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Submission

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Demikian informasi yang dapat kami berikan, atas perhatian Bapak dan Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Salam Publikasi

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Exploring the Representations of the Word *Bali* in the Western Movies: Evidence from Three Corpora

Eksplorasi Representasi Kata Bali Pada Film-Film Barat: Bukti dari Tiga Korpora

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Abstrak

Banyak film yang diproduksi dan ditayangkan dengan menggunakan Bali sebagai pusat cerita dan latar belakangnya. Namun, masih sedikit upaya yang dilakukan untuk mengeksplorasi bagaimana kata *Bali* direpresentasikan dalam film-film Barat. Dari perspektif linguistik, artikel ini bertujuan untuk meneliti kata *Bali* dalam tiga korpus, yaitu The TV Corpus (TV), The Movie Corpus (Movies), dan Corpus of American Soap Opera (Soap). Tujuan dari artikel ini adalah 1) untuk mengeksplorasi kolokasi kata sifat dari kata *Bali* di tiga korpus dan 2) untuk menyelidiki bagaimana kata *Bali* direpresentasikan dalam tiga korpus. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa tiga korpora menampilkan kolokasi kata sifat dari kata *Bali* dalam lima kategori penting, yaitu pariwisata, agama, sejarah, terorisme, dan kriminal. Kategori kolokasi kata sifat ini lebih jauh merepresentasikan Bali sebagai tujuan wisata yang layak dikunjungi; memiliki kepercayaan lokal yang unik, memiliki sejarah yang panjang, pernah mengalami serangan teroris, dan juga berkaitan dengan penyelundupan narkoba. Representasi yang melekat pada Bali yang ditampilkan dalam film-film Barat ini didasarkan pada kejadian yang sebenarnya.

Kata kunci: korpus, korpus bahasa Inggris, representasi Bali, film Barat

Abstract

Many movies are produced and aired using Bali as the centre of the story and background settings. However, attempts are scarce to explore how the word *Bali* is represented in Western movies. From a linguistics perspective, this article aims to scrutinise the word *Bali* in three corpora, i.e., The TV Corpus (TV), The Movie Corpus (Movies), and the Corpus of American Soap Opera (Soap). The objectives of this article are 1) to explore the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora and 2) to investigate how the word *Bali* is represented in three corpora. The study revealed that three corpora displayed adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in five notable categories, i.e., tourism, religions, history, terrorism, and crime. These adjectival collocation categories further represent Bali as a tourist destination worth visiting; it has unique local beliefs, it also has a long-standing history, it has suffered from terrorist attacks, and it is also concerned with drug smuggling. These representations adhered to Bali that represented in the Western movies were based primarily on actual events.

Keywords: corpora, English corpus, the representation of Bali, western movies

INTRODUCTION

Representation of a particular group or place can occur in the artworks, such as movies, which usually embed the representations of characters (Lee & Jung, 2020). To this point, the island of Bali, Indonesia, is no stranger to being captured in movies. Moreover, some movies, whether it is documentaries or blockbusters, successfully boosted the representation of Bali, which eventually led to an increase in its tourism sector. For instance, a 1972 documentary ‘Morning of the Earth, which depicts the surfing activities in Bali, represents Bali as a surfer paradise. It attracts many Australian surfers to visit the island. Further, a memoir-based movie called ‘Eat Pray Love’ in 2010 also promoted the growth of Bali’s tourism sector, especially

Ubud, Bali. Consequently, it strengthens the place's romantic, spiritual, and serene representation.

Significant empirical studies have been conducted in the movies' domain. Existing literature denotes about style and structure of a narrative in film scripts (Murtagh et al., 2009). A study reports the significance of cognitive science in popular films and its benefits for education (Motz, 2013). Movie representation can be achieved and even enhanced by scrutinising their textual, auditory and visual information (Bougiatiotis & Giannakopoulos, 2018). There is also a study about narrative continuity in popular movies (Cutting, 2014). Another study further investigates hypnosis, hypnotic, and involvement in films (Maxwell et al., 2015). A study also examines the mood built by music in entertainment films (Mazzoni & Bryan-Kinns, 2016).

The existing literature reveals that movies will be reviewed not only by movie critics but also by wider audiences (de Jong & Burgers, 2013) in the digital platforms where they can deliver opinions of the movies and show their expertise regarding the movie (López Escarcena, 2020) and opinions on animated movies (Wu et al., 2021). Interestingly, from the movies, the literature also discovers how everyday life and energy use are depicted in the context of Indian cinema (Sunikka-Blank et al., 2020). Not only that but the award aspect is also investigated by scrutinised Oscar winners, especially for the best picture (Kim et al., 2021).

