise. (segera timbul)

- Infinitives
Two different problematic situations are likely *to arise* as you present your argument. (untuk timbul)

- **Pronoun**
  
  One difficulty after *another arose*. (yang lain timbul)


  Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘arrange’

- **Conjunctions**
  
  We would phone Mr Rovello to explain what had happened *and arrange* a meeting place (dan mengatur)

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  
  *I will arrange* the food and her place on the spaceship. (akan menata)

- **Infinitives**
  
  *I was helping Catherine to arrange* her hair. (untuk menata)

- **Pronoun**
  
  *He arranges* some meeting with his colleagues. (dia mengatur)

- **Adverbs**
  
  The secretary *actually arranged* the schedule yesterday. (sebenarnya mengatur)

32. **arrangement** (noun). Rencana/susunan.
Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘arrangement’

- **Articles**
  They have made an arrangement to go abroad. (rencana)

- **Collocations**
  It sounded a crazy arrangement, but nobody said anything. (rencana gila)

- **Adjectives**
  It is a great arrangement of a birthday party. (rencana yang hebat)

- **Prepositions**
  Father and son teams are found serving together, presumably by arrangement. (sengaja terencana)

- **Possessives**
  I disagree with your arrangement. (rencanamu)

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33. arrest (verb). Menangkap.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘arrest’

- **Possessives**
  He had to pay $500 bail, but his arrest became international news. (penangkapannya)

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  We will arrest him for his crimes. (akan menangkap)

- **Infinitives**
The police came to arrest the thief. (untuk menangkap)

- Conjunctions
  The two policemen would come and arrest George, and take him away. (dan menangkap)

- Pronoun
  The policemen arrested the murder last night. (polisi menangkap)

34. artist (noun)

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘artist’

- Articles
  James is an artist from London. (seorang seniman)

- Adjectives
  He is a famous artist. (seniman terkenal)

- Conjunctions
  The party is for poet and artist from other countries. (dan seniman)

- Prepositions
  He worked as artist, teacher and entrepreneur in St John's. (sebagai seniman)

- Noun
  Abigail was a well-known woman artist from Colombia. (seniman wanita)

35. assistant (noun). Asisten/pembantu.
Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘assistant’

- Collocations
  He worked for a few months as a shop assistant. (penjaga toko)

- Possessives
  My sister fired her assistant because she stole some money. (asistennya)

- Prepositions
  He emigrated to the United States and worked as assistant Professor of Philosophy at St Louis University, Missouri. (sebagai asisten profesor)

- Articles
  You should be a smart student if you want to be an assistant lecturer. (asisten dosen)

- Auxiliary verbs
  Barbara is assistant manager of food industry. (asisten manager)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘assumption’

- Collocation
  I found many critical assumptions from several researchers about this topic.
  (anggapan kritis)

- Verb
People tend to make assumptions about you when you have a disability. (membuat anggapan)

- Articles
  These calculations are based on the assumption that prices will continue to rise. (anggapan)

- Adjective
  The investigating officer has the same assumption with the doctor about this murder case. (anggapan yang sama)

- Possessives
  You should think again about your assumption because it can influence negatively to other people. (anggapanmu)

37. attitude (noun). Sikap.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘attitude’

- Possessives
  David thinks his success is more because of his attitude and hard work. (sikapnya)

- Adjectives
  He has a very bad attitude towards work. (sikap yang buruk)

- Auxiliary verbs
In choosing systems of educating deaf children with signs, it is attitude which has determined the choice. (sikap)

- Conjunctions
  It is possible to address someone, or talk about someone, in English without indicating one's relative social status or attitude. (atau sikap)

- Prepositions
  The lack of a happy relationship, can facilitate a change in attitude. (dalam sikap)

38. attract (verb). Menarik.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘attract’

- Infinitives
  He is trying to attract your attention. (untuk menarik)

- Auxiliary verbs
  The more a community does to conserve its unique resources, whether natural or man-made, the more tourists it will attract. (akan tertarik)

- Conjunctions
  North Shields was to become a viable shopping centre and attract the kind of investment. (dan menarik)

- Noun
  Magnets attract iron filings. (mahnit menarik)
• Adjectives

It shows an open mind and a curiosity which can only attract people. (hanya menarik)

39. attractive (adjective). Menarik.
Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘attractive’

• Adverbs
I thought it was very attractive, with the courtyard and then the garden. (sanat menarik)

• Articles
I had such an attractive church, not old, but very beautiful interior. (menarik)

• Conjunctions
You're a very young and attractive woman. (dan menarik)

• Auxiliary verbs
If she met him, she would probably think he was attractive and very nice. (menarik)

• Verbs
They want attractive girls. (ingin gadis yang menarik)

40. audience (noun). Penonton.
Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘audience’
• Articles

He got a big applause from the audience. (penonton)

• Possessives

He stopped speaking, and looked at his audience. (penontonnya)

• Collocations

The composer should think about the needs of their target audience. (pendengar)

• Adjectives

If you sing in English, you have a bigger audience than singing in French. (pendengar lebih banyak)

• Conjunctions

There is collaboration between the speaker and audience in a workshop. (dan pendengar)

41. award (noun). Penghargaan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘award’

• Collocations

He got the best actor award last year. (penghargaan aktor terbaik)

• Articles

Her song "I Always get My Man," from Dick Tracy, won an award. (sebuah penghargaan)
- Adjectives
  
  The Academy gave a *special award* to funny man Charlie Chaplin.
  (penghargaan spesial)

- Possessives
  
  One actor sold *his award* to pay for his wife's hospital bills. (hadiahnya)

- Conjunctions
  
  Angel gave a surprise *and award* for her boyfriend. (dan hadiah)

42. *aware* (adjective). Sadar.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘aware’

- Conjunctions
  
  Most students are in debt *and aware* that there's a tough job market out there.
  (dan sadar)

- Verbs
  
  Their conversation continued in this way, until they suddenly *became aware*
  of the lateness of the hour. (menjadi sadar)

- Auxiliary verbs
  
  I think we *were aware* that New York is quite a dangerous place.
  (mengetahui)

- Adverbs
People are becoming more aware of the need to look after the planet. (lebih sadar)

- Collocations

The number of deaths made the public aware of the poor conditions in which the pupils lived. (kesadaran publik)

43. background (noun). Latar belakang.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘background’

- Articles
  That’s a good view that can be a background for your photos. (latar belakang)

- Adjectives
  Mountain, trees, and waterfall are very pleasant background of your video. (latar belakang yang menyejukkan)

- Possessives
  He said that his background is academic. (latar belakangnya)

- Prepositions
  The air smells of wood smoke and soft, chanted music plays in the background. (di belakang)

- Collocations
  She talks about social background. (latar belakang sosial)
44. bag (noun). Tas.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘bag’

- Collocations
  My father bought a new bag for me and my sister. (tas baru)

- Adjectives
  She said that it is a cute bag. (tas yang lucu)

- Possessives
  Rose opened my bag without my permission. (tasku)

- Articles
  Santa Claus carries a bag full of presents for children. (sebuah karung)

- Conjunctions
  Karswell’s heavy travelling coat and bag were on the seat opposite him. (dan tas)

45. ball (noun). Bola.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘ball’

- Articles
  After three players go out, it is the turn of the second team to hit the ball. (bola)

- Conjunctions
  The referee brings a whistle and ball for the match. (dan bola)
• Prepositions

He invited me to come to ball tonight. (ke pesta dansa)

• Collocations

Miss Matty was making a colored ball for the little girl, Phoebe, to play with. (bola bewarna)

• Adjectives

The sun was hanging like a huge red ball in the sky. (bola merah)

46. band (noun). Ben/orkes.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘band’

• Adjectives

The Beatles is a famous band until now. (ben terkenal)

• Collocations

At the time, this was a brave decision for a new band to write their own songs. (ben baru)

• Articles

He leaved the band because of his injury. (ben)

• Prepositions

Sailors use this kind of band to tie their hair. (pita)

• Possessives

She bought her band yesterday. (pitanya)
47. basically (adverb). Pada dasarnya.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘basically’

- Auxiliary verbs
  
  That *is basically* why I want to learn English. (pada dasarnya)

- Adverbs
  
  *So basically* with a better English, I will have more chances to get the job that I really want. (pada dasarnya)

- Conjunctions
  
  We will work in groups *and basically* have a pleasant time. (dan pada dasarnya)

- Articles
  
  Both are carved in a *basically* flat plane parallel with the background. (pada dasarnya)

- Prepositions
  
  There is a plurality of *basically* different sorts of good thing. (pada dasarnya)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘battle’

- Articles
Julie and Ray hid in a small room upstairs, and listened to the battle.

(peperangan)

- **Adjectives**
  
  There was already a fierce battle going on, all around the square. (peperangan sengit)

- **Prepositions**
  
  Maximus stood up, he looked very ready for battle. (untuk perang)

- **Verbs**
  
  He joined battle with the army. (bergabung bertempur)

- **Infinitives**
  
  He returned to battle and did not stop fighting until he won. (untuk melawan)

49. **beach (noun). Pantai.**

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘beach’

- **Articles**
  
  I went to the beach last holiday. (pantai)

- **Prepositions**
  
  One Friday afternoon I drove away from beach past Nick’s farm. (dari pantai)

- **Adjectives**
  
  He began to think, would really be very welcome on that cold, dark beach.

(pantai yang gelap)
• Conjunctions

The best vacation is whether going to mountain or beach. (atau pantai)

• Auxiliary verbs

One of my favorite places for refreshing is beach. (pantai)

50. beat (verb). Mengalahkan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘beat’

• Adverbs

Simon always beats me at tennis. (mengalahkan)

• Auxiliary verbs

I’ve promised that we will beat them. (akan mengalahkan)

• Conjunctions

He lifted his heavy stick and beat against the wooden door until he had made a hole. (dan memukulkan)

• Noun

He walked faster, and his heart beat like a drum. (hatinya yang berdebar)

• Articles

The beat of his heart was beginning to slow down as the noise of the battle became quieter. (detak)

51. beauty (noun). Kecantikan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘beauty’
• Conjunctions
She had kept her youth *and beauty*, but she had paid a terrible price for it. (dan kecantikan)

• Prepositions
Cleo had spent her life searching *for beauty* and pleasure. (untuk kecantikan)

• Articles
Ethany loved the *beauty* of the natural world around them. (keindahan)

• Possessives
When your youth goes, *your beauty* will go with it. (kecantikanmu)

• Collocations
They were great admirer of *physical beauty* in men as well as women. (kecantikan fisik)

52. bedroom (noun). Kamar tidur.
Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘bedroom’

• Articles
She went upstairs and knocked on the door of *a bedroom*. (kamar tidur)

• Possessives
The living room is below *my bedroom*. (kamar tidurku)

• Prepositions
He went up to the front bedroom and stepped right in front of the window. (depan kamar tidur)

- Adjectives
  She followed him up the stairs to a dark bedroom. (kamar tidur yang gelap)

- Collocations
  He slept well in a hotel bedroom last night. (kamar tidur hotel)

53. belief (noun). Keyakinan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘belief’

- Prepositions
  A ruin would mean a lack of belief. (keyakinan)

- Possessives
  My experience at Brandham seemed to kill my belief in other people. (kepercayaanku)

- Collocations
  We have a freedom for choosing our own religious belief. (keyakinan agama)

- Articles
  There is also a belief that alcohol has certain other benefits. (kepercayaan)

- Conjunctions
  Religion much of what matters most in religious experience and belief is personal and private. (dan keyakinan)
54. belong (verb). Milik.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘belong’

- Auxiliary verbs
  The money and the house *don’t belong* to us or you. (bukan milik)

- Noun
  *This table belongs* in the sitting room. (meja ini semestinya)

- Conjunctions
  The huts are right on the beach *and belong* to a group of local women. (dan milik)

- Infinitives
  The buildings seem *to belong* beside one another. (semestinya)

- Pronoun
  This is where *we belong*. (semestinya)

55. bike (noun). Sepeda.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘bike’

- Articles
  He taught Ricky to play football and *ride a bike*. (sepeda)

- Prepositions
  He was travelling around France by bike. (dengan bersepeda)

- Possessives
He cried because *his bike* was broken because of the accident. (sepedanya)

- Collocations
  
  I am an international official in *mountain bike* racing. (sepeda gunung)

- Verbs
  
  It would be better for the environment if more people used bikes rather than cars. (sepeda)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘bird’

- Articles

  There was *a bird* on the front of the launch. (seekor burung)

- Adjectives

  I’m going to catch you, *little bird*, (burung kecil)

- Collocations

  He picked up the *dead bird* and threw it into some trees. (burung mati)

- Possessives

  My brother was upset because *his bird* dead yesterday. (burungnya)

- Conjunctions

  She talks with *birds* like a crazy girl. (dengan burung-burung)

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘birth’

- Articles
  
  My grandma died when she was only 32 after the birth of my mother. (kelahiran)

- Verbs
  
  I love you because I gave birth to you. (melahirkan)

- Collocations
  
  Anna wrote London as her place of birth. (tempat lahir)

- Prepositions
  
  He was underweight for age at birth and had been placed in an incubator. (saat lahir)

- Possessives
  
  They were in receipt of poor relief at the time of their child's birth. (kelahiran anak mereka)

58. blame (verb). Menyalahkan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘blame’

- Pronoun
  
  Hugh blames his mother for his lack of confidence. (Hugh menyalahkan)

- Auxiliary verbs
  
  You can't blame yourself for what happened. (tidak bisa menyalahkan)
• Adverbs

You will hardly blame me for refusing. (sulit menyalahkan)

• Conjunctions

Scarlett could not be angry or blame him for Bonnie's death any more. (atau menyalahkan)

• Articles

They let me take the blame for knowing. (kesalahan)

59. block (noun). Blok/balok.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘block’

• Adjectives

He made a big block of ice. (blok yang besar)

• Articles

The sun was rising over the block opposite hers like a big, wet, orange ball. (kompleks)

• Prepositions

You should write it in block capital letters. (dalam huruf balok)

• Infinitives

The police arrested demonstrators as some marchers tried to block traffic in downtown Brooklyn (untuk memblokir)

• Possessives
The woodcarver brings *his block* to the backyard. (baloknya)

60. blood (noun). Darah.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘blood’

- Collocations
  The hospital held *blood donation* every month. (donor darah)

- Possessives
  Whenever I looked at it, *my blood* became cold. (darahku)

- Prepositions
  It was old and dirty, and the smell of *blood* was everywhere. (darah)

- Adjectives
  He cut the bird with his knife, and caught its *red blood* in a cup. (darah merah)

- Articles
  It wasn't a real fight and *the blood* wasn't real. (darah)

61. boat (noun). Perahu.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘boat’

- Articles
  She found *a boat* on the river and got into it. (sebuah perahu)

- Adjectives
  I'll get into this *old boat*. (perahu tua)
• Prepositions

Most immigrants arrived by boat. (dengan perahu/sekoci)

• Possessives

I tied the legs of the old donkey to his boat with some fishing line.
(perahunya)

