

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the result of the analysis of the data and discussion of the analysis. The present study aims to find the verbs and verb phrases that are related to the concept of *survival* in the novel by Suzanne Collins entitled *The Hunger Games* and identify the types of semantic relations that occur between the verbs and verbs phrases and the meaning of the keyword *survival*. The study involves seventy-seven (77) verbs that are related with the keyword survival, and thus they comprises the data. After analysing the meanings and the semantic relations of these verbs and the keyword, the writer found that these verbs can be classified into four groups based on the types of semantic relations they show: hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, and collocation. This chapter is divided into four (4) subchapters based on the four groups of semantic relations shown by the data.

4.1 Hyponymy

Many words can be described as being semantically subordinate or superordinate to other words. A word that is subordinate to another in this way is called a hyponym. There are thirty-fourth(34) data indicating hyponymy relations with the topic '*survive*' that are found in the novel. These verbs are: *grapple, attack, protect, hidden, fight, guarded, competing, hunting, shot, scramble, flee, extinguished, avoid, dodge, cover, face, treat, recovering, heal, escape, and*

feed. And the verbs are: *Do my best, staying power, protect me, rest and drink water, he did save my life, stole the food, make camp for the night, hobbling as fast as he can, waiting to fire, Peeta's clawing at Cato's arm, and use his body as a weapon against me.* Each data is analyzed and discussed one by one.

The first verb is *grapple* that is found in the sentence as follows:

(1) A boy, I think from District 9, reaches the pack at the same time I do and for a brief time we ***grapple*** for it and then he coughs, splattering my face with blood (4:150:18).

Literally, or in dictionary meaning, the verb *grapple* means '(1) to struggle with somebody in a close hand-to-hand fight, (2) to struggle to deal with something, (3) to grab hold of somebody or (4) to hold something with hooked device' (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2007). In the present data, it seems that the verb is closer in meaning with the first meaning '(1) to struggle with somebody in a close hand-to-hand fight.' The narrator (I) seems to struggle with a boy for the pack that each of them has to get. Here, the verb *grapple* is a specific kind of action that tells more specifically what the characters in the novel have to do to survive the game. In this case, the semantic relation between the verb *grapple* and *survival* is hyponymy, in that *survival* is the superordinate and *grapple* is the hyponym.

The second verb is *attack* that is found in the following sentence:

(2) Already other tributes have reached the Cornucopia and are spreading out to ***attack***. (5:150:23).

In dictionary meaning, the verb *attack* means ‘(1) To set upon or work against forcefully, (2) to assail with unfriendly or bitter words, (3) to begin to affect or to act on injuriously, (4) to threaten with immediate capture (Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate). In the present data, it seems that the verb is closer with the third meaning ‘(3) to begin to affect or to act an injuriously.’ From the sentence of the novel seems that the narrator and the others tribute are ready to attack, to kill each other and survive until the end of the Games. Here, the verb *attack* is a specific kind of action in the novel to do to survive the game. In this discussion, the semantic relation between the verb *attack* and *survival* is hyponymy, in that *survival* is the superordinate and *attack* is the hyponym.

The third verb is *protect* that is used in the following sentence:

(3) I can hear the blade whistling toward me and reflexively hike the pack up to **protect** my head.(6:151:4)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *protect* means ‘(1) to cover or shield from exposure, injury, damage, or destruction, (2) to maintain the status or integrity, (3) to defend (Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate). From the present data, it seems that the verb is closer with the first meaning ‘(1) to cover or shield from exposure, injury, damage, or destruction.’ From the sentence of the novel seems that the narrator was reflexively to avoided the blade which whistling toward her to protect her head. Here, the verb *protect* is a specific kind of action that tells more specifically what the characters in the novel have to do to survive the game. In this discussion, the semantic relation between the verb *protect* and *survival* is hyponymy. In that *survival* is the superordinate and *protect* is the hyponym.

The fourth data that show as hyponymy relation is the verb *hidden* (past participle of *hide*), as seen in the following sentence:

(4) I continue running until the woods have **hidden** me from the other tributes then slow into a steady jog that I think I can maintain for a while. (8: 151: 13 & 14)

From the sentence, the verb *hidden* is the past participle of the verb *hide*. From literally, the *hide* means ‘move out of sight: to conceal yourself, or something or somebody else, from view’, or ‘to obscure something by passing, or passing something, in front of it, or by being temporarily or permanently in front of it’ (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). From the recent data, it is clear that the verb *hidden* or *hide* is the hyponymy that related with the *survival* concept, because from the sentence, the narrator (I) had to do something to move out of sight from the other tributes to *survive*.

The fifth data is the verb *killing* (the present participle of *kill*) that show in the following sentence:

(5) And I will not end up with the unpleasant task of **killing** him. (12: 153: 17)

The verb *killing* is the present participle of the verb *kill*. In dictionary meaning, the verb *kill* means ‘cause something to die: to cause the death of a person, animal, or other organism’, ‘to cause something to end or be ruined’, and ‘to destroy or severely damage an essential, often delicate quality in something by superimposing something stronger’ (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary). Thus, in this case, the verb *killing* or *kill* is the act of the character on the novel that must be to do to survive on the Games. Here, the verb *killing* is the hyponymy of the *survival* concept.

The sixth verb is *fight* that is found in the following sentence:

(6) That way they'll guarantee drawing us in to **fight**.(15:154:17)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *fight* means '(1) to contend in battle or physical combat; *especially* : to strive to overcome a person by blows or weapons, (2) to put forth a determined effort, (3) to struggle to endure or surmount, (4) to manage (a ship or plane) in a battle or storm (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). From the present data, it seems that the verb is closer with the first meaning '(1) to contend in battle or physical combat; *especially* : to strive to overcome a person by blows or weapons.' From the sentence of the novel seems that the narrator and the other tributes (us) are fighting to beat each other. So, the verb *fight* is a specific kind of action that tells more specifically what the characters in the novel have to do to survive the game. In this case, the semantic relation between the verb *fight* and *survival* is hyponymy. In that *survival* is the superordinate and *fight* is the hyponym.

The seventh data is the verb *guarded* (the past participle of *guard*), as seen in the following sentence:

(7) And then, even if I reach it, it's sure to be heavily **guarded** by some of the Career Tributes. (16: 154: 20)

The verb *guarded* is the past participle of the verb *guard*. In dictionary meaning, the verb *guard* means (1) to protect somebody or something against danger or loss by being vigilant and taking defensive measures, and (2) to watch over somebody held captive and prevent him or her from escaping (Microsoft Encarta, 2009).

From the recent data, it is clear that the verb *guarded* or *guard* is the hyponymy of the concept of *survival*.

The eighth data that show as hyponymy relations is the verb *competing* (the present participle of the verb *compete*), as seen in the following sentence:

(8) I can hear the occasional hoot or howl, my first clue that I'll be **competing** with natural predators for the rabbits (17: 155: 10)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *competing* is the present participle of the verb *compete*. And the meaning of the verb *compete* is: (1) to try to win or do better than others; and (2) to be able to do as well as or better than others (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). From the present data, it is clear that the verb *competing* or *compete* is the hyponymy of the *survival* concept, because to survive and to win this Games, the tributes should be *compete*.

The ninth data is the verb *hunting* (the present participle of *hunt*), that show in the following sentence:

(9) I'm sure many will continue **hunting** through the night. (18: 155: 15)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *hunting* or *hunt* means 'to pursue an animal with the intention of capturing or killing it for sport or food', 'to search for and try to capture somebody', or 'to seek out and harass or persecute somebody' (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). From the recent data, the verb *hunting* from the sentence is closer with the third meaning, it is 'to seek out and harass or persecute somebody'. So, it is clear that the verb *hunting* or *hunt* is the hyponymy relation of the *survival* concept.

The tenth verb is *shot* (past form of *shoot*) that is used in the following sentence:

(10) For instance, if I got my hands on the bow and **shot** someone, my secret would be revealed to all. (19:156:25)

Literally, the verb *shot* means (1) a: an action of shooting b: a directed propelling of a missile; *specifically* : a directed discharge of a firearm, (2) something propelled by shooting; *especially* : small lead or steel pellets especially forming a charge for a shotgun, (3) the distance that a missile is or can be thrown (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). From the present data, it seems that the verb is closer with the first meaning '(1) a: an action of shooting b: a directed propelling of a missile; *specifically* : a directed discharge of a firearm.' The narrator (I) seems to attack with her bow and shot the enemy, but that just a plan, because if her do that, her secret would be revealed to all. Here, the verb *shot* is a specific kind of action that tells more specifically what the characters in the novel have to do to survive the game. In this case, the semantic relation between the verb *shot* and *survival* is hyponymy. In that *survival* is the superordinate and *shot* is the hyponym.

The eleventh data is the verb *scramble* that is show in the following sentence:

(11) My first impulse is to **scramble** from tree, but I'm belted in. (27: 172: 1)

Literally, *scramble* means '(1) intransitive verb clamber: to climb or advance over something using hands and feet, (2) intransitive verb hurry: to move in haste and with a sense of urgency, (3) intransitive verb compete frantically: to struggle or

compete frantically in order to get something, (4) transitive verb jumble things together: to mix or gather a number of things together haphazardly (Microsoft Encarta, 2009). In this case, the semantic relation between the verb *scramble* and *survival* is hyponymy, in that *survival* is the superordinate and *scramble* is the hyponym. So, it is clear that *scramble* is the hyponym of the *survival* context.

The twelfth data is the verb *flee* that show in hyponymy relations, as shown in the following sentence:

(12) I shove in the belt, hoist the bag over my shoulder, and **flee**. (25: 172: 6)

Literally, the intrinsic verb *flee* means (1) a. To run away often from danger or evil, b. To hurry toward a place of security, (2) to pass away swiftly (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). From these data, it is proved that the verb *flee* carries the meaning of an action that is taken in order to win the race and survive the game. In that *survival* is the superordinate and *flee* is the hyponym.

The thirteenth verb that show as the hyponymy relations is the verb *extinguished* or *extinguish* that show in the following sentence:

(13) But I don't dare leave the jacket, scorched and smoldering as it is, I take the risk of shoving it in my sleeping bag, hoping the lack of air will quell what I haven't **extinguished**. (27: 173: 20)

Literally, the verb *extinguish* means '(1) to cause (something) to stop burning, (2) to cause the end or death of (something) (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). So, it is proved that the verb *extinguish* carries the meaning of an action that is taken in order to win the race and survive the game. Because in this case, the verb *extinguish* from the sentence is to cease the fire.

The fourteenth verb is *avoid* that is used in the following sentence:

(14) If I could get back behind the fire line, I could **avoid** meeting up with Careers. (30: 174: 23)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *avoid* means ‘(1) transitive verb not go near somebody or something: to keep away from somebody or something, (2) transitive and intransitive verb not do something or prevent something: to manage not to do something, or manage to stop something from happening (Microsoft Encarta Dictionaries, 2009). From the present data, the verb meaning is closer with the first meaning ‘to keep away from somebody or something.’ From that sentence, the narrator (I) explain that she could keep away from meeting with the other tributes. So, the verb *avoid* is a specific kind of action in the novel to do to survive the game. In this case, the semantic relation between the verb *avoid* and *survival* is hyponymy, in that *survival* is the superordinate and *avoid* is the hyponym.

The fifteenth verb is *dodge* that is used in the following sentence:

(15) Time loses meaning now as I frantically try to **dodge** the attacks. (31: 175: 8)

Literally, *dodge* means ‘(1) transitive and intransitive verb move quickly to avoid something: to move quickly and suddenly to one side to avoid being caught or hit by somebody or something, (2) transitive verb avoid something unpleasant: to avoid doing something regarded as unpleasant (Microsoft Encarta Dictionaries, 2009). From the recent data, It is clear that the verb *dodge* carries the meaning of an action that is taken in order to win the race and survive the game. In this case,

the semantic relation between the verb *dodge* and *survival* is hyponymy, in that *survival* is the superordinate and *dodge* is the hyponym.

The sixteenth data that show as hyponymy relations is the verb *cover*, as seen in the following sentence:

(16) I would drag myself into a tree and take **cover** now if I could, but the smoke is still thick enough to kill me. (32: 177: 17)

From the sentence, the verb *cover* means ‘to defend’. It is clear that the *cover* is the hyponymy of the *survival* concept, because literally, the verb *cover* means ‘to conceal a feeling, action, or situation by presenting a different appearance or directing attention elsewhere’ (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). Here, the verb *cover* is an action of the character to survive in the Games.

The seventeenth verb is *face* that is used in the following sentence:

(17) I know I have tough opponents left to **face**. (37:197:23)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *face* means ‘(1) transitive and intransitive verb turn toward particular direction: to be positioned or turn so that the face or front side is directed a particular way or toward something or somebody, (2) transitive verb be opposite somebody or something: to be in a position opposite somebody or something, (3) transitive verb come up against somebody or something: to meet or confront somebody or something directly and bravely, (4) transitive verb accept facts: to accept the reality of a difficult or unpleasant situation, (5) transitive verb have to be dealt with: to require to be dealt with by somebody (Microsoft Encarta Dictionaries). From the present data, it seems that the verb is closer with the second meaning ‘to be in a position opposite somebody or something’. In the

story, the narrator (I) have a durable to come up to against somebody. Here, the verb *face* is a specific kind of action that tells more specifically what the characters in the novel have to do to survive the game. In this case, the semantic relation between the verb *face* and *survival* is hyponymy. In that *survival* is the superordinate and *face* is the hyponym.

The eighteenth verb of that show on hyponimy relations is *treat*, as shown in the sentence:

(18) I **treat** my burns with the ointment and try dabbing a bit on my stings as well. (38:207:8)

Literally, the verb *treat* means (1) to discuss terms of accommodation or settlement, (2) to deal with a matter, (3) to provide with free food, drink or entertainment, (4) to care for or deal with medically or surgically (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). From the present data, it seems that the verb is closer with the fourth meaning '(4) to care for or deal with medically or surgically.' The narrator (I) seems to try to heal her burns and her pain from the stings so she can be survive. Here, the verb *treat* is a specific kind of action in the novel to do to survive the game. In this discussion, the semantic relation between the verb *treat* and *survival* is hyponymy, in that *survival* is the superordinate and *treat* is the hyponym.

The nineteenth verb is *recovering* (present participle of recover) that is used in the following sentence:

(19) All four tributes seem to still **recovering** from the tracker jacker attack. (42: 215: 18)

In dictionary meaning, *recovering* or *recover* means (1) the act, process, or an instance of recovering, (2) the process of combating a disorder or a real or perceived problem (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). From the present data, it seems that the verb is closer with the first meaning '(1) the act, process, or an instance of recovering.' The four tributes or the enemies of the narrator are doing a process of shortcoming disorder. Here, the verb *recovering* is a specific kind of action in the novel to do to survive the game. In this case, the semantic relation between the verb *recovering* and *survival* is hyponymy, in that *survival* is the superordinate and *recovering* is the hyponym.

The twentieth data is the verb *heal* that show as hyponymy relations, as shown in the following sentence:

(20) One look at the wound and I know it's far beyond my capacity to **heal**. (45: 233: 12)

Literally, the verb *heal* means (1) to become healthy or well again, (2) to make (someone or something) healthy or well again (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). In this case, the semantic relation between the verb *heal* and *survival* is hyponymy, in that *survival* is the superordinate and *heal* is the hyponym. So, it is clear that *scramble* is the hyponym of the *survival* context.

The twenty-first data is the verb *act*, as seen in the following sentence:

(21) I **act** on the orders with slow, robotic motions. (47: 240: 17)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *act* means ‘to do something to change a situation, e.g. to solve a problem or prevent one arising’, ‘to adopt a particular way of behaving, ‘to serve a particular purpose or perform a particular function’, or ‘to create, produce, or bring about an effect or result’ (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). From the recent data, it is clear that the verb *act* is the hyponymy of the *survival* context, because from the sentence, the narrator (I) do something such walking with very slow motions, so the opponent does not hear the narrator.

The twenty-second data is the verb *escape*, that the following sentence:

(22) Fighting Cato to let me **escape**. (49: 248: 2)

Literally, the verb *escape* means ‘to get free from captivity or confinement’, ‘to avoid danger, harm, or involvement in an unpleasant situation’, or ‘to fail to be noticed, remembered, or understood by somebody’ (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). Here, it is clear that the verb *escape* is the hyponymy of the *survival* concept.

The twenty-third is the first verb phrase of hyponym that the writer found in the novel, that is *do my best* that is used in the following sentence:

(23) In the remaining hours before nightfall, I gather rocks and **do my best** to camouflage the opening of the cave. (50: 278: 2)

The verb phrase *do my best* from the sentence means that the narrator (my) take an action to hide by the camouflage trick. Literally, the verb *do* means ‘to take action in a situation in order to change it or solve a problem’, or ‘to use something in a

particular way' (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). Here, the verb *do* on the verb phrase *do my best* is the hyponymy of the *survival* concept.

The twenty-fourth verb is *feed* that is used in the following sentence:

(24) Peeta **feeds** me bites of groosling and raisins and makes me drink plenty of water. (51: 291: 22)

Literally, *feed* means (1) to give food to, (2) to furnish something essential to the development, sustenance, maintenance, or operation of, (3) to produce or provide food for, (4) satisfy, gratify, (5) to supply for use or consumption, (6) to supply (a fellow actor) with cues and situations that make a role more effective, (7) to pass a ball or puck to (a teammate) especially for a shot at the goal (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). From the present data, the verb meaning is closer with the first meaning '(1) to give food to.' In this sentence explain that Peeta, the narrator's teammate was feed or give some food and water to the narrator (me). So, the verb *feed* is a specific kind of action in the novel to do to survive the game. In this case, the semantic relation between the verb *feed* and *survival* is hyponymy, in that *survival* is the superordinate and *feed* is the hyponym.

The twenty-fifth data is the verb phrase *staying power* that show as hyponymy relations, as shown in the following sentence:

(25) "We stuff ourselves to give us **staying power**." (60: 312: 6)

From that sentence, the verb phrase means 'to keep strong', 'to keep the stamina' or 'to staying alive'. Here, the verb phrase *staying power* is the hyponymy of the *survival* context.

The twenty-sixth data that show as hyponymy relations is the verb phrase *protect me* shown in the following sentence:

(26) I've got you to **protect me** now. (61: 312: 24)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *protect* means 'keep somebody or something safe: to prevent somebody or something from being harmed or damaged.' (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). And on the sentence of the novel, it tells that the narrator (I) said to someone to *protect*, to guard the narrator. From the recent data, it is clear that the verb phrase *protect me* is the hyponym of the *survival* context.

The twenty-seventh data is the verb phrase *rest and drink water* that show in the following sentence:

(27) As we stop to **rest and drink water**, I try to work out a solution. (65: 315: 11)

From the sentence, the verb phrase means that the characters of the novel to do a something that one called a peace of mind or spirit, or one might be called freedom from activity and they do to take some liquid into the mouth for swallowing, or one called *drink*. In dictionary meaning, the verb *rest* means 'stopping of work or activity: a state or period of refreshing freedom from exertion.' And the verb *drink* means 'swallow liquid: to take in liquid through the mouth.' (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). Here, it is clear that the verb phrase *rest and drink water* is the hyponymy of the *survival* context.

The twenty-eighth data is the verb phrase *he did save my life*, as shown in the following sentence:

(28) **He did save my life** by taking on Cato after all. (66: 316: 3)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *save* means ‘rescue somebody or something: to rescue somebody or something from harm or danger’ (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). It is clear that the verb phrase from the sentence is the hyponymy of the *survival* concept, because from the sentence, the narrator (I) stay alive because her teammate had save her life from attack of their opponent.

The twenty-ninth data is the verb phrase *stole the food* that show in the hyponymy relations, as shown in the following sentence:

(29) How Foxface **stole the food** from the supply pile before I blew it up, how she tried to take enough to stay alive but not enough that anyone would notice it, how she wouldn’t question the safety of berries we werepreparing to eat ourselves. (67: 320: 2)

In dictionary meaning, *stole* is the past of the verb *steal* that has a meaning ‘take something unlawfully: to take something that belongs to somebody else, illegally or without the owner's permission’ and ‘take something furtively: to take or get something secretly, surreptitiously, or through trickery’ (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). The verb *stole* or *steal* are included in the hyponymy relations in *survival* concept, why? Because in this case, the verb phrase *stole the food* mean ‘take something unlawfully’ or ‘take something furtively’ a food to eat to survive in the Games. So, it is clear that the verb phrase is the hyponymy of the *survival* context.

The thirtieth data is the verb *make camp for the night* that show in the following sentence:

(30) I want to move higher into the woods, climb a good tree, and **make camp for the night**, but Peeta resist. (68: 322: 4)

From the sentence, the verb phrase means that the narrator (I) had to do something to survive in the night situation of the arena. The narrator climb a good tree, and she make a camp. The camp have a functions to guard herself and give her a fit feeling and also the narrator can rest for a while. Here, the verb phrase *make camp for the night* is the hyponymy of the *survival* concept.

The thirty-first data is the verb phrase *hobbling as fast as he can* that show in the following sentence:

(31) He's about fifteen yards behind me, **hobbling as fast as he can**, but the mutts are closing in on him fast. (69: 331: 14)

Hobbling is the present participle of the verb *hobble* means 'restrict somebody's actions: to put restrictions on somebody or something to slow or prevent progress' or 'limp along: to walk haltingly and unsteadily, taking short steps' (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). From the sentence, the verb phrase *hobbling as fast as he can* mean that the character was an injury, but he must be survive till the end of the Game, so the character do some violent efforts to run in limp condition and to stay alive. Here, that verb phrase is the hyponymy of the *survival* concept.

The thirty-second data is the verb phrase *waiting to fire* that show in the following sentence:

(32) I have been **waiting to fire**, only too aware of my dwindling supply of arrows. (71: 333: 21)

In dictionary meaning, the *wait* means ‘be delayed or ignored for now: to be postponed or put off until later’ or ‘be ready or available: to be ready or available for somebody to take’ (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). But in this case, the verb phrase from the sentence means that the narrator (I) steady and stay alert with her bow and arrow and ready to fire. Here, the verb phrase *waiting to fire* is the hyponymy of the *survival* context.

The thirty-third data is the verb phrase *Peeta’s clawing at Cato’s arm* that show in the hyponymy relations, and the following sentence is:

(33) **Peeta’s clawing at Cato’s arm**, but weakly, as if confused over whether it’s more important to breathe or try and stem the gush of blood from the gaping hole a muut left in his calf. (74: 335: 20)

From the sentence, the verb phrase *Peeta’s clawing at Cato’s arm* means that the character *Peeta* tried to hard to release the stronghold of *Cato*. In this case, that verb phrase is the hyponymy of the *survival* concept, because the verb *claw* means ‘to scratch or dig at something or somebody with claws, fingernails, or something similar’ (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). So, the verb phrase from the sentence is a necessary action of someone whose life is threatened or is in danger in order to survive.

The thirty-fourth data is the verb phrase *use his body as a weapon against methat* shown in the following sentence:

(34) If I don’t do something quickly, he’ll die of asphyxiation and then I’ll have lost him and Cato will probably **use his body as a weapon against me**. (75: 336: 13)

The verb phrase from the sentence means that the character *Cato* will fight the narrator without a weapon. Here, it is clear that the verb phrase *use his body as a weapon against me* is the hyponymy of the *survival* concept.

4.2 Synonymy

Words that have similar meanings are known as synonyms. It has been said that there can never be synonyms, because words never have exactly the same context of use, differing for example in levels of formality. The analysis of the verbs and verb phrases that show synonymy relation with the keyword *survival* results in thirteen (13) verbs and verb phrases. These verbs and verb phrases are: *sprint, run, struggle, defend, survived, hurdle, keep moving, get back behind the fire line, drag myself into a tree, manage to sit up, surviving, manage to ignore the thought, gather courage, would live, and stay alive*. Each data is analyzed and discussed one by one.

The first data that show synonymy relations is the verb *sprint* and *beat*, as shown in the following sentence:

(1) I can **sprint** faster than any of the girls in our school although a couple can beat me in distance races (2:149:11).

Literally, the intransitive verb *sprint* means 'go at top speed: to run, swim, or cycle as rapidly as possible' (Microsoft Encarta, 2007). On the other hand, the idea of *survival* includes the 'fact of remaining alive or in existence, especially after facing life-threatening danger, or of continuing in a present position or

office' (*Ibid.*). It is clear that the verb *sprint* carries the meaning of an action that is taken in order to win the race and survive the game.

The second data is the verb *run* that show in synonymy relations, as shown in the following sentence:

(2) I know the minute must be almost up and will have to decide what my strategy will be and I find myself positioning my feet to **run**, not away into the surrounding forests but toward the pile, toward the bow. (3:149-150: 28)

The verb *run* mean '(1) to go faster than a walk; specifically: to go steadily by springing steps so that both feet leave the ground for an instant in each step (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate), (2) transitive verb perform something: to carry out or accomplish something, (3) intransitive verb leave quickly: to leave a place quickly or in a hurry, usually in order to escape notice or capture, (4) intransitive verb move freely: to move around without restraint (Microsoft Encarta, 2009). From the present data, the verb meaning is closer with the third meaning '(3) to leave a place quickly or in a hurry, usually in order to escape notice or capture.' It is clear that the verb *run* carries the meaning of an action that is taken in order to win the race and survive the game.

The third data is the verb *struggle* that shows synonymy relations which is used in the following sentence:

(3) I lost my bread during the **struggle** with the boy from District 9 but managed to stuff my plastic in my sleeve so as I walk I fold it neatly and tuck it into a pocket. (9:151: 19)

Literally, the intransitive verb *struggle* means ‘(1) to make strenuous or violent efforts in the face of difficulties or opposition, (2) to proceed with difficulty or with great (Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate). From the present data, the verb meaning is closer with the first meaning ‘(1) to make strenuous or violent efforts in the face of difficulties or opposition.’ It is clear that the recent data has a relation with the synonymy context of survival because in the novel, the narrator (I) does a violent effort with the boy from District 9.

The fourth verb is *defend* that is show as synonymy relations and used in the following sentence:

(4) At one point, I hear a noise and pull my knife, thinking I may have to **defend** myself, but i’ve only startled a rabbit. (10: 152: 4)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *defend* means (1) to drive danger or attack away from, (2) to prove (as a doctoral thesis) valid by answering questions in an oral exam. And an intrinsic verb of *defend* means (1) to take action against attack or challenge, (2) to play or be on defense, (3) to play against the high bidder in a card game (Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate). From the recent data, the verb that closer with the synonymy relations on the survival context is the first meaning ‘(1) to take action against attack or challenge.’ It is clear that the verb *defend* carries the meaning of an action that is taken in order to win the race and survive the game.

The fifth data is the verb *hurdle*, as shown in the following sentence:

(5) I **hurdle** over a burning log. (30: 173: 15)

In dictionary meaning, the writer found that the verb *hurdle* means ‘(1) intransitive verb race over hurdles: to run in a track-and-field event in which hurdles must be jumped, (2) transitive verb clear racing barrier: to clear a barrier in a race, (3) transitive verb overcome difficulty: to overcome a difficulty or obstacle (Microsoft Encarta Dictionaries, 2009).

The sixth data is the first verb phrase that show on synonymy relations of the context of survival is *keep moving*, as shown in the following sentence:

(6) I know I need to **keep moving**, but I’m trembling and light-headed now, gasping for air. (29:174: 3)

From the sentence, the verb phrase *keep moving* means ‘to always move’ or ‘to fighting and struggle and survive until the end of the Game’. So, the verb phrase *keep moving* is the synonymy of the *survival* concept, because from the sentence of the novel, the narrator said that she must be survive although she was trembled and gasping for air.

The seventh data is the second verb phrase of synonymy relations, that is *get back behind the fire line*, as shown in the following sentence:

(7) If I could **get back behind the fire line**, I could avoid meeting up with Careers. (30: 174: 23)

That verb phrase from the sentence means that ‘to cover’ or ‘to defend from danger (area) or attack from the opponent.’ The narrator (I) tell that she could avoid meeting up with the other tributes, so she must be get back to cover herself.

Here, the verb phrase *get back behind the fire line* is the synonymy of the *survival* concept.

The eighth is the third verb phrase *drag myself into a tree*, as shown in the following sentence:

(8) I would **drag myself into a tree** and take cover now if I could, but the smoke is still thick enough to kill me. (32: 177: 17)

Drag myself into a tree means 'to take cover behind a tree'. The narrator quickly jump or run to go to that tree and take a cover if she could from the smoke. So, that verb phrase is the synonymy of the *survival* concept.

ninth data is the verb phrase *manage to sit up* that show in the following sentence:

(9) Very, very slowly I **manage to sit up**. (36: 195: 20)

From the sentence, the verb phrase *manage to sit up* means that the narrator (I) feel so weak, exhaust or feel pain but she is struggle and tried to wake up from her suffer. So, that verb phrase means 'to struggle', 'to wake up' or 'to get up from suffer'. Here, the verb phrase *manage to sit up* is synonymy of the *survival* concept.

In the sentence of the tenth data have two verb that show as synonymy relations of survival context, that is *surviving*(present participle of survive), and the verb phrase *manage to ignore the thought*, as shown in the following sentence:

(10) But since the odds are still against either of us **surviving**, I **manage to ignore the thought**. (39: 208: 9)

The first verb is *surviving*, *surviving* is the present participle of *survive*. As the topic of this thesis, *survive* means (1) to remain alive : to continue to live, and (2) to continue to exist (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). And the second is the verb phrase of *manage to ignore the thought*, it means 'the narrator would forget a something that can make she feel down or feel something strange.' Here, the verb *surviving* and the verb phrase *manage to ignore the thought* is the synonymy of the *survival* context.

The next data is the eleventh data of the synonymy relations of *survival* context, that is the verb phrase of *gather courage*, and the following sentence is:

(11) When I reach the tree with the abandoned nest at the foot, I pause a moment, to **gather courage**. (41: 214: 24)

From the sentence, the verb *gather* means (1) to bring (things or people) together into a group, (2) to choose and collect (things), and (3) to get or take (things) from different people or places and bring them together (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). So, the verb phrase *gather courage* means 'to collect' or 'to bring' a courage or a bravery. Here, that verb phrase is the synonymy of the *survival* concept.

The twelfth data is the verb phrase *would live* that show as synonymy relations, and the following sentence is:

(12) My mother and Prim **would live** there with me. (59: 310: 28)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *would* means (1) used to indicate what someone said or thought about what was going to happen or be done, (2) used to talk about a possible situation that has not happened or that you are imagining, (3) used with have to talk about something that did not happen or was not done (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). From the recent data, the verb phrase *would live* means 'to live', 'to survive', or 'to do something to still alive or exist'. So, that verb phrase is the synonymy of the *survival* context.

The thirteenth data is the verb phrase *stay alive* that show as synonymy relations, and the following sentence is:

(13) How Foxface stole the food from the supply pile before I blew it up, how she tried to take enough to **stay alive** but not enough that anyone would notice it, how she wouldn't question the safety of berries we were preparing to eat ourselves. (67: 320: 2)

From the sentence, the verb phrase *stay alive* is the synonymy of the *survival* concept. It is clear because the verb phrase *stay alive* mean 'survive' (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009).

4.3 Antonymy

Semantic relationships can also exist between pairs of words which have opposite meanings. These are called antonyms. The analysis of the verbs and verb phrases that show antonymy relation with the the keyword survival results in twenty-one (21) verbs and verb phrases. These verbs and verb phrases are *beat*, *disappearing*, *deteriorate*, *don't kill*, *die*, *suffer*, *suffocate*, *sends a searing pain*, *trembling*, *kill me*, *have not yet had the courage*, *can't tolerate*, *destroyed*, *I'm too exhausted*, *fall*, *dying*, *banish*, *they'll catch each other*, *The explosion destroyed the hearing in my left ear for good*, *hurts along the knife cut*, *he'll die of asphyxiation*, and *loses his footing*. Each data is analyzed and discussed one by one.

The first data that show antonymy relations is the verb *beat*, as shown in the following sentence:

(1) I can sprint faster than any of the girls in our school although a couple can **beat** me in distance races (1:149:11).

In this sentence, the verb *beat* means 'defeat somebody in context, race or competition' (Microsoft Encarta, 2007). This meaning stands in opposition with the idea of *survival*, that is 'staying alive, remaining alive or in existence or continuing in a present position' (Microsoft Encarta, 2007). The sentence also shows that, despite being able to defeat most of the girls in the school, the narrator was defeated by a couple of girls. This shows that the meaning of the verb *beat* is in antonymy relation with *survival*.

The second data that show as antonymy relations is the verb *disappearing* (present participle of *disappear*), as shown in the following sentence:

(2) Those who have taken flight are **disappearing** into the trees or into the void opposite me. (7: 151: 12)

Literally, *disappearing* is the present participle of *disappear*, and it means ‘(1) intransitive verb vanish from sight: to cease to be seen, e.g. by moving away or going behind or into something, (2) intransitive verb not be found: to be gone from or no longer be seen in a place without any explanation, (3) intransitive verb cease to exist: to no longer exist, (4) transitive verb cause opponent to disappear: to make a political opponent disappear by arresting or killing the person without due process of law (Microsoft Encarta 2009). From the present data, it explains that the verb *disappear* or *disappearing* is the opposite from the *survival* context, because of *survival* mean ‘staying alive’, but *disappear* mean ‘lost’. So, it is clear that *disappear* or *disappearing* is the antonym of the *survival* context.

The third data is the verb *deteriorate* that show in the antonymy relation, and the following sentence is:

(3) For a few days, I’ll be able to function with unpleasant symptoms of dehydration, but after that I’ll **deteriorate** into helplessness and be dead in a week, tops. (13: 154: 1)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *deteriorate* means ‘to become or make something worse in quality, value, or strength’ (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). From the recent data, it is clear that the verb *deteriorate* is the antonymy of the *survival* concept.

The next is the fourth data that show as antonymy relation is the verb phrase *don’t kill*, and the following sentence is:

(4) I will eagerly watch the night skies for signs of his death, if I **don't kill** him first myself. (20: 162: 8)

From the sentence, the verb phrase *don't kill* means that the narrator doubtly to kill the other tribute, because it was the first time of the narrator to participated in this Games. In this case, why the verb phrase *don't kill* were occurred in the antonymy relation? Because if the character of the novel does not kill the opponent or the other tribute, they will not survive. So, the verb phrase *don't kill* is the antonymy of the *survival* concept.

The third is the verb *die* that show in the following sencece:

(3) But enough to let me **die**? (21: 168: 13)

The verb *die* means '(1) intransitive verb stop living: to cease to be alive (refers to a person, plant, or animal), (2) intransitive verb stop existing: to cease to exist, especially gradually (Microsoft Encarta, 2009). From that meanings, it is clear that the verb *die* shown as an antonym of the *survival* context.

The fourth data is the verb *suffer* that show in the antonymy relations, and the following sentence:

(4) Is he trying to make me **suffer** for defying him? (22: 168: 20)

Literally, *suffer* means '(1) transitive and intransitive verb feel pain: to feel pain or great discomfort in body or mind, (2) transitive and intransitive verb undergo something unpleasant: to experience or undergo something unpleasant or undesirable, (3) transitive and intransitive verb endure something: to put up with something painful or unpleasant, (4) intransitive verb have illness: to have a disease or a physical or psychological condition, (5) intransitive verb have a

weakness: to have a bad quality, weakness, or flaw (Microsoft Encarta, 2009). From the present data, it explains that the verb *suffer* is the opposite from the *survival* context, because of *survival* mean 'staying alive', but *suffer* mean 'feel pain' or 'have an illness'. So, it is clear that *suffer* is the antonym of the survival context.

The sixth data is the verb *suffocate* that shows in the antonymy relations, as in the following sentence:

(6) The heat is horrible, but worse than the heat is the smoke, which threatens to **suffocate** me at any moment. (25: 172: 17)

The verb *suffocate* means '(1) die from lack of air: to die from lack of air, or kill somebody by stopping him or her from breathing, (2) stop breathing: to deprive somebody of air or prevent somebody from breathing, or be unable to breathe, (3) feel, or make somebody, too warm: to feel uncomfortable through excessive heat and lack of fresh air, or make somebody feel uncomfortable in this way, (4) prevent somebody or something from developing: to confine and restrict somebody or something with adverse effects, or be or feel confined and restricted in development or self-expression (Microsoft Encarta, 2009). From the recent data, it explains that *suffocate* is the antonym of the *survival* context, it is opposite from that context because it is clear that *suffocate* means 'stop breathing' or 'die from lack of air'. And it is supported by the sentence of the novel that tells that the narrator (I) is threaten to suffocate by the heat of the smoke.

The seventh is the first verb phrase that show as antonymy relations is *sends a searing pain* as shown in the following sentence:

(7) Discomfort turns to distress until each breath **sends a searing pain** through my chest. (28: 173: 26)

From that sentence, the writer state that *sends a searing pain* means feel ‘breathless’. The narrator tell that she feel pain in her chest for each breath that she take. So, from the recent data, it explains that the verb phrase *sends a searing pain* is the antonym of the survival context.

The eighth verb that show as antonymy relations is *trembling* or *tremble* as shown as in the following sentence:

(8) I know I need to keep moving, but I’m **trembling** and light-headed now, gasping for air. (29: 174: 3)

Literally, the verb *tremble* means ‘(1) to shake slightly because you are afraid, nervous, excited, (2) to shake slightly because of some force, (3) to be afraid or nervous (Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate). From the recent data, it is clear that the verb *tremble* is the antonymy of the *survival* context.

The ninth data is the second verb phrase that show as antonymy relations is *kill me* as shown in the following sentence:

(9) I would drag myself into a tree and take cover now if I could, but the smoke is still thick enough to **kill me**. (36: 177: 17)

From the sentence, the verb phrase *kill me* means that ‘the smoke in the arena can kill the narrator because it is too heavy and it can make the narrator feel

breathless.’ Here, the verb phrase *kill me* is the antonymy of the *survival* context that appear in the novel.

The tenth data is the third verb phrase *have not yet had the courage* that show in the following sentence:

(10) Although I **have not yet had the courage** to examine it, I’m guessing that it’s an injury in a whole different class. (32: 178: 12)

The verb phrase from the sentence have means that the narrator (I) does not have a courage, a bravery to examine the injury. Here, the verb phrase *have not yet had the courage* is the antonymy of the *survival* context.

The eleventh data is the verb phrase *can’t tolerate* as show in the following sentence:

(11) Most people **can’t tolerate** more than a few stings. (34: 185: 20)

From the sentence, the writer state that the verb phrase *can’t tolerate* means ‘cannot to accept or cannot to allow the poison from the tracker jacker sting.’ So, from that sentence the verb phrase *can’t tolerate* is the antonymy of the *survival* concept.

The twelfth verb that show as antonymy relations is *destroyed* or *destroy*, as the folowing sentence:

(12) After the war, the Capitol **destroyed** all the nests surrounding their city, but the ones near the districts were left untouched. (35: 186: 3)

In dictionary meaning, *destroy* means ‘(1) to cause (something) to end or no longer exist : to cause the destruction of (something) : to damage (something) so badly that it cannot be repaired, (2) to kill (an animal) especially because it is sick,

injured, or dangerous, (3) to defeat (someone or something) easily or completely (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). From the recent data, it is proved that the verb *destroy* is the antonym of the *survival* concept, because in the sentence explain that the Capitol was *destroyed* all tracker jacker nest in their city.

The thirteenth data is the verb phrase that show as antonymy relations, that is *I'm too exhausted*, as shown in the following sentence:

(13) But **I'm too exhausted** to begin any detailed plan tonight. (40: 209: 1)

In literally, *exhaust* means '(1) to use all of someone's mental or physical energy : to tire out or wear out (someone) completely, (2) to completely use up (something, such as supplies or money), (3) to try all of (something) (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). From the recent data, it clear that the verb phrase *I'm too exhausted* mean 'to tire extremely or completely', the narrator said that she felt *too exhausted* make a plan in that night. Here, that verb phrase is the antonymy of the *survival* concept.

The fourth data is the verb *fall* as shown in the following sentence:

(14) He **falls** to his knees a halves the brief remainder of his life by yanking out the arrow and drowning in his own blood. (44: 233: 3)

Literally, the verb *fall* means '(1) to come or go down quickly from a high place or position, (2) to come or go down suddenly from a standing position, (3) to let yourself come or go down to a lower position' (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). From the sentence, the verb *falls* means 'dying', because a man or a boy (he) was stucked by an arrow and he tried to pull out that arrow from his body. Here, the verb *fall* is the antonymy of the *survival* concept.

The fifteenth data is the verb *dying* (the present participle of *die*) that show as the antonymy relations, and the following sentence is:

(15) As if it's me who's **dying** instead of Rue. (46: 233: 18)

In dictionary meaning, it is clear that the verb *dying* or *die* means 'to stop living' or 'suffer (a specified kind of death)' (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). Here, it is really clear that *dying* or *die* is the antonymy of the *survival* concept.

The sixteenth data is the verb *banish* that show in the following sentence:

(16) But then I think of Rue's still body and I'm able to **banish** the boy from my mind. (48: 243: 23)

Literally, the verb *banish* means (1) to force (someone) to leave a country as punishment, (2) to send (someone or something) away, (3) to cause (something) to go away : to get rid of (something) (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate). From the sentence, *banish* mean to forget a boy that had been killed by the narrator. So, the verb *banish* is the antonymy of the *survival* concept.

The seventeenth data is the verb phrase *they'll catch each other* in the following sentence:

(17) "Maybe **they'll catch each other** and we can just go home," says Peeta. (57: 308: 29)

In this case, the verb phrase means that the Tributes of the Game was killed each other. From dictionary meaning, the verb *catch* means 'to take tight hold of somebody or something suddenly', but from the sentence, the verb *catch* means 'to strike somebody'. (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). Here, it is clear that the verb phrase *they'll catch each other* is the antonymy of the *survival* concept.

The eighteenth data that show as antonymy relation is the verb phrase *the explosion destroyed the hearing in my left ear for good* as shown in the following sentence:

(18) It's clear, at this point, that **the explosion destroyed the hearing in my left ear for good**. (62: 313: 23)

The verb phrase from the sentence means that the explosion on the arena make the narrator ear was injury and make the hearing of the narrator was broke. So, the verb phrase *the explosion destroyed the hearing in my left ear for good* is the antonymy of the *survival* concept.

The nineteenth data is the verb phrase *hurts along the knife cut*, as the following sentence:

(19) My forehead **hurts along the knife cut**. (64 : 313: 28)

The verb *hurt* means 'injure somebody or something: to cause somebody, yourself, or an animal physical injury or pain', 'experience pain: to experience physical pain, or be a source of physical pain for a person or animal', or 'to feel emotional pain, or make somebody feel emotional pain' (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). In this case, the verb *hurt* occur in the verb phrase *hurts along the knife cut*, it means that the narrator forehead was injured by a knife on her fight. So, it is clear that the verb phrase *hurts along the knife cut* is the antonymy of the *survival* context.

The twelfth data that show in the antonymy relations is the verb phrase *he'll die of asphyxiation*, as the following sentence:

(20) If I don't do something quickly, **he'll die of asphyxiation** and then I'll have lost him and Cato will probably use his body as a weapon against me. (75: 336: 13)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *die* means 'stop living: to cease to be alive', or 'stop existing' (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). But in this case, the verb *die* occur in the verb phrase *he'll die of asphyxiation* means that the character (he) will die by stranghold of the his enemy. Here, that verb phrase is the antonymy of the *survival* concept.

The twenty-first verb phrase data of the antonymy relation is the verb phrase *loses his footing*, as the following sentence:

(21) I dive forward just catching hold of Peeta as Cato **loses his footing** on the blood-slick horn and plummets to the ground. (76: 336: 26)

From the sentence, the verb phrase *loses his footing* mean that the character *Cato* was slipped by blood on the horn (cornucopia, some place in the arena that was made by metal) and he fall on the ground then die by some wild dog. In dictionary meaning, *lose* means 'to fail to win a victory at something' (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). Here, it is clear that the verb phrase *loses his footing* is the antonym of the *survival* concept.

4.4 Collocation

Particular words can become associated with orregularly found in the company of certain other words. Cohesion that is achieved through the association of lexical items regularly occurring together is called collocation. Collocates can

be words that belong to the same area of meaning, or words that are frequently used in the same contexts, e.g. *weather forecast, full moon, heavy rain*. In a *trial*, if the *jury* cannot agree on a *verdict* then we say there is a *hung jury* and the *judge* may order a *retrial*. There has been an increasing tendency for such outcomes in *criminal cases*. The analysis of the verbs and verb phrases that show collocational relation with the keyword *survival* results in fourteen (14) verbs and verb phrases. These verbs and the verb phrases are *gasping for air, break, will each get, will enjoy our having fun, won the games, I'm dishing up two more small serving of lamb stew and rice, letting me go, had enough to eat, I hand Peeta my knife, load another arrow, haul him back, holding Peeta in some kind of headlock, dive forward just catching hold, and sends my arrow*. Each data is analyzed and discussed one by one.

The first data that show a collocational relation is the verb phrase *gasping for air*, as seen in the following sentence:

(1) I know I need to keep moving, but I'm trembling and light-headed now, ***gasping for air*** (33:174:3)

The verb phrase *gasp* means 'to breathe in sharply, to draw in breath with a sudden short audible intake, to breathe with labourious effort' (Microsoft Encarta, 2007).

The verb phrase *gasping for air* means that the narrator (I) makes a big effort to take a breathe and get fresh air, although she is in a critical situation. She is trembling, almost fainted and is difficult to move on. To survive one's life includes to keep on breathing. Therefore, the verb phrase *gasping for air* is a necessary action of someone whose life is threatened or is in danger in order to survive.

The second data is the verb *break* that show as a collocational realtions, as seen in the following sentence:

(2) When I **break** into the clearing, she's on the ground, hopelessly entangled in a net. (43: 232: 23)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *break* means 'to become damaged and separate into pieces, or damage something so that it separates into pieces', 'to damage a hard body part such as a bone, or sustain such a break', or 'to damage a part of a tool or machine so that it stops functioning properly, or become damaged and stop' (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). From the recent data, it is clear that the verb *break* is the collocation of the *survival* context.

The third data that show as collocational relations is the verb phrase *will each get*, and the following sentence is:

(3) If we win, we'll **each get** a house in the part of town reserved for Hunger Games victors. (52: 304: 13)

The verb phrase of the sentence means that the character (we) will get some prize as a house in the town if they survive and win the Games. Here, the verb phrase *will each get* is the verb phrase that related with a collocational of the *survival* concept.

The fourth data is the verb phrase *will enjoy our having fun* that show in the following sentence:

(4) I know the audience **will enjoy our having fun** at Haymitch expense. (53: 305: 9)

The verb phrase on that sentence mean that the audience or people found something pleasing from the Game. In this case, the audience of the Game will not come down in the match so the audience will not fight each other and they will not die as a tribute of the Game. In dictionary meaning, the verb *enjoy* mean ‘to take pleasure in something’ or ‘to have the full and satisfying use or benefit of something’ (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). Here, the verb phrase *will enjoy our having fun* is the collocation of the *survival* concept.

The fifth data that show a collocational relation is the verb phrase *won the games*, as seen in the following sentence:

(5) How do you think he **won the Games**? (54: 306: 8)

The verb *won* is the past participle of the verb *win*. Literally the verb *win* means ‘achieve victory: to beat any or every opponent or enemy in a competition or fight’, ‘to get something as a prize by beating other competitors’, and ‘to be the reason that somebody is first in something or receives something as a prize’, or ‘to gain something such as respect or friendship, e.g. because of something done or said or an ability shown, or to make somebody do this’ (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). The verb phrase *won the Games* is the collocation of the topic of the novel, because of the topic is to *survive* until the end of the Games. On the Games, the Tribute that can be *survive* up to a time of the Games will won the Games. Here, the verb phrase from the sentence is necessary action of the character to survive.

The sixth data is the verb phrase *I'm dishing up two more small serving of lamb stew and rice* as shown as a collocational relations, and it show in the following sentence:

(6) While **I'm dishing up two more small servings of lamb stew and rice**, we hear the anthem begin to play. (55: 307: 1)

Why the verb phrase *I'm dishing up two more small serving of lamb stew and rice* are included in collocational relations of *survival* concept? People serve some food to eat, and it is clear that *dishing* and *serving* is an action of people to survive because when people eat the food, the people is free from die of starvation. Literally, the verb *dishing* means 'to make or form a concave shape in something' (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary). Here, that verb phrase *I'm dishing up two more small serving of lamb stew and rice* is the one factor of human to survive.

The seventh data is the verb phrase *letting me go*, as seen in the following sentence:

(7) Tresh **letting me go**, letting me run because of Rue, who died with that spear in her stomach. (56: 307: 26)

From the sentence, the verb phrase *letting me go* means that the narrator had a permission to flee from the opponent (*Tresh*), because the narrator had to save the other character (*Rue*) whose be a teammate of *Tresh*. In dictionary meaning, the verb *let* means 'to allow something to happen or somebody to do something' or 'to give somebody permission to do something' (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). From the recent data, it is proved that the verb phrase *letting me go* is the

collocation of the *survival* context because the narrator had to flee from the opponent. Here, the narrator can be survived.

The eighth data is the verb phrase *had enough to eat* that show in the following sentence:

(8) And it's true, Peeta has always **had enough to eat**. (58: 310: 1)

From the sentence, the verb phrase *had enough to eat* means that the character *Peeta* always adequate to get some food to eat. It is clear that the verb phrase is the collocational of *survival* concept, because to survive, a human need to get some food to eat in everyday.

The ninth data that show as collocation relations is the verb phrase *I hand Peeta my knife* as seen in the following sentence:

(9) **I hand Peeta my knife**, since whatever weapons he once had are long gone, and he slips it into my belt. (62: 313: 2)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *hand* means 'to pass something to somebody by hand' (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). From the recent data, it is explain that the verb phrase means the narrator give her teammate (*Peeta*) a knife to guard himself because his weapon are long gone. Here, the verb *hand* on the verb phrase *I hand Peeta my knife* is the collocation of the *survival* context.

The tenth data is the verb phrase *load another arrow* that show as collocation, and the following sentence is:

(10) I stop midway up the horn and **load another arrow**, but just as I'm about to let it fly, I hear Peeta cry out. (70: 332: 6)

In this case, the verb *load* in the verb phrase of the sentence means ‘to put ammunition into a firearm’ (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). Here, the verb phrase *load another arrow* is necessary action of the character to survive, because in this Games, the Tribute of the Games need a weapon to fight, to struggle, to survive in the Games.

The eleventh data is the verb phrase *haul him back* that show in the collocation of the *survival* concept, and the following sentence is:

(11) I’m able to **haul him back** onto the horn where we drag ourselves toward the top where the lesser of two evils awaits. (72: 335: 6)

In dictionary meaning, the verb *haul* means ‘to pull something with continuous and laborious movements’, or ‘move something with efforts’ (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). From the recent data, the verb *haul* means that the narrator (I) helped her teammate to get up onto the horn (Cornucopia, a place that supply a weapon) from the chase of the mutts (a creature of the Capitol). It is clear that the verb phrase *haul him back* is the collocation of the *survival* context.

The twelfth data that show as collocational relations is the verb phrase *holding Peeta in some kind of headlock*, as seen in the following sentence:

(12) Cato stands before me, almost at the lip of the horn, **holding Peeta in some kind of headlock**, cutting off his air. (73: 335: 19)

From the sentence, the verb phrase *holding Peeta in some kind of headlock* means that the character *Cato* had a trick to survive in the Game.

The thirteenth data is the verb phrase *dive forward just catching hold* that show in the following sentence:

(13) I **dive forward just catching hold** of Peeta as Cato loses his footing on the blood-slick horn and plummets to the ground.

The verb phrase from the sentence means that the narrator (I) moving quickly to save *Peeta* when the opponent *Cato* slipped and fall to the ground. Here, in dictionary meaning, the verb *dive* means ‘to fly or make an aircraft fly steeply and rapidly in the direction of the ground or the sea’, ‘to jump quickly to one side or throw yourself forward or sideways to the ground’, or ‘to move quickly and in a rush in a particular direction’ (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary, 2009). It is clear that the verb *dive* of the verb phrase on the sentence is the collocation of the *survival* context.

The last data that show as a collocational relation is the verb phrase *sends my arrow*, as seen in the following sentence:

(14) Pity, not vengeance, **sends my arrow** flying into his skull.

From the sentence, the verb phrase *sends my arrow* means that the narrator (my) firing her arrow to the other tribute who was dying. In this case, the narrator did as on the sentence is to make sure that the opponent were dead or not. Here, the verb phrase *sends my arrow* is the collocation of the *survival* context.