While this study does not mainly discuss the movie's aspects, it focuses on investigating the representation of the word *Bali* in Western movies. The interest in conducting the present study on the word *Bali* is driven by three reasons. First, Bali has been represented in artworks, such as photography, documentaries, and movies, since the dawn of the island's development. Second, besides the movies of Bali as the centre of the stories and background settings, it cannot be denied that they help thrive island tourism. Third, since Bali's economy has relied heavily on the tourism sector, the representation of Bali made by the Western is a fascinating topic to be explored further as a reflection on how the island is perceived and depicted by international audiences. Moreover, only a few studies have been conducted on how the word *Bali* is associated with Western movies, making it the research gaps that urgently need to be filled.

Previous studies there have been extensive studies that emphasise their investigation of the languages and movies conducted. A study on the cognitive processes involved in the comprehension and design of on-screen language exchanges implies the design of film dialogue since it is built on underlying knowledge patterns, which include knowledge about real conversations and film dialogue (Bubel, 2008). A previous study also investigates multimodality in film-making and its benefits to classroom teaching and learning (Mills, 2010). Further, a study on movies also investigates eliciting strong emotions in realistic fiction portrayed by actors skilled in interpersonal interactions, generating emotional manifestations and their context in fiction (Clavel et al., 2011). A corpus study investigating technical vocabularies in movies and TV shows found that they benefit accidental learning and explicit teaching of English (Csomay & Petrović, 2012).

Furthermore, a study offers an understanding of language and movies beyond the dialogue, such as verbal and non-verbal cinematic markers (Desilla, 2012). Existing literature also investigates the concept of Chinese masculinity through the discursive in martial arts films, such as the characters' speaking styles and the use of conventional or philosophic speech styles combined with visual arts (Hiramoto, 2012).

Drawing from the existing literature and previous empirical studies on language and movies, the study on the representation of the word *Bali* using corpus remains lagging. A

corpus has an immense amount of data stored in a computer that contains actual and natural use of language from various sources (Biber, 2011; Lindquist, 2009; McEnery & Hardie, 2008), making it the best approach to analyse the pattern of language use (Biber, 2011). Consequently, this study is conducted considering the significance of corpus in language studies and the attempts to fill up the gaps from the previous study.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study exploited three corpora to obtain the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from English Corpora. The first corpus was called The TV Corpus (TV), which consisted of 325 million word-size from 6 countries from the 1950s-2018 (*English Corpora.Org*, n.d.). The second corpus in this study was The Movie Corpus (Movies), which entailed 250 million word-size of 6 countries from 1930s-2018 (*English Corpora.Org*, n.d.). The third corpus to be explored was the Corpus of American Soap Operas (Soap), mainly from America, which comprised 100 million word-size from 2001-2002 (*English Corpora.Org*, n.d.). Given the large size of each corpus, they were considered sufficient to be scrutinised to retrieve the data.

The data retrieved in this study was adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* that appeared in TV, Movies, and Soap corpora; thus, several steps must be taken to acquire the data. First, the word *Bali* was typed in the Word/Phrase column section in the corpora. Second, in the Insert PoS column, in the Collocates section, adj.ALL was selected, which signified that the chosen part of speech was adjective. Fourth, the numbers 3 left and 3 right were selected when deciding the window span in TV and Movies.

Meanwhile, the numbers 6 left and 6 right were selected in Soap. The explanation of this step was a search for three adjectives before and three adjectives after the word *Bali* in TV and Movies. Then, it was a search for five adjectives before and five after the word *Bali* in Soap. Third, only these corpora's top ten adjectival collocations were analysed further. In the process, unrelated adjectives and context were eliminated, for example, when the word *Bali* resulted in the name of a person or a different place other than the intended Bali as an island in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There were the highest top ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* obtained from TV, as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1. The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on TV

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
NICE	6	'...have something a little more international planned for you two. Mm. I hear Bali 's nice this time of year. Yeah. Kensi and Deeks just found out...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
BIG	2	'...like this, man. My family... they work in a big , beautiful Bali resort. You know what they do? They sweep floors. They make beds...'	Tourism, Facilities
FINE	2	'...whatever this is, witness protection. For now, pretending that I'm in Bali is fine . I'm not ready to think of a life without Logan...'	Tourism, Atmosphere

DORMANT	2	'...Fundamentalist terror network based in the Philippines? They've been dormant since the Bali bombings of '02. Are they operational again? Earlier today we intercepted a...'	Terrorism, Bombing
GREAT	2	'...leave, I want you to remember us like how we were in Bali. Bali was great , but it wasn't real life. It was, for three...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
NEIGHBOURING	2	'...hopping. Our first waypoint is the island of Bali. Unlike neighbouring Borneo, Bali destroyed its rainforests centuries ago, when the Hindus settled on this small island to...'	History, Archipelago
TROPICAL	2	'...any idea who did this? All the way from the lovely tropical island of Bali , courtesy of our friends at the State Department, say hello to Andrew Pike...'	Tourism, Climate
HIGH	2	'...a turtle floating on the ocean was created and resting upon it the island of Bali . High in the skies were the flaming heavens of the ancestors and over all...'	Religion, Local Belief
WORSE	1	'...The taxi's here. This humidity's worse than Bali ...'	Tourism, Climate
WARMER	1	'...I would have picked someplace more exotic, you know? Warmer climate... Bali , Costa Rica, Hong Kong. How's that thing healing? It's...'	Tourism, Climate

Source: The TV Corpus (2023)

As depicted by Table 1, the highest hint of adjectival collocation was 'nice', which reached 6 hints with the example of context describing Bali as a nice place to visit. Then, it was 'big' that reached 2 hints with the example of context explained about facilities such as resort in Bali. Further, it was 'fine' that reached 2 hints, with the example of context of the idea of Bali as a good place. Following it was 'dormant' that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing the Bali bombing in 2002. Next, it was 'great' that reached 2 hints with the example of context illustrating the feeling of living in Bali. Furthermore, it was 'neighbouring' that reached 2 hints with the example of context explaining archipelagos other than Bali. After that, it was 'tropical' that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing the climate of Bali. The following adjectival collocation was 'high' that reached 2 hints with the example of context heaven based on Bali's religious belief. After that, it was 'worse' that reached 1 hint with the example of context telling about humidity in Bali. Lastly, it was 'warmer' that reached 1 hint with the example of context described Bali's climate.

Further, there were the highest top ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* obtained from Movies, as depicted in Table 2.

Table 2. The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
GOOD	2	'...else to relax! Ka-kui, you mean it? Where to go then? Bali . Good idea! We haven't travel for years. Right, so let...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
BEST	2	'... is. That's my life. I got this one on a beach in Bali . Best night's sleep I ever	Tourism, Atmosphere

BEAUTIFUL	2	had. You remember one night of sleep...’ ‘...Especially when filming complex sequences, like a village festival. The music of Bali is particularly beautiful , the gamelan music, and of the most brilliant kind...’	Tourism, Atmosphere
SPECIAL	2	‘...Uh, Mead and Bateson had shot... very, very special footage in Bali having to do with trance... and this interested Maya enormously, and of course...’	Tourism, Atmosphere
MARRIED	1	‘...yes, and that’s it. So we’re going to get married in Bali . I’m gon na try and I’ll give it my best shot...’	Tourism, Activity
UNEVENTFUL	1	‘...now. And my family and I are dedicated to making your stay here at the Bali Majestic as uneventful and trouble-free as is humanly possible. Your room and meals are...’	Tourism, Atmosphere
SURFING	1	‘... , if you let him. Last week I was planning a surfing trip to Bali . Now... now you make it sound like I have no choice-Oh, no...’	Tourism, Activity
SUBSEQUENT	1	‘interrupt this program with more breaking news from Bali. Oh, my God. Bali... subsequent fireball had levelled an entire block. People are burnt everywhere.’	Terrorism, Bombing
SOUTHERN	1	‘ I don’t know what she was angry about She’s from Sanua [sic] in Southern Bali . Perhaps we’ll find something there. Come in. It’s a fine...’	Tourism, Place
SERIOUS	1	‘...not want to admit where the marijuana did come from. The drug problem in Bali is a serious offence. Please stand. Schapelle Corby. We have decided that...’	Crime, Drug Problem

Source: The Movie Corpus (2023)

As presented in Table 2, the next adjectival collocation list, it was ‘good’ that reached 2 hints with the example of context mentioned about Bali as a fine choice of a list of places to visit. Then, it was ‘best’ that reached 2 hints with the example of context explained about Bali as an ideal place to get some rest. Further, it was ‘beautