

Collocations in the Doctrine of Paticcasamuppada Book: A Linguistic Study

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Abstract

This research is a linguistic study of collocation in the book of 'Paticcasamuppada'. The objectives of the study were 1) to explore the usage of the collocations of the keywords selected from book named 'The Doctrine of Paticcasamuppada', and 2) to identify the types of combination pertaining to the usage of collocations of the keywords selected from book named 'The Doctrine of Paticcasamuppada'. The data was collected and analyzed by the application of the software AntConc 3.4.4w which was developed by L. Anthony. The tools were used to identify the collocation keywords through Microsoft Excel 2013 data base, Oxford Collocations Dictionary for students of English (2012), and Longman Collocations Dictionary and Thesaurus (2013).

The results were from the study through a documentary and qualitative method to investigate a list of keywords which are most frequently used in the Doctrine of Patccasamupada. From the selected top 54 most frequent keywords, the collocations to each keyword were identified. Only the usage of English collocations that met specified criteria were selected and categorized into the 17 types of combinations pertaining to the usage of English collocations: 1) The keywords' view had the most frequent usage of English collocations of the keywords with the total frequency of 75 occurrences or 11.87%. Among the frequency of 75 occurrences from the keyword view, the English collocations were as follows: (1) wrong view with the frequency of 38 or 55.66%, (2) right view with 10 or 13.33%, (3) view advocates with 1 or 1.33%, (4) view arises with 2 or 2.66%, (5) view gained with 4 or 5.32%,

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(6) view is with 3 or 3.99%, (7) view to with 9.99 and (8) view has, (9) view from, (10) view of Anupassana, (11) view of ego, (12) view of issaranimana, (13) view of one, (14) view of Paticcasamupada, (15) view of Sacca, (16) view of Sakkaya, and (17) view of taking which all together consisted the same frequency of 1 or 1.33%. 2) The Adjective +Noun were the frequent type of combination relating to the usage of English collocations of the Keyword in the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada with the frequency of 274 or 43.37%.

Keywords: Collocations, Doctrine of Paticcasamuppada

Introduction

For non-native speakers of English, collocations are very important part of knowledge of second language. To comprehend deep English literature, non-speakers need to understand about collocations. As a second language, many Buddhists read various types of Buddhist books in English. To propagate Buddhism through English all over the world, we should not skip learning English collocations. Collocation is the way words tend to co-occur with other words or expressions. In this case, we normally say ‘tell + the truth’ but not ‘say + the truth’. Some collocation phrases may be grammatically correct and yet sound wrong simply because of inappropriate collocation. For example, you can do your homework, but you cannot make it. Similarly, you throw a ball but toss a coin; you may talk about a tall man, but not a tall mountain. Therefore, learning English collocation is essential to us because they help us to communicate with each other in a more natural and accurate way, (Penny Ur, 2014).

A frequently asked question in this area is, ‘Why should we learn collocations?’ the authors of ‘Collocations Extra’, stated that collocation is the key to a high standard of English. Students need to know the words that enter into a collocation they have learned, and if they know the combinations that native speakers use, their English natural, fluent and elegant, (Elizabeth Walter & Kate Woodford Kate, 2015). Not only we should not skip collocations but also, we all need to properly learn vocabulary, grammar, morphology,

phonology, lexical items, pragmatics, etc. of the English language. Lewis stated that without grammar little be conveyed; without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed. Acquiring a large vocabulary is one of the most important tasks for everyone, especially those of second/foreign language learners or users, (M. Lewis, 2016).

Based on a lexical approach introduced by Michael Lewis, vocabulary should be the most important aspect in teaching English because language is grammaticalized Lexis, not lexicalized grammar, (Michael Lewis, 1993). But according to Bains's the knowledge of individual vocabulary does not suffice to achieve like command of English and communicative competence. Therefore, collocational competence is of great significance to every English language learner so as to produce prefabricate chunks without reconstructing word by word, (Bains, J. 2014).

Oxford Collocations Dictionary mentioned that collocation runs through the whole of the English language. No piece of natural spoken or written English is totally free of collocation. For the student, choosing the right collocation will make his or her speech and writing sound much more natural, more native-speaker-like when basic intelligibility does not seem to be at issue. A student who talks about strong rain may make himself or herself understood, but it requires more effort on the part of the listener and ultimately creates a barrier to communication. To study these sayings which are previously mentioned, it is very clear that studying collocations is the most useful way to be progressive in English skills, (Colin McIntosh and Ben Francis, 2010). And also the first and most important reason why collocations are significant is that the way words combine in collocations is fundamental to all language use. Therefore, both students of English and the Buddhist monks should not avoid studying English collocations, (J. Hill, 2013).

As collocations process, through the whole of English language, collocations appear in literature. And, 'The Doctrine of Paticcasamuppada' is a great Buddhist literature consisting of the law of dependent origination. In this book or literature involves many English collocations. These collocations are quite difficult for Buddhist non-native book readers. It is a problem to be

solved for Buddhist readers. Therefore, based on collocations of the present paper, the result will attempt to explore the usage of English collocations from the book entitled “The Doctrine of Paticcasamuppada”. This is a book that explains about the law of dependent origination. This book is originally written by Venerable Mogok SayaDaw Baddanta Vimala and translated into English by U Than Daing. This “The Doctrine of Paticcasamuppada” surely is a most outstanding work. It is also a most significant addition to the understanding of “The Doctrine of Paticcasamuppada”.

To solve collocational difficulties or problems of Buddhist non-native readers, it is very necessary to conduct collocational research to solve English collocational difficulties in book of ‘The Doctrine of Paticcasamuppada’ which is a very important book involving the law of dependent origination. Therefore, intending to the helpfulness of Buddhist non-native readers, the researcher will explore the usage and combinations of English collocations in the book. The researcher does believe that this study will be of great and helpful for both Buddhist monks and lay-people to comprehend the law of dependent origination as well as for the propagation of Buddhism.

Objectives of Research

1. To explore the usage of collocations of the keywords selected from book named “The Doctrine of Paticcasamuppada”.
2. To identify the types of combination pertaining to the usage of collocations of the keywords selected from book named “The Doctrine of Paticcasamuppada”.

Research Methodology

This study used a documentary and qualitative research method in order to explore the usage and types of English collocations in selected book, Doctrine of Paticcasamupada and a corpus is created for the book. The research design made up of two significant steps: The first step was the analysis of the individual keyword with its frequency of occurrence, and the analysis of

the common collocates of the selected keywords. The second step was the analysis of the types of combinations of English collocations from the first step. The first tool used for data analysis is AntConc 3.5.8 (Windows, 2019). The second tool used for data analysis is Microsoft Excel 2013. The third tools used the Oxford Collocations Dictionary for students of English (2012), and Longman Collocations Dictionary and Thesaurus (2013) to verify the usage of English collocations. The source of data is the book named ‘Doctrine of Paticcasamupada’. The sample data of this study is the usage of collocations of the top 50 selected keywords in the selected book. The data collection was from the corpus of the book. In data analysis, there were two main questions: 1) what is the most frequent usage of English collocations of the keywords in the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada? 2) what are the most frequent types of combinations relating to the usage of English collocations of the keywords in the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada? By answering these two main questions, the data were analyzed with described tools.

Results of Research

The finding results were typed and keyed into Microsoft Excel 2013 database, as per Tables 6,7,8,9, and 10 which were generated by the researcher: 1) the analysis of the usage of English collocations of the keywords, and 2) the analysis of the types of combinations relating to the usage of English collocations of the keywords. The top 50 most frequent keywords were applied into the Concordance function of AntConc in order to find the common collocates of the given keyword. The selected keywords appeared with the text to its left and right collocates. Each line of Concordance results was manually scanned and analyzed sentence by sentence thoroughly, by the researcher, for any usage of English collocations of keyword based on the 17 types of combination of Colin McIntosh et al’s framework. Then, the usage of English collocations was analyzed and verified with the Oxford Collocations Dictionary for students of English (2012), and Longman Collocations Dictionary and Thesaurus (2013).

The Result of Research Object 1:

The first research objective was ‘to explore the usage of collocations of the keywords selected book, the doctrine of Paticcasamuppada’. The results revealed that among the grand total frequency of 896 occurrences pertaining to the usage of English collocations in the doctrine of Paticcasamupada, the keywords had the most frequent usage of English collocations of the keywords with the total frequency of 75 occurrences or 11.87%. Among the frequency of 75 occurrences from the keyword view, the English collocations were as follows: (1) wrong view with the frequency of 38 or 55.66%, (2) right view with 10 or 13.33%, (3) view advocates with 1 or 1.33%, (4) view arises with 2 or 2.66%, (5) view gained with 4 or 5.32%, (6) view is with 3 or 3.99%, (7) view to with 9.99 and (8) view has, (9) view from, (10) view of Anupassana, (11) view of ego, (12) view of issaranimana, (13) view of one, (14) view of Paticcasamupada, (15) view of Sacca, (16) view of Sakkaya, and (17) view of taking which all together consisted the same frequency of 1 or 1.33%.

Result of Research Objective 2:

The second research objective was ‘to identify the types of combination pertaining to the usage of collocations of the keywords selected from book’. In this objective, the results revealed that among the seventeen types of combinations, the Adjective + Noun was the most frequent type of combinations pertaining to the usage of English collocations of the keywords in the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada, with the frequency of 542 occurrences or 85.79%. Whereas the Verb + Preposition was the least frequent type of combinations with the frequency of 2 occurrence or 0.31%. The Verb-Noun and Adverb + Adjective types of combinations showed no frequency of occurrence at all in the book, the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada.

Conclusion and Discussion

This study was a linguistic study of collocation in the book of Paticcasamupada with two objectives: 1) to explore the usage of collocations of the keywords selected from book named “The Doctrine of Paticcasamuppada”; 2) to identify the types of combination pertaining to the usage of collocations of the keywords selected from book named “The Doctrine of Paticcasamuppada”.

It was a collocational documentary research. In this study, the top 54 most frequent keywords were selected according to the study samples and the collocations to each keyword were identified and analyzed. Only the usage of English collocations that met specified criteria were selected and categorized into the 17 types of combinations pertaining to the usage of English collocations. Among the key word, the keywords' view had the most frequent usage of English collocations of the keywords with the total frequency of 75 occurrences or 11.87%. Among the frequency of 75 occurrences from the keyword view, the English collocations were: (1) wrong view with the frequency of 38 or 55.66%, (2) right view with 10 or 13.33%, (3) view advocates with 1 or 1.33%, (4) view arises with 2 or 2.66%, (5) view gained with 4 or 5.32%, (6) view is with 3 or 3.99%, (7) view to with 9.99 and (8) view has, (9) view from, (10) view of Anupassana, (11) view of ego, (12) view of issaranimana, (13) view of one, (14) view of Paticcasamupada, (15) view of Sacca, (16) view of Sakkaya, and (17) view of taking which all together consisted the same frequency of 1 or 1.33%. 2) The Adjective +Noun were the frequent type of combination relating to the usage of English collocations of the Keyword in the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada with the frequency of 274 or 43.37%.

The discussion was concerned with the findings of the study which are the English collocations of the keywords used in of keywords in the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada and the most frequent type of combination relating to the usage of English collocations of the keyword in the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada. There were two research questions in this study and their relationship to the research questions and how they relate to previous studies and theories mentioned in the review of literature. The results of this study are discussed by using two research objectives as the following:

1) The most Frequent Usage of English Collocations of the Keywords selected from book named the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada.

The results from the collected data revealed that there were the grand totals of 896 usage of English Collocations of keywords in the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada. The keyword (1) view had the most frequent usage of English Collocations with the total frequency of 75 occurrences or 11.87%, followed by (2) consciousness with total frequency of 57 or 9.02% and, other keywords' frequencies followed from 52 to 1 small by small. Furthermore, the current study also revealed that the keywords Paticcasamupada, Dhamma, Ditthis, Dukkha, Vipassana, Jati, Jara, Kamma, Vedana, Sacca, Buddha and Avijja were not listed in the Oxford Collocations Dictionary for students of English (2012), and Longman

Collocations Dictionary and Thesaurus (2013). These results were supported by Phra Sonti Santamano (2016) done of the research title as: the usage of English collocations selected Buddhist Literatures". He used top 50 most frequently keywords and the collocations from selected Buddhist Literature and the 17 types of combinations pertaining to the usage of English collocations met in selected and categorized on the usage of English collocations. The adjective and noun were the most frequent types of combination pertaining to the usage of English collocations of the keyword in What the Buddha Taught with the frequency of 192 occurrences or 30.38% and 307 occurrence or 41.88% in Good, Evil, and Beyond.

2. The Most Frequent Types of Combinations Pertaining to Use of English Collocations of the Keywords Selected Buddhist Literature

The present study revealed that the Adjective +Noun was the most frequent type of combination relating to the usage off English collocations of the keyword in the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada with total frequency of 274 occurrences. Among them, 111 or 17.57% were noun keywords which make up the primary proportion, followed by adjective keywords with 163 or 25.80%. this finding result was helped to support Mr. Paitoon Suwitchanphan (2013). He studied about Adjective + Noun Collocational competence of Thai Learners: A comparative study of A Regular Program. That researcher focused solely one type of lexical collocations: i.e., adjective + noun. These participants consisted of 30 regular program students and 30 English program students at Sarasas Pittaya School, Bangkok, Thailand. The data collection instruments consisted of a gap-filling test of adjective + noun collocations (test 1), a collocation selection test of adjective + noun collocations (Test 2), and a collocation descriptive paragraph test (Test 3). Researcher showed the results of findings which were the regular program participants (69.33%) scored higher than the English program participants (57.67%) in the test 1. In test 2, the findings were no significant difference between the curricula and the collocation selection test. For test 3, the regular program participants used more adjective + noun collocations.

New Body of Knowledge

The book, the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada is about the law of dependent ordination and it is very important book for meditators. In the book,

the grand total frequency of 896 occurrences pertaining to the usage of English collocations in the doctrine of Paticcasamupada, the keywords' view had the most frequent usage of English collocations of the keywords with the total frequency of 75 occurrences and other keyword followed as the small number. In the book also consist of various types of collocations which are: Adjective + Noun, Verb + Preposition, Verb-Noun and Adverb + Adjective. Among them, the Adjective + Noun was the most frequent type of combinations pertaining to the usage of English collocations of the keywords in the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada, with the frequency of 542 occurrences or 85.79%. Whereas the Verb + Preposition was the least frequent type of combinations with the frequency of 2 occurrence or 0.31%. The Verb-Noun and Adverb + Adjective types of combinations showed no frequency of occurrence in the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada. In the book, the keyword, view was used 75 times frequently by the author so, it is understandable that human right view is very important according to the Lord Buddha's dependent ordination.

Suggestions of Research

1. Suggestions for Applying the Research Results

1) According to objective 1, in the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada, the most frequent usage of English collocations of the keyword, 'view' was used 75 times frequently as 'Right view or wrong view'. So, for practical application of non-native book readers, the present researcher's suggestion is to know the types of combinations of collocations such as: adjective+ noun, quantifier + noun, verb + noun, noun + verb, preposition + noun, noun + preposition. Because, without understanding these combinations, it is very difficult to know English collocations. If book readers know these combinations well, they can easily comprehend every type of English collocations even they are non-native readers.

2) According to the result of objective 2 also, the researcher found that various types of combinations were used in the book such as: adjective + noun, verb + preposition, verb - noun and adverb + adjective. So, non-native readers initially should try to know the types of combinations of English collocations. If they know it well, they can catch every types of English collocations and then they can easily understand the meaning of English.

2. Suggestions for Future Study

For future study, some limitations and suggestions are discussed and provided as useful guidelines.

1) First, future researcher should study a comparative study between the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada and original Tipitaka books or Mokok meditation way and other meditation way.

2) Second, future researchers who are interested in the law of dependent origination as well as English collocation might want to study the English collocations in Paticcasamupadavannana, Dighanikaya. Moreover, future researcher should investigate how many kinds of clauses have used in the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada or how many phrases have used in the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada. In conclusion, a future study should be conducted using other examples of the law of dependent origination that are like the Doctrine of Paticcasamupada or the Tripitaka itself. By comparing other examples that contain collocations, one can form a comprehensive view of how literature is developed in Tipitaka.

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