

Collocations in the Abhidhamma in Daily Life Book: A Morphological Study

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Abstract

The purposes of this study were 1) to study the morphological collocations of the keywords used in a book of Abhidhamma in daily life, and 2) to identify the types of combination relating to the use of morphological collocations of the keywords used in a book of Abhidhamma in daily life. This research was a documentary and qualitative research method in order to explore the usage and types of collocations of keywords in selected book of Abhidhamma in daily life.

The finding revealed that one of usage of collocation of the keyword as follow: 1) Adj+N had 1 frequency of occurrence in able teacher. The third keyword abodes revealed the total frequency of 16 usages of collocations of the keyword, the keywords were derived from the Most Frequent Usage of English Collocations of the Keywords. They are presented in frequency order from the highest to the lowest frequency of occurrences. The most frequent usage of collocations of the keyword with the total frequency of 36 occurrences had from the keyword already. there were 36 frequencies as follows: (1) have already with the frequency of 11 (30.55%), (2) had already with 9 (25.00%), (3) were already with 5 (13.88%) , (4) was already with 7 (19.44%), and (5) hold already with 1 (02.77%). The results revealed that among

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the seventeen types of combinations, the Adjective + Noun was the most frequent type of combinations with the frequency of 53 occurrences or 21.15%. Whereas, the Adverb + Verb was the least frequent type of combinations with the frequency of 6 occurrence or 2.22%. The noun+ Preposition and Verb-Phrase types of combinations showed no frequency of occurrence at all.

Keywords: Collocations, Morphological Collocations, Abhidhamma

Introduction

Morphology has vital impact on the development and perception of English words. Morphemes, which incorporate roots, stems, prefixes, and suffixes, are the smallest parts of words that convey significance. Having the capacity to use this moderate level of dialect is integral to building an overwhelming vocabulary and grasping English content. Morphology alludes to the utilization of or the investigation of morphemes, the parts of words that pass on significance, (Libben, G & Jarema, 2004). The term morphological collocation is strictly restricted to compounds that are indeed semantically compositional and semi-phraseological (semi-fixed). Morphological collocations have to be distinguished from free compounds. The latter are compounds freely assembled by the Speaker, based on morphological rules of the grammar, the choice of each element of the compounds to lexicalize the corresponding meaning being performed independently, (Mi. Hyum, and Alain Polguere, 2017).

The word of collocation comes from the Latin verb ‘collocate’, which means to set in order to arrange, (Martynska, 2004). There are many definitions attributed to the term collocations. The first linguist who was recognized as the father of collocations. The collocations of a given word are statements of the habitual or customary places of that word. That is why defining collocations from a statistical and computational point of view. The collocation is the

occurrence of two or more words within a short space of each other in a text, (R. Firth, 1986, 181). The English collocations can be of two types: grammatical and lexical collocations. According to him, grammatical collocations are those in which a noun, verb, adjective or verb frequently co-occurs with a grammatical item, usually a preposition. For example, reason for and by accident are grammatical collocations. On the other hand, lexical collocations differ in that they do not contain grammatical words, but consist of combinations of full lexical items (i.e., noun, verb, adjectives, and adverbs), pay a visit and spend money are lexical collocations. Lexical collocations, in contrast to grammatical collocations, normally do not contain prepositions, infinitives, or clauses, (Roohani, Ali, 2011).

The samples are both grammatical collocations and lexical collocations. Not only grammatical collocations include a noun, an adjective, a verb, an adverb, and a preposition but also, they consist of grammatical structure, such as an infinitive a gerund and clauses. Lexical collocations are the combinations of adjective + noun, verb + noun, and adverb + noun, etc. Not only each type of collocation may impose difficulty of confusion on learners of English but also this is due to the fact that there is hardly clear-cut guideline for non-native learners.

The researcher used selected book because it is very essential Buddha's teachings and it also incorporates a great abundance of collocations. This book is very famous in Myanmar and other country both Myanmar language and English language. Especially, the most of students in Buddhist universities read more and more for their studies. Therefore, researcher also is very interested this book and want to clearly explore morphological collocations what are the morphological collocations in this book using their daily life. The Abhidhamma in daily life is one type of literatures that contain a number of collocations. Morphological collocations in a book of Abhidhamma in daily life will help the learners and readers to fully understand the accurate and exact meaning of that kind of literatures.

In this book, The Venerable Sahadaw Janakabhivamsa was written in Myanmar language in a clearly, effectively style for the benefit of readers as well as for serious scholars. For the English version, this book was translated by U ko lay. This book is very famous book both Myanmar version and English version. For the English language, writer was translated to English version what types of usage of collocations in this book. Therefore, researcher want to study the usages of collocations from the book entitled Abhidhamma in Daily life. After research has read whole the book and more clear what types of collocations used in this book to clearly understand the morphological rules of the grammar including lexical collocation and Grammatical collocation for all readers.

Objectives of Research

1. To study the morphological collocations of the keywords used in a book of Abhidhamma in daily life
2. To identify the types of combination relating to the use of morphological collocations of the keywords used in a book of Abhidhamma in daily life

Research Methodology

This research used a documentary and qualitative research method in order to explore the usage and types of morphological collocations of keywords in selected book, Abhidhamma in daily life.

1. Sources of Data

The scope of the content focused on the usage of morphological collocations in the selected Buddhist literature of Abhidhamma daily life by Venerable Sayadaw Janakabhivamsa translated by U ko lay. The scope of target data focuses on the usage of collocations of the top 55 most frequent keywords used in a book of Abhidhamma in daily life. The scope of the area

focuses on selected Buddhist literature of Abhidhamma daily life form Chapter 1 (Paramattha “the Ultimate” and the mind) to Chapter 5 (Carita: Nature, character Habitual conduct) used in a book of Abhidhamma in daily life.

2. Research Tools

In research, the researcher used the AntConc 3.5.8w (Windows) software as the main research tools for data collection in the first step of this study. The AntConc 3.5.8w (Windows) is very useful version available during the time of conducting this research. There are two main aspects that are used for this research in this software: Word list and Concordance. The details of each feature are described as follows.

Word list function is used in the process of compiling a listing of vocabulary. The list of vocabulary is generated in alphabetical and frequency order which allows for lexical comparison of texts.

Concordance function is among the most popularly used aspects in finding the common collocates of given words in corpus study. The chosen words were shown with the text in its left and right collocates. These were seen in the form of sentence lists.

At the second, the Microsoft Excel 2010 program will be used to generate various necessary databases in this current study. The third research tools are the Oxford Collocations Dictionary for students of English (2012), and Longman Collocations Dictionary and Thesaurus (2013) which is used for analyzing and verifying the usage of English collocations, and their types of combinations in this current study.

3. Data Collection

Abhidhamma in Daily Life is available in printed format and electronic format. For this study, the electronic version of Abhidhamma in Daily Life was downloaded from the internet. The data were collected by using the research tools presented in the previous section for the purpose of exploring the usage of English collocations of the keywords, and identifying the types of combinations pertaining to the usage of English collocations of the keywords in the book of Abhidhamma in Daily Life.

Secondary data was collected from documentary survey. It was used such as an academic book, thesis books, academic articles, and journals that are related to the contents of morphological collocations in linguistics. These things were used for supporting information in this research.

4. Data Analysis

Data analysis is presented in details according to the two research questions described in the current study. The researcher interpreted and analyzed the entire collected data into two steps: 1) the most frequent usage of English collocations of the keywords in the book of Abhidhamma in Daily Life, and 2) the most frequent types of combinations relating to the usage of English collocations of the keywords in the book of Abhidhamma in Daily Life.

Results of Research

The findings of the results are divided into two parts: The first section explores the most frequent usage of English collocations of the keywords, and the second section identifies the most frequent types of combination pertaining to the usage of English collocations of the keywords.

1. The Morphological collocations of the keywords used in a book of Abhidhamma in daily life

In this study, research was to explore the usage of collocations of the keywords in selected Buddhist literature: Abhidhamma in daily life that uses the top 55 most frequent keywords. There were the total frequencies of occurrence of 5,176 selected Buddhist literature from Abhidhamma in Daily Life. The electronic versions of the Buddhist literature: ADL were collected, compiled and analyzed by using three research tools. There are two main aspects that are used for this research in this software: Word list and Concordance. The details of each feature are described as follows: 1) Word list function is used in the process of compiling a listing of vocabulary. The list of vocabulary is generated in alphabetical and frequency order which allows for

lexical comparison of texts, and 2) Concordance function is among the most popularly used aspects in finding the common collocates of given words in corpus study. The chosen words were shown with the text in its left and right collocates. These were seen in the form of sentence lists that was the usage of collocations, and their types of combinations in this current study. In this part, details about the selection of keywords, and finding the common collocates of keywords are shown by using the following research tools in order to explore the usage of collocations of keywords in the book of Abhidhamma in Daily Life. There were samples of collocations of the top 6 keywords, namely: Abhidhamma, able, abodes, actions, age, and appear in ADL.

2. The Types of Combination Relating to the use of Morphological Collocations of the Keywords used in a book of Abhidhamma in Daily Life

The research found that types of combination relating to the use of collocations of the keywords used a book of Abhidhamma in daily life. The data were analyzed and collected from the Concordance Results. The keywords were presented in frequency order from the highest frequency to the lowest frequency of keywords. The highest frequency occurrence of the keyword was Abhidhamma in ADL. However, the results revealed that the keyword Abhidhamma was not listed in both collocations dictionaries. The second keyword able revealed one of usage of collocation of the keyword as follow: 1) Adj+N had 1 frequency of occurrence in able teacher. The third keyword abodes revealed the total frequency of 16 usages of collocations of the keyword as follows: 1) Adj. + N. had 1 frequency of occurrence in higher abodes, 1 in good abodes, 1 in heavenly abodes, 1 in divine abodes, 1 in celestial abodes, 2 in woeful abodes, 1 in unhappy abodes, 1 in luxurious abodes, 2) N+N had 4 frequency of occurrences in abodes: 1 in Existence abodes, 1 in Brahma abodes, 1 in two abodes, 1 in serpent abodes, 3) P+N had 1 such abodes. The keywords were derived from The Most Frequent Usage of Collocations of the Keywords. They are presented in frequency order from the highest to the lowest frequency of occurrences.

The results revealed that the keywords all had the highest frequency of occurrences with the total of 50, followed by already with 36 frequencies of occurrences, bad with 36, evil with 35, away with 34, etc. The most frequent usage of collocations of the keyword with the total frequency of 36 occurrences had from the keyword already: there were 36 frequencies as follows: (1) have already with the frequency of 11 (30.55%) , (2) had already with 9 (25.00%), (3) were already with 5 (13.88%) , (4) was already with 7 (19.44%), and (5) hold already with 1 (02.77%). The second most frequencies of occurrences also are 36 from the keyword bad: the collocations as the follows: (1) are bad with the frequency of 16 (44.44%), (2) invites bad with 1 (02.77%), (3) preventing bad with 1 (02.77%) , (4) produce bad with 4 (11.11%), (5) kind of bad with 1 (02.77%), (6) by bad with 6 (16.66%), (7) into bad with 1 (02.77%), and (8) from bad with 6 (16.66%). The second most frequencies of occurrences were 35 from keyword evil: the collocations as the follows: (1) done evil with 3 (08.57%), (2) does evil with 1 (02.85%), (3) are evil with 7 (2.00%), (4) commit evil with 1 (02.85%), (5) do evil with 1 (02.85%), (6) from evil with 4 (11.42%), (7) versus evil with 1 (02.85%), and (8) to evil with 8 (22.85%). There was the grand total frequency of 263 usages of collocations in Abhidhamma in Daily Life. The results revealed that among the 17 types of combinations, the Adjective + Noun was the most frequent type of combinations pertaining to the usage of collocations of the keywords in Abhidhamma in Daily Life, with the frequency of 53 occurrences or 21.15%. Whereas, the Adverb + Verb was the least frequent type of combinations with the frequency of 6 occurrence or 2.22%. The noun+ Preposition and Verb-Phrase types of combinations showed no frequency of occurrence at all.

Conclusion and Discussion

The main purpose of research in this conclusion was to study the morphological collocations of the keywords, and to identify the types of combination relating the use of collocations of the keywords in a book of

Abhidhamma in daily life. The morphological collocations of the keywords were used the top 55 most frequent keywords in selected book of Abhidhamma in daily life. There were the total frequencies of occurrence of 5,176 selected Buddhist literature from Abhidhamma in Daily Life. A corpus is created for the selected book. The research design was 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 to get the most frequent occurrence in the book of Abhidhamma in daily life. Then, function of words including auxiliary verbs, conjunctions, determiners, prepositions, pronouns and articles are manually filtered out from the Word lists. In the word list of the corpus, the top 55 words, the most frequent occurrences of keywords in the book of Abhidhamma in Daily Life. This study is to identify the types of combination relating to the use of English collocations of the keywords used in a book of Abhidhamma in daily life. The types of combinations, the Adjective + Noun was the most frequent type of combinations with the frequency of 53 occurrences or 21.15%. Whereas, the Adverb + Verb was the least frequent type of combinations with the frequency of 6 occurrence or 2.22%. The noun+ Preposition and Verb-Phrase types of combinations showed no frequency of occurrence selected in Abhidhamma in daily life.

The section in this discussion was concerned with the findings of the study that are the collocations of the keywords used in a book of Abhidhamma in daily life, and the types of combination relating to the use of collocations of the keywords used in a book of Abhidhamma in daily life, and 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 indicated that the keyword had able and it was one of usage of collocation of the keyword as follow: 1) Adj+N had 1 frequency of occurrence in able teacher. The third keyword abodes revealed the total frequency of 16 usages of English collocations of the keyword as follows: 1) Adj. + N. had 1 frequency of occurrence in higher abodes, 1 in good abodes, 1 in heavenly abodes, 1 in divine abodes, 1 in celestial abodes, 2 in woeful abodes, 1 in unhappy abodes, 1 in luxurious abodes, 2) N+N had 4 frequency of occurrences in abodes: 1 in Existence abodes, 1 in Brahma abodes, 1 in two abodes, 1 in serpent abodes, 3) P+N had 1 such abodes. These finding results were supported by Benson, M.E & Ilson, R. (1997): he mentioned about both grammatical collocations and lexical collocations. Not only grammatical collocations include a noun, an adjective, a verb, an adverb, and a preposition but also, they consist of grammatical structure, such as an infinitive a gerund and clauses. Lexical collocations are the combinations of adjective + noun, verb + noun, and adverb + noun, etc. Not only each type of collocation may impose difficulty of confusion on learners of English but also this is due to the fact that there is hardly clear-cut guideline for non-native learners. The result of the 17 types of combinations, this study was high level of frequents: 1) the Adjective + Noun was the most frequent type of combinations pertaining to the usage of collocations of the keywords in Abhidhamma in Daily Life, with the frequency of 53 occurrences or 21.15%. 2). the Adverb + Verb was the least frequent type of combinations with the frequency of 6 occurrence or 2.22%. The noun+ Preposition and Verb-Phrase types of combinations. The present finding was with the result of several previous study (Phrasonti Santamano, 2016) revealed that 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.

New Body of Knowledge

The present study demonstrated a new body of knowledge of the usage of morphological collocations in the selected Buddhist literature of Abhidhamma daily life by Venerable Sayadaw Janakabhivamsa. It is translated by U ko lay. In this study, there were the usage of morphological collocations of the top 50 most frequent keywords used in a book of Abhidhamma in daily life selected from Buddhist literature. This study was analyzed and counted by the Word list function used tool as AntConc Window program to explore the number of word tokens and word types of the two selected Buddhist literature: Abhidhamma daily life. Finding of study revealed that a total of 72,736-word tokens (running words) and 7397-word types shown in morphological collocation concerned.

This study is the effectiveness of applying the morphological collocation-based approach in an ESL vocabulary classroom. The research findings verify that students' morphological knowledge has been developed and expanded with online window program. During the learning process, students' morphological awareness has been built. They use morphological knowledge to analyse word structure and infer word meaning, which in turn assist them to memorize words and to practice using them. In this sense, online have enriched students' word inventory and knowledge. Although some students have problems when they used the online program, they soon master them and perform well in the vocabulary activities. They adore using online program to search words and plan to use it to do discourse analysis, even though doing discourse analysis involves corpus building in another linguistic area—"discourse analysis". Notwithstanding, it reveals that students are aware of applying their acquired knowledge in the vocabulary classroom to their English professional study. Furthermore, the community of inquiry has been established in general. Students collaborate to accomplish learning activities,

in the process of which they share their understandings, negotiate personal thinking with each other, and construct knowledge. In this way, students' professional knowledge skills are promoted, self-regulated learning motivation is activated, self-efficacy is incentivised, and their professional study expectation is encouraged.

Suggestions for Research

1. Suggestions for apply the research Results

The researcher would like to give suggestion for study as the following:

1.1 They have to investigate other sources of collocation errors such as the use of synonyms, overgeneralization, ignorance of rule restrictions and other sources of errors.

1.2 They have to mention the patterns of grammatical collocations and Lexical collocations from any Buddhist literatures.

1.3 There should be more Buddhist literature from various eminent writers selected to gain a clearer picture of the usage of collocation in selected Buddhist literature.

1.4 They who are interested in the dhamma as well as collocation to study the collocations as the depicted Buddhist scriptures. The Buddhist scriptures consist of not only the Buddha's teachings, but also incorporate a tremendous amount of data in terms of word tokens or running words. For comparing other examples that contain collocations, one can form a comprehensive view of how literature to develop in Buddhist literature using collocations.

2. Suggestions for further Research

2.1 This current was only small research about morphological collocations of the keywords used in a book of Abhidhamma in daily life. The present research was drawn from a the Top 55 Most Frequent Usages of

Collocations of the Keyword and Their Types of Combinations in the book of Abhidhamma in Daily Life, and it revealed the total frequency of occurrence of 5,176 from Abhidhamma in Daily Life.

2.2 This research used a documentary and qualitative research method in order to explore the usage and types of collocations of keywords in selected book, Abhidhamma in daily life. Therefore, Researcher desire to suggest for the further researchers to investigate types of collections of keywords in selected book to clearly understand for readers.

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