• Collocations

You can visit the castle of Sleeping Beauty, ride on a river boat. (perahu sungai)

62. bomb (noun). Bom.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘bomb’

• Articles

Two men tried to put a bomb on a plane last year. (sebuah bom)

• Possessives

The terrorists said that they would put their bomb in a hotel. (bom mereka)

• Collocations

The Americans had developed the atomic bomb. (bom atom)

• Infinitives

Two men accused of plotting to bomb a major subway station in Brooklyn.
(untuk membom)

• Adjectives
He was certain that his *small bomb* had been successful. (bom kecil)

63. brain (noun). Otak.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘brain’

- Conjunctions
  I have a single wish, for something my whole body, heart and *brain* have wanted for so long! (dan otak)

- Possessives
  Even if she recovered, *her brain* would never return to normal. (otaknya)

- Adjectives
  You didn't need a *great brain* to solve a murder case, just careful investigation of the facts. (otak yang bagus)

- Prepositions
  Protein is very good *for brain*, (untuk otak)

- Articles
  In vertebrates, *the brain* is the much expanded front end of the spinal cord. (otak)

64. breathe (verb). Bernafas.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘breathe’

- Infinitives
I forced myself to breathe deeply, to stay calm. (untuk bernafas)

- Conjunctions

She stopped and listened, and the furniture seemed to stretch and breathe.  
(dan bernafas)

- Auxiliary verbs

Human can’t breathe in the water. (tidak dapat bernafas)

- Adverbs

You will trap some of this air in this mask and slowly breathe it back in.  
(bernafas pelan-pelan)

- Pronoun

I breathe using my mouth because I’m too tired after running. (saya bernafas)

65. salary (noun). Gaji.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘salary’

- Adjectives

Clayton had a very good salary at Eudora Grain. (gaji yang baik)

- Articles

I’d forgotten that I pay you a salary. (gaji)

- Collocations

I can’t offer you a job with a high salary. (gaji tinggi)

- Possessives
Your husband had a lot of money beyond his salary. (gajinya)

- Prepositions

He was given a rise in salary and robes of honor to mark the occasion. (dalam gaji)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘selection’

- Adjectives

The lobster was followed by a lime and lemon dessert, and a wonderful selection of cheeses. (pilihan yang sangat bagus)

- Articles

A selection of his poems, stories, translations, and critical writings may be found in his last book. (sebuah pilihan)

- Noun

If my English was much better than it is now, I would have more choice in my jobs selection. (pilihan pekerjaan)

- Prepositions

Evolution by selection is a balancing process. (melalui pilihan)

- Collocations

Human historical processes were the same as the processes of natural selection. (seleksi alam)

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘surroundings’

- **Possessives**
  
  He began to read it and forgot about his *surroundings*. (sekitarnya)

- **Articles**
  
  She thought Emma was wonderful and the *surroundings* of Hartfield. (sekeliling)

- **Adjectives**
  
  Mr. Thomson argues that University of Cambridge is a peace and pleasant *surroundings* in which to study. (lingkungan yang menyenangkan)

- **Prepositions**
  
  Criminals are to be re-educated and placed in *surroundings* conducive to this end. (di lingkungan)

- **Collocations**
  
  It needs to be augmented by observations of children in more natural *surroundings*. (alam sekitar)

68. **survey** (verb). Meninjau.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘survey’

- **Conjunctions**
This study relates language, mathematics, modernism, and Westernism to interview and survey responses. (dan meninjau)

- Infinitives
  We intend briefly to survey some of the cultural and technological correlates of a society's attitudes towards child upbringing generally. (untuk meninjau)

- Collocations
  An annual survey of students at 311 colleges and universities published this month. (peninjauan tahunan)

- Articles
  The survey of 12 countries' attitudes to education is revealed in Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s report. (peninjauan)

- Prepositions
  Both types of survey show a far higher figure for crimes committed than do the official statistics produced by the police. (peninjauan)

69. survive (verb). Bertahan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘survive’

- Infinitives
  Many of them looked for ways to survive. (untuk bertahan)

- Adverbs
If it is not paid, you *will never survive* the birth of your first child. (tidak akan pernah mempertahankan)

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  I think we *will survive* if we can learn to live in harmony with the rest of the creatures in the universe. (akan bertahan)

- **Pronoun**
  This place is full of violence, I'm amazed that *children survive* here. (anak-anak bertahan)

- **Conjunctions**
  He struggle *and survive* in the big city. (dan bertahan)

70. **sweet** (adjective). Manis.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘sweet’

- **Articles**
  Mariana had a *sweet smile*. (senyuman manis)

- **Adjectives**
  Mince pies are round and *full of sweet, dry fruits*. (penuh dengan buah yang kering, manis)

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  Elizabeth *was sweet* and kind to us, and I loved her very much. (baik hati/ramah)
• Adverbs

Those mangos are very sweet. (sangat manis)

• Possessives

I like seeing her sweet smile. (senyuman manisnya)

71. swim (verb). Berenang.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘swim’

• Auxiliary verbs

He can swim like a fish. (bisa berenang)

• Conjunctions

Jason goes to the swimming pool and swim for two hour. (dan berenang)

• Infinitives

I learn to swim well. (untuk berenang)

• Possessives

You can join us at the restaurant after your swim. (berenangmu)

• Collocations

She’d have a short swim since she was here. (berenang sebentar)

72. switch (verb). Mengganti.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘switch’

• Infinitives
They are able *to switch* from one language to another naturally. (untuk mengganti)

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  
  I *will switch* to French because I can't find certain words in English. (akan mengganti)

- **Conjunctions**
  
  She started studying English at college, *but switched* to Business Studies in her second year. (tapi berganti)

- **Articles**

  I pressed *the switch* but the light didn't come on. (saklar)

- **Adverbs**

  Some parents *just switch off* the alarm after the initial wetting. (hanya mematikan)

73. *tall* (noun). Tinggi.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘tall’

- **Articles**

  Christian was *a tall man* with black hair and a long tired face. (pria tinggi)

- **Adverbs**

  He was a *very tall man* and he looked very 14 important in his uniform. (sangat tinggi)
• Conjunctions

He is an old man, but tall and thin like a boy. (tapi tinggi)

• Possessives

They both laughed as they bent their tall bodies to go through the low doorway into their mother's hut. (tinggi badan mereka)

• Prepositions

Marline is standing up in front of tall tree. (di depan pohon tinggi)

74. talent (noun). Bakat.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘talent’

• Articles

I think of you have or you don't have the talent with the language. (bakat)

• Possessives

We know that acting is Tom Cruse's talent. (bakatnya)

• Adjectives

He had a great talent for making money, a loyalty to his friends. (bakat yang hebat)

• Prepositions

She will come to talent night event next Saturday. (ke malam unjuk bakat)

• Collocations
Robert didn’t realize about his *hidden talent*, that’s singing. (bakat tersembunyi)

75. **tape** (noun). Alat perekam.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘tape’

- **Possessives**
  
  I’ll bring along *my tape recorder*. (alat perekamku)

- **Prepositions**
  
  I’ve got that film *on tape* if you want to borrow it. (di alat perekam)

- **Collocations**
  
  If you give me a *blank tape*, I’ll record it for you. (alat perekam kosong)

- **Adjectives**
  
  You take the *black tape* on my table. (alat perekam warna hitam)

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  
  These interviews *were tape-recorded*. (direkam)

76. **taste** (adjective). Rasa.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘taste’

- **Possessives**
  
  The British cook vegetables for too long, so they lose *their taste*. (rasanya)

- **Auxiliary verbs**
The food was dry and didn't taste very good. (tidak terasa)

- Articles
  
  I love the taste of garlic. (rasa)

- Adverbs
  
  I can still taste that pie and peas although I’m not feeling well. (tetap merasakan)

- Adjectives
  
  That pizza has a good taste. (rasa yang enak)

77. taxi (noun). Taksi.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘taxi’

- Articles
  
  I took a taxi to a hotel. (taksi)

- Prepositions
  
  On Saturday morning, a woman arrived by taxi at the Hydro Hotel. (naik taksi)

- Possessives
  
  He drives his taxi slowly because it’s raining. (taksinya)

- Adjectives
  
  The car was a black taxi, not the blue one. (taksi berwarna hitam)

- Auxiliary verbs
He applied to be taxi driver. (menjadi supir taksi)

78. tea (noun). Teh.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘tea’

- Verbs
  My mother likes drinking tea in the morning. (meminum teh)

- Prepositions
  Debora made a cup of tea for me. (secangkir teh)

- Collocations
  I don’t like lemon tea. (teh lemon)

- Possessives
  He drank his tea directly after the waiter served it. (tehnya)

- Adjectives
  I drink hot tea because it’s cold. (teh panas)

79. team (noun). Tim/regu.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘team’

- Articles
  You're part of a team. (sebuah regu)

- Conjunctions
  He arrived late for matches and team meetings. (dan regu)

- Adjectives
They were a great team. (regu yang hebat)

- Possessives

Cameron and his team knew more about the ship's last seconds. (regunya)

- Collocations

He wants to join a football team. (regu sepakbola)

80. tears (noun). Air mata.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘tears’

- Conjunctions

He lay down again with a heavy heart and tears burning in his eyes. (dan air mata)

- Possessives

She began to cry, and her tears seemed to burn into Ethan's heart. (air matanya)

- Prepositions

Her eyes were full of tears and she looked terribly afraid. (air mata)

- Articles

He stopped and tried to fight against the tears. (air mata)

- Infinitives

Woods looked into her eyes, knowing that she was close to tears. (untuk menangis)
81. technique (noun). Teknik.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘technique’

- Adjectives
  We have developed a new technique detecting errors in the manufacturing process. (teknik baru)

- Articles
  I have to practice the technique to reading in English. (teknik)

- Conjunctions
  Cazanne had faced and solved in composition and technique. (dan teknik)

- Prepositions
  This development of technique in sewerage, transport, electricity. (teknik)

- Collocations
  The teacher should know a suitable teaching technique for teaching students. (teknik mengajar)

82. telephone (noun). Telpon.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘telephone’

- Articles
  She turned away to answer a telephone call. (panggilan telpon)

- Prepositions
He does all his work by telephone, letter and computer. (dengan telpon)

- **Possessives**
  I will give my telephone number for you. (nomor telponku)

- **Infinitives**
  You have no time to telephone the police. (untuk menelpon)

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  I will telephone you when I get home. (akan menelpon)

83. **temperature** (noun). Suhu.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘temperature’

- **Collocations**
  His body temperature was very high. (suhu tubuh)

- **Possessives**
  The fire's temperature was 300 C. (suhu apinya)

- **Articles**
  She still got a temperature and a cough. (demam)

- **Adjectives**
  This marker shows the highest temperature. (suhu tertinggi)

- **Prepositions**
  The internal energy of an ideal gas depends on temperature only and is independent of pressure or volume. (pada suhu)
84. tennis (noun). Tenis.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘tennis’

- Conjunctions
  He was clever at so many things, horse-riding, writing, and tennis. (dan tenis)

- Verbs
  We play tennis together three times a week. (bermain tenis)

- Articles
  She was a tennis player. (seorang pemain tenis)

- Prepositions
  We have all afternoon for tennis. (untuk tenis)

- Auxiliary verbs
  In America, there are tennis schools. (sekolah tenis)

85. terrible (adjective). Buruk sekali.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘terrible’

- Articles
  He was mad because he did a terrible thing. (hal buruk)

- Conjunctions
  The noise was loud and terrible, and Ethelred had to cover his ears. (dan buruk sekali)
• Prepositions

The animal was in terrible danger. (dalam bahaya yang mengerikan)

• Auxiliary verbs

The cold is terrible. (mengerikan)

• Adverbs

The face in the picture was still terrible. (tetap mengerikan)

86. text (noun). Teks.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘text’

• Articles

The teacher asks students to read the text carefully. (teks)

• Collocations

If my English will be better, I could read English text and books. (teks bahasa Inggris)

• Prepositions

I don’t know which verb or word put between the word in text. (di dalam teks)

• Adjectives

I wish the short text is comprehensible for you. (teks pendek)

• Possessives

I think her text is easy to be understood. (teksnya)
87. threat (noun). Ancaman.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘threat’

- Articles
  These shifts constitute both an opportunity and a threat. (sebuah ancaman)

- Possessives
  He was alleged to have carried out his threat after being released on parole. (ancamannya)

- Adjectives
  Drunken drivers pose a serious threat to other road users. (ancaman serius)

- Collocations
  Each country regarded the other as a major military threat. (ancaman militer)

- Prepositions
  Success reduces the prospect of threat and his powers of discrimination are improved. (ancaman)

88. theatre (noun). Teater.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘theatre’

- Conjunctions
  George Gershwin made music for films and theatre. (dan teater)

- Prepositions
  It is a great place for theatre, shopping and restaurants. (untuk bioskop)
• Possessives

She sings a song in her theatre in front of six million people. (teaternya)

• Articles

Elizabeth sometimes goes out to parties or to the theatre. (bioskop)

• Adjectives

Dorian had discovered an old, dirty theatre in a poor street in London. (bioskop yang kotor)

89. thick (adjective). Tebal.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘thick’

• Articles

He was carrying a thick wooden stick. (tebal)

• Prepositions

The sun had disappeared behind thick grey cloud. (di belakang awan abu-abu yang tebal)

• Conjunctions

She noticed a woman with thick glasses and dark clothes. (dengan kaca mata tebal)

• Possessives

He looked at her carefully through his thick glasses. (kaca mata tebalnya)

• Adverbs
A traditional fisherman's cottage built of stone with very thick walls to keep out the wind. (sangat tebal)

90. thin (adjective). kurus.
Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘thin’

- Articles
  He was a thin old man, but he is heavy. (kurus)
- Conjunctions
  She is tall and thin. (dan kurus)
- Possessives
  Tears ran down her thin face. (wajah kurusnya)
- Adjectives
  It was a piece of thin rope about two feet long. (sepotong tali yang tipis)
- Adverbs
  She was very thin with large gray eyes and long red hair. (sangat kurus)

91. ticket (noun). Tiket.
Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘ticket’

- Articles
  You can buy a ticket to New York. (sebutat tiket)
Helen looked back at him as he showed his passport and ticket. (dan tiket)

- Collocations
  I bought a train ticket yesterday. (tiket kereta)

- Possessives
  She lost her ticket. (tiketnya)

- Prepositions
  The name will be written on ticket. (di tiket)

92. tie (verb). Mengikat.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘tie’

- Conjunctions
  We shall have to go outside and tie the boat down. (dan mengikat)

- Infinitives
  Sailors use this kind of band to tie their hair. (untuk mengikat)

- Auxiliary verbs
  I can tie my shoes by myself. (dapat mengikat)

- Pronoun
  I tie my hair back when it's hot. (saya mengikat)

- Articles
  Mr. Turnbull opened the door wearing an old black suit and a tie. (sebuah dasi)
93. tiny (adjective). Kecil sekali.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘tiny’

- Articles
  He took out of his wallet a tiny piece of paper. (kecil sekali)

- Auxiliary verbs
  The lounge is tiny. (kecil sekali)

- Possessives
  I showed him my tiny purse. (dompet kecilku)

- Adjectives
  Inside that was a layer of soft, plastic material, like a lot of tiny bags all attached to each other. (banyak karung yang kecil sekali)

- Adverbs
  There were still tiny pieces of burnt paper in the cold fireplace. (tetap ada potongan kecil)

94. title (noun). Judul.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘title’

- Articles
  Grey Owl was not happy when Country Life changed the title of the book.

  (judul)
• Adjectives

I haven't thought of a good title for the book. (judul yang baik)

• Possessives

I will have to work in a company to obtain my title of cma (management accounting). (gelarku)

• Conjunctions

Wilson thinks about the theme and title for his coming book. (dan judul)

• Collocations

I also intend to obtain another professional title which is thought in English only. (gelar professional)

95. tone (noun). Nada.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘tone’

• Collocations

Her presence sings and soars like a golden tone. (bernada emas)

• Prepositions

'The Farewell Symphony' differs in tone and technique from the earlier two books. (dalam nada)

• Articles

If the dissonance of a tone is avoided, the harmony can sound both rich and smooth. (nada)
• Possessives

From upwards *its tone* becomes thin and rather unsatisfactory, the flute being far preferable at that altitude, (nadanya)

• Conjunctions

The style *and tone* of this appendix are quite astonishing, (dan nada)

96. tonight (adverb). Malam ini.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘tonight’

• Conjunctions

I’m nervous *because tonight* will be my first opportunity to meet her. (karena malam ini)

• Noun

Don't play the *game tonight*. (permainan malam ini)

• Pronoun

He can come here and stay *with me tonight*. (denganku malam ini)

• Prepositions

I think you must stay in hospital *for tonight*. (untuk malam ini)

• Adjectives

It's *too dark tonight*, but we can go tomorrow if there's a moon. (terlalu gelap malam ini)
97. tool (noun). Alat.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘tool’

- Articles
  The Third officer took a tool from his belt. (alat)

- Adjectives
  I personally think that being good in English is a great tool to have. (alat yang hebat)

- Collocations
  English can be a real tool for my work. (alat yang nyata)

- Conjunctions
  She used the best teaching method and tool while teaching her students. (dan alat)

- Possessives
  My father said that he lost his tool. (perkakasnya)

98. topic (noun). Topik.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘topic’

- Conjunctions
  It is important for a text to be without any errors for it distracts the reader from the main purpose and topic of the text. (dan topik)

- Adjectives
You can never find more information in a French website of *the same topic.*
(topic yang sama)

- **Possessives**
  
  I'm a little bit disappointed with *your topic* this week. (topikmu)

- **Articles**
  
  I think it was really nice of her to come over to express herself on *the topic.*
  (topik)

- **Prepositions**
  
  Signaling speaker change in conversation may also be relevant *in topic change.* (dalam topik)


**Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘totally’**

- **Articles**
  
  I have a *totally* different opinion. (sepenuhnya)

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  
  The balance of language in schools *is totally* wrong. (sepenuhnya)

- **Verbs**
  
  They introduce me to someone who speaks English *I become totally* quiet.
  (menjadi sepenuhnya)

- **Adverbs**
Strategic analysis and vision was almost totally absent. (hampir sepenuhnya)

- Prepositions

The passage to the next stages was, however, to be governed by totally different principles. (dengan sepenuhnya)

100. tour (noun). Perjalanan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘tour’

- Articles

He remembers very happily a tour to the sunny island of Barbados. (sebuah perjalanan)

- Adjectives

It was a great tour to Barbados. (perjalanan yang hebat)

- Prepositions

If he had to go on tour, he wanted to go home every night. (dalam perjalanan)

- Possessives

I hope the people on your tour are interesting. (perjalananmu)

- Infinitives

Grey Owl continued to tour, and more and more people were buying his books. (untuk tamasya)

101. tourist (noun). Turis.
102. toy (noun). Mainan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘toy’

- Articles
  
  My brother is playing with a toy. (mainan)

- Prepositions
  
  The store is full of every kind of toy. (mainan)

- Conjunctions
Ashton wasn't the sort of man to play with toy trains. (dengan mainan)

- Possessives
  
  He cried a lot when his toy broke. (mainannya)

- Adjectives
  
  This is my little toy. (mainan kecil)

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103. tradition (noun). Tradisi.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘tradition’

- Conjunctions
  
  History and tradition gave this country its advantages in international affairs. (dan tradisi)

- Collocations
  
  I want you to carry on the family tradition. (tradisi keluarga)

- Articles
  
  Marcus had ended the tradition of gladiator fights in Rome. (tradisi)

- Possessives
  
  A nation had rediscovered its tradition of fiction. (tradisinya)

- Prepositions
  
  Anything that departed too far from tradition was not regarded as good box-office. (dari tradisi)
104. traffic (noun). Lalu lintas.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘traffic’

- Articles
  Cars There are cars everywhere in New York, and the traffic can be terrible. (lalu lintas)

- Conjunctions
  There is now a modern underground, but traffic is still a problem. (tapi lalu lintas)

- Prepositions
  He'd be on his way to the office now, probably caught in traffic. (dalam lalu lintas)

- Verbs
  The policemen would have helped to control traffic on Dere Street. (mengatur lalu lintas)

- Adjectives
  We will all stop at a red traffic light. (lampu lalu lintas yang merah)

105. transfer (verb). Memindahkan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘transfer’

- Articles
  I saw the machine which he had used for the transfer. (pemindahan)
• Conjunctions

We choose one of the people with weak minds and transfer to that person's body. (dan memindahkan)

• Adverbs

My future positions may required some transfer to others cities or country. (beberapa pemindahan)

• Infinitives

I went to a bank to transfer some money to my mother’s account. (untuk mengirim)

• Auxiliary verbs

I will transfer some money to you if I got my salary. (akan mengirim)

106. transportation (noun). Kendaraan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘transportation’

• Collocations

Bus and train are public transports. (angkutan umum)

• Prepositions

I would like working in the sector of transport. (pengangkutan)

• Adjectives

Good transport is vital to any trading activity. (angkutan yang baik)

• Infinitives
He needed ships to patrol the Channel and to transport his armies to France. (untuk mengangkut)

- Articles

*The transport system improved rapidly.* (pengangkutan)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘truly’

- Auxiliary verbs
  
  I was truly happy. (betul-betul)

- Conjunctions
  
  I called him my friend, but truly I hated him. (tapi sungguh-sungguh)

- Pronoun
  
  She truly loved her husband. (dia sungguh-sungguh)

- Articles
  
  This is a truly remarkable achievement. (betul-betul)

- verbs
  
  I can say truly on two occasions. (berkata sungguh-sungguh)

108. trust (verb). Percaya.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘trust’

- Auxiliary verbs
He *couldn’t trust* nobody. (tidak dapat percaya)

- **Conjunctions**
  
  I suppose I'd better tell you *and trust* you to say nothing. (dan percaya)

- **Infinitives**
  
  They seemed *to trust* the leader. (percaya)

- **Possessives**
  
  They didn't deserve *his trust*. (kepercayaannya)

- **Prepositions**
  
  What we say is secret, and held *in trust*. (dalam kepercayaan)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘truth’

- **Articles**
  
  I told you *the truth*, mother. (kebenaran)

- **Collocations**
  
  The *real truth* is a little different. (kebenaran yang sesungguhnya)

- **Adjectives**
  
  She realized the *terrible truth*. (kebenaran yang mengerikan)

- **Prepositions**
  
  Angel of God, lead me in the way of *truth* and tell Mama that I'm all right. (kebenaran)
• Conjunctions

We cannot simply appeal to "reality" and "truth". (dan kebenaran)

110. twice (adverb). Dua kali.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘twice’

• Conjunctions
  She came back to the town sometimes, and twice he had visited her in Scotland. (dan dua kali)

• Verbs
  He comes twice a week. (datang dua kali)

• Prepositions
  In fact, Concorde flies at twice the speed of sound. (dua kali)

• Noun
  He hit the car twice. (menabrak mobil dua kali)

• Pronoun
  I asked, after I had read it twice. (membaca itu dua kali)

111. unable (adjective). Tidak dapat.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘unable’

• Conjunctions
We couldn't sit there, wanting to talk but unable to look at each other. (tapi tidak dapat)

- Auxiliary verbs
  
  He says that he is unable to do anything for Pilgrim. (tidak dapat)

- Adverbs
  
  Hikari listened silently to the cassette for hours, still unable to speak. (tetap tidak dapat)

- Verbs
  
  He felt unable to think clearly. (merasa tidak dapat)

- Adjectives
  
  The Burnell children were quite unable to speak. (sungguh tidak dapat)

unemployment (noun). Pengangguran.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘unemployment’

- Prepositions
  
  In the United States, we know that the percentage of unemployment is very low. (pengangguran)

- Conjunctions
  
  We need to consider the operation of the poverty and unemployment traps. (dan pengangguran)

- Verbs
Ministers must lead the fight for increased public investment and spending measures to \textit{cut unemployment}. (mengurangi pengangguran)

- **Adjectives**
  
The quality of the labor supply in the cities might also be another important factor for \textit{high unemployment}. (banyaknya pengangguran)

- **Articles**
  
  \textit{The unemployment} in Indonesia always increases every year. (pengangguran)

113.\textit{unfortunate} (adjective). Sayang sekali/sungguh sial.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘\textit{unfortunate}’

- **Articles**
  
  He had died in \textit{an unfortunate} accident in Sweden. (sungguh sial)

- **Adverbs**
  
  I must tell you, something \textit{very unfortunate} has happened to Wildfire. (sungguh sial sekali)

- **Prepositions**
  
  I am thinking of \textit{unfortunate} scholars in foreign universities who cannot "hold down their jobs" unless they repeatedly publish articles. (sungguh sial)

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  
  \textit{It is unfortunate} that the elections were not held in a way to maximize party responsibility. (sayang sekali)
• Conjunctions

Government can regard this as anything but unfortunate. (tapi sungguh sial)

114. unique (adjective). Unik.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘unique’

• Auxiliary verbs

This is a unique model railway, with the most modern control equipment. (unik)

• Adverbs

This book is very unique. (unik sekali)

• Possessives

He said that he liked my unique style. (gaya unikku)

• Pronoun

In some ways, his willingness to bare his soul makes him unique. (dia unik)

• Prepositions

Appropriate sensory requirements like a hint of unique to me. (unik)

115. unless (conjunction). Kecuali kalau.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘unless’

• Noun
I asked him not to let anyone into the *apartment unless* I was there.

(apartemen kecuali kalau)

- **Adjectives**

  You must be *careful unless* you actually do find out what happened to Colin.

  (berhati-hati kecuali kalau)

- **Pronoun**

  I simply cannot take the *girls* to see *him unless* you have already met him.

  (dia kecuali kalau)

- **Conjunctions**

  We may swear an oath only two or three times, *and unless* we are a judge.

  (dan kecuali kalau)

- **Prepositions**

  They assume that everything will remain as it was *before unless* they are given specific notice that some aspect has changed.

(sebelum kecuali kalau)


**Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘unlike’**

- **Conjunctions**

  He was the son of the popular general Germanicus *and, unlike* Tiberius, he was a relative of Julius Caesar.

  (tak sama)

- **Adverbs**
It's so completely unlike her to do something like this. (sepenuhnya tak sama)

- Adjectives
  
  Dan is actually quite nice, unlike his father. (baik, tak sama)

- Auxiliary verbs
  
  I can't describe it because it was unlike anything I had ever seen or imagined. (tak sama)

- Noun
  
  Ears, unlike eyes, do not have to be focused and moved. (telinga tak sama/serupa)

117.unusual (adjectives). Tidak biasa.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘unusual’

- Articles
  
  This is an unusual murder and a great mystery. (tidak biasa)

- Conjunctions
  
  I drink strange and unusual teas at tea-time. (dan tidak biasa)

- Prepositions
  
  The buildings are round, and they are painted in unusual colors. (dalam warna yang tidak biasa)

- Adverbs
  
  He has shown his very unusual skills many times. (sangat tidak biasa)
• Auxiliary verbs

She thought it was unusual that Grant did not call her 'madam'. (tidak biasa)

118. upper (adjectives). Atas.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'upper'

• Articles

They did not rule like the upper class but they had a lot of money. (atas)

• Prepositions

There were few windows onto the street, except small ones on upper floors. (di atas)

• Adverbs

The formal ball would be very upper crust. (paling atas)

• Possessives

He bites his upper lip. (bibir atasnya)

• Conjunctions

Wealth is the defining feature of the dominant or upper class. (atau atas)

119. urge (noun). Dorongan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'urge'

• Collocations

He has a strong emotional urge. (dorongan emosi)

• Articles
The urge to steal is very strong in many of the young men we look after here.

(dorongan)

- Adjectives
  It was a more important urge leading him to the poem "Le Voyage".
  (keinginan yang penting)

- Auxiliary verbs
  Lawyers will urge the parents to take further legal action.
  (akan mendorong)

- Infinitives
  We shall continue to urge for leniency to be shown to these prisoners.
  (untuk mendorong)

120. user (noun). Pengguna.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘user’

- Collocations
  I found a dirty syringe, not from a hospital but from a drug user in the streets.
  (pemakai obat)

- Articles
  America Online, a user posted false information about Kenneth Zeran.
  (seorang pengguna)

- Prepositions
The information content of maps is also an issue for user interfaces. (untuk pengguna)

- Conjunctions
  Argument for such mediation and user support is not uncontested. (dan pengguna)

- Adverbs
  In short, this involves the use of two samples of the same user population. (pengguna yang sama)

121. usual (adjective). Biasa.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘usual’

- Possessives
  I went to bed at my usual time. (waktu biasaku)

- Articles
  The usual working day in Britain starts at 9 a. m. and finishes at 5 p. m. (biasa)

- Auxiliary verbs
  Rune Hauge sold three players to Arsenal for more money than was usual. (biasa)

- Adverbs
He stayed in New York and played in a band in a restaurant, *as usual.* (seperti biasa)

- **Conjunctions**
  
  My teacher reviewed the English grammar *and usual* vocabulary. (dan biasa)

122. **valuable** (adjective). Berharga.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘valuable’

- **Articles**
  
  This was *a valuable* service in the days. (berharga)

- **Conjunctions**
  
  The more beautiful *and valuable* the cup, the more important love is in your life. (dan berharga)

- **Adverbs**
  
  These antiques are *extremely valuable.* (berharga sekali)

- **Prepositions**
  
  I began to feel that somebody had given me quite a lot of *valuable* information. (berharga)

- **Noun**
  
  Parents gave the *school valuable* support in its case for getting its facilities improved. (berharga)
123. vehicle (noun). Kendaraan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘vehicle’

- Articles
  It is illegal to drive a vehicle in this country without a seatbelt on and fastened. (sebuah kendaraan)

- Adjectives
  A small vehicle with black and yellow wheels was standing outside the front door. (kendaraan kecil)

- Possessives
  He drives his vehicle so fast. (kendaraannya)

- Collocations
  I saw a huge army vehicle yesterday. (kendaraan militer yang sangat besar)

- Auxiliary verbs
  Tractors are vehicles that are used in the farm. (kendaraan)

124. via (preposition). Melalui.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘via’

- Noun
  Now there were lots of people crossing the river via the Swing Bridge. (menyeberangi sungai melalui)

- Pronoun
I will send it to you via email. (kamu melalui)

- **Verbs**
  
  The London-Addis flight goes via Rome. (pergi melalui)

- **Prepositions**
  
  Reports are coming in via satellite. (melalui)

- **Conjunctions**
  
  Very broadly these are as an emergency, via a GP referral, from an outpatient clinic or via a waiting list. (atau melalui)

125. **victim** (noun). Korban.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘victim’

- **Articles**
  
  He won't usually choose a victim who looks as if she might fight back. (korban)

- **Collocations**
  
  She saw the accident victim that was actually her friend. (korban kecelakaan)

- **Possessives**
  
  Sir Walter is man enough to recognize the nobility of his victim. (korbannya)

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  
  Children are victims of divorce. (korban)

- **Adjectives**
Our local hospital has become the *latest victim* of the cuts in government spending. (korban terakhir)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘vision’

- **Conjunctions**
  
  He didn't have the mental agility *or* *vision* required for a senior politician. (atau pandangan)

- **Articles**
  
  It was *a vision* that brought me here. (penglihatan)

- **Possessives**
  
  He talked about his *vision* when he gave a speech yesterday. (pandangannya)

- **Adjectives**
  
  We must have a *clear vision* for our future. (pandangan yang jelas)

- **Prepositions**
  
  His Essay towards a New Theory *of vision* was published in 1709. (pandangan)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘visitor’

- **Articles**
She was a visitor in my home. (seorang pengunjung)

- **Possessives**

  He then offered our visitor a pipe and a comfortable chair. (pengunjung kita)

- **Adjectives**

  She could hear the voice of her first visitor. (pengunjung pertama)

- **Conjunctions**

  Disney land in Japan may be explored by many students or visitors. (atau pengunjung)

- **Collocations**

  Many foreign visitors came to Bodobudur temple. (pengunjung asing)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘volume’

- **Articles**

  He complained about the noise, and asked them to turn down the volume. (suara)

- **Prepositions**

  The plastic bag would increase in volume, making the bag swell up. (dalam isi)

- **Adjectives**
Now 'Realms Of Strife', his second volume of memoirs, is available too. (jilid kedua)

- Conjunctions
  Intonation and volume contribute to turn - taking too. (dan suara)

- Possessives
  The television’s volume is so loud. (suara televisi)

129. wake (verb). Bangun.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘wake’

- Auxiliary verbs
  I'm very sleepy, but I'll wake up. (akan bangun)

- Adverbs
  I always wake up when the game begins. (selalu bangun)

- Conjunctions
  My mother said, “Go and wake your sister!” (dan bangunkan)

- Infinitives
  I ran downstairs to wake my sister. (untuk membangunkan)

- Pronoun
  When you wake up you’ll feel better. (kamu bangun)

130. warm (adjective). Hangat.
Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘warm’

- Articles
  There was a fire in the kitchen - *a warm*, beautiful fire. (hangat)

- Adverbs
  My house is *always warm*. (selalu hangat)

- Conjunctions
  She's nice *and warm*. (dan hangat)

- Auxiliary verbs
  The family house *was warm* and welcoming. (hangat)

- Infinitives
  He tried *to warm* them with his hands. (untuk menghangatkan)

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131 warn (verb). Memperingatkan,

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘warn’

- Conjunctions
  I must find Favel *and warn* him about the hurricane. (dan memperingatkan)

- Auxiliary verbs
  I *must warn* you not to get seriously involved with him. (harus memperingatkan)

- Infinitives
  You suspected it before and tried *to warn* me. (untuk memperingatkan)
• Pronoun

*She warns* her children not to sit near fire. (dia memperingatkan)

• Adverbs

The question doesn’t *specifically warn* you about it. (memperingatkan secara rinci)

132. warning (noun). Peringatan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘warning’

• Articles

He rang the *warning* three times and telephoned the bridge. (bel)

• Conjunctions

It happened without sign or *warning*. (atau peringatan)

• Prepositions

Just a word of *warning*, restaurants in this area can be very expensive. (peringatan)

• Collocations

They can’t dismiss you just like that, they must give you a *written warning* first. (peringatan tertulis)

• Adverbs

*Without warning*, the light snow turned into a terrible storm. (tanpa peringatan)
133. wash (verb). Mencuci.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘wash’

- Conjunctions
  They were able to drink the water *and wash* in it. (dan mencuci)

- Auxiliary verbs
  I’ll *wash* your clothes tomorrow. (akan mencuci)

- Infinitives
  Rafael took some water from the sea *to wash* his boat. (untuk mencuci)

- Pronoun
  I helped *him wash* and dress in clean clothes. (dia mencuci)

- Noun
  The *doctor washes* his hand before does the surgery. (dokter mencuci)

134. waste (verb). Membuang-buang.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘waste’

- Articles
  Watching her trailer would be *a waste of time*. (membuang-buang waktu)

- Auxiliary verbs
  I’m glad we *didn’t waste* our money. (tidak menghabiskan)

- Infinitives
You are too charming to waste time working for poor people. (untuk membuang-buang)

- Pronoun

*I waste* precious time thinking too much about syntax and words. (saya membuang-buang)

- Adjectives

*We only waste* our time here. (hanya membuang-buang)

135. wave (noun). Ombak.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘wave’

- Adjectives

*A big wave* lifted the boat, then a smaller one behind it. (ombak yang besar)

- Articles

*The boat came up on top of the wave,* with white water all around it. (ombak)

- Adverbs

*Some people frantically wave* their hands at them from inside their locked cars. (dengan kebingungan melambaikan)

- Pronoun

*I waved* at him from the window but he didn’t see me. (saya melambai)

- Auxiliary verbs

*She has wave hair.* (rambut yang berombak)

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘weak’

- **Articles**
  
  She has *a weak* heart. (lemah)

- **Conjunctions**
  
  I was still quite ill *and weak*. (dan lemah)

- **Adverbs**
  
  Arthur felt *very weak*. (sangat lemah)

- **Auxiliary verbs**
  
  After the attack, King *was weak* for some months. (lemah)

- **Verbs**
  
  She *felt weak* and sick. (merasa lemah)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘weapon’

- **Articles**
  
  I looked around the room for *a weapon*. (sebuah senjata)

- **Possessives**
  
  He didn’t realize that *his weapon* was still in his hand. (senjatanya)

- **Prepositions**
The youths were dragged from their car and searched for weapons. (senjata)

- Adjectives
  
  It could be a powerful weapon. (senjata sangat kuat)

- Conjunctions
  
  Shipbuilding, aircraft procurement, and weapon programs indicate that there will not be enough of anything. (dan senjata)

138. weather (noun). Cuaca.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘weather’

- Adjectives
  
  I could escape from the bad weather. (cuaca buruk)

- Articles
  
  The weather was warm and the sky was blue. (cuaca)

- Collocations
  
  She had no warm coat for the winter weather. (cuaca dingin)

- Prepositions
  
  I thought nobody would be out in weather like this. (dalam cuaca)

- Possessives
  
  Their lives were like our weather, storm and sun. (cuaca kita)

139. wedding (noun). Pernikahan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘wedding’
• Possessives

I came here, visited Mercedes and prepared for my wedding. (pernikahanku)

• Articles

My father spoke to me about the wedding. (pernikahan)

• Conjunctions

The house had begun to fill up with wedding guests. (dengan tamu pernikahan)

• Adjectives

Diana looked wonderful in her long wedding dress. (gaun pernikahan panjang)

• Prepositions

She was very happy talking about wedding clothes. (tentang baju pernikahan)

140. west (noun). Barat.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘west’

• Conjunctions

The emperor Diocletian cut the empire in two east and west. (barat)

• Verbs

We are going to go west across the ocean. (barat)

• Collocations

He was born in Mexico and grew up in the American south west. (barat daya)
• Articles

He could see nothing in *the west.* (barat)

• Auxiliary verbs

They often had to stop and sometimes argued about which way *was west.* (barat)

141. wheel (noun). Roda.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘wheel’

• Collocations

The Chrysler Building was built to look like a *car wheel.* (roda mobil)

• Adjectives

It is like the *big wheel* at an amusement park. (roda besar)

• Articles

The captain gave *the wheel* to another officer. (kemudi)

• Possessives

The bus stopped because *its wheel* was broken. (rodanya)

• Prepositions

He lost control of his car when a *front wheel* hit a stone. (roda depan)

142. widely (adverb). Secara luas.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘widely’
• Verbs

They have both *travelled widely*. (bepergian kemana-mana)

• Auxiliary verbs

Mr. Mortimore, whose research *has been widely* quoted by education ministers. (telah secara luas)

• Prepositions

My engineering work papers and reports published *in widely* read publications. (secara luas)

• Adverbs

Parents all around the world are aware of that and that is why ESL is *so widely* spread. (sangat luas)

• Conjunctions

Rules, laws and norms are a common *and widely* used term. (dan secara luas)

143. wild (adjective). Liar.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘wild’

• Articles

Anne Boleyn was a *wild* and dangerous woman, but men like her. (liar)

• Prepositions

Lions and tigers live *in wilds*. (di dalam hutan belantara)

• Adverbs
Monkeys can act like people, but they are also very wild. (sangat liar)

- Auxiliary verbs
  
The sea was wild, frightening, terrible. (ganas)

- Conjunctions
  
Their pictures showed scenes of gladiators and wild animals fighting. (hewan buas)


Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘wind’

- Adverbs
  
There isn’t enough wind to fly a kite. (cukup angin)

- Articles
  
She ran like the wind to catch up. (angin)

- Conjunctions
  
Thomas went to the warm kitchen fire, out into the rain and wind again. (dan angin)

- Collocations
  
The big wind is coming. (angin besar)

- Auxiliary verbs
  
The air was cold but there was no wind. (tidak ada angin)

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘winter’

- Articles
  I think you tend to eat more in the winter. (musim dingin)

- Conjunctions
  The four seasons are spring, summer, fall, and winter. (dan musim dingin)

- Prepositions
  The room had no fire and in winter, it was too cold. (dalam musim dingin)

- Auxiliary verbs
  It is winter now, but it isn’t very cold. (musim dingin)

- Adjectives
  He died last winter. (musim dingin yang lalu)

146. Wonderful (adjective). Sangat bagus.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘wonderful’

- Articles
  I have a wonderful present for you. (hadiah yang sangat bagus)

- Adverbs
  I go to see her in different plays and she’s always wonderful. (selalu luar biasa)

- Auxiliary verbs
I’m walking round the garden, the trees and flowers are wonderful. (sangat bagus)

- Verbs
  Diana looked wonderful in her long wedding dress. (terlihat sangat bagus)

- Possessives
  Thank you very much for your wonderful card and the beautiful picture. (kartumu yang sangat bagus)

147. wood (noun). Kayu.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘wood’

- Articles
  We came to a room where a wood fire burned brightly. (sebuah kayu)

- Adjectives
  I hit the window hard with the piece of wood. (sepotong kayu)

- Conjunctions
  When the leaves and wood finally caught fire, the helicopter had gone. (dan kayu)

- Collocations
  He was returning home with fire wood. (kayu bakar)

- Auxiliary verbs
  There was wood in the fire-box at the bottom of Fat Boy. (kayu)

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘writer’

• Articles
  Julia Allen is a writer and an artist. (seorang penulis)

• Conjunctions
  She worked secretly with a reporter and writer. (dan penulis)

• Adjectives
  I’m not a famous writer, but my books sell quite well. (penulis terkenal)

• Collocations
  She is a ghost writer. (pengarang/penulis untuk orang lain)

• Noun
  Margaret is a novel writer since 1995. (penulis/pengarang novel)

149. yard (noun). Halaman.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘yard’

• Prepositions
  There was a piano in the March family at front yard. (halaman depan)

• Articles
  We went into the other rooms and into the yard. (pekarangan)

• Adjectives
They searched the *small yard* behind the building. (pekarangan kecil)

- **Collocations**
  
  The students play at the *school yard*. (halaman sekolah)

- **Possessives**
  
  There was a snake at *my yard* yesterday. (pekaranganku)

150. *yellow* (adjective). Kuning.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘yellow’

- **Articles**
  
  She's wearing purple shorts and *a yellow T-shirt*. (kaos kuning)

- **Conjunctions**
  
  The letter was old *and yellow*. (dan kuning)

- **Adjectives**
  
  There were a lot of *beautiful yellow flowers* by the road. (bunga kuning yang indah)

- **Possessives**
  
  She was beautiful with *her yellow hair*. (rambut kuningnya)

- **Prepositions**
  
  He dressed *in yellow* and danced all night with his new Queen. (kuning)
CONCLUSION

A corpus – based dictionary is very useful for learners in learning English because the vocabulary on it are based on textbooks that they use. Both, teacher and students can take the advantage through it. Teacher can maximize the time allocation because if students find difficult word, they can easily search it on the dictionary. Besides that, corpus – based dictionary can help students whether at school or home to enrich their vocabulary knowledge. As we knew that vocabulary is one of important things that should be learned therefore, students have to improve their lexical items, and one of tools that can help them is dictionary. As the result of the study, the dictionary could be designed by considering the grammatical features that were used before and after a particular word, such as collocations, infinitives, conjunctions, auxiliary verbs, adverbs, articles, prepositions, possessives, adjectives, noun, verbs, and pronoun. Those criteria could help students in understanding the meaning because not all of vocabulary has the same meanings. It depends on the context before or after that word. For instance, in this sentence “He told me the story of his love affair in Paris with a French dancer, Celine”. The meaning of the word affair was hubungan asmara. However, in other sentence “Anne and I had an affair while she was working for the company”. The meaning was different, that is skandal. Furthermore, sometimes there was a word that actually a noun, but then it could change into an adjective because of the word / grammatical feature before that word. Like the word tie (verb) in this sentence “I tie my hair back when it's hot” the meaning was mengikat that’s a verb. On the other hand, in another sentence, the
meaning was different and also it became a noun. For example, “Mr. Turnbull opened the door wearing an old black suit and a tie”. Tie here meant dasi (noun).

Meanwhile the limitation of this study were on the textbooks and also the Concordance itself. I only used one series English books that were not all of school in Indonesia used it, probably only several schools. Therefore, future study or work is needed related to this limitation. Since in Indonesia there are many English books that are used by students or schools, so that corpus-based dictionary could be designed from other textbooks. Besides that, the sample sentences that were provided in Concordance sometimes too complicated for junior high school students, therefore I made the sample sentences by myself that were simpler and easier to be understood by the students.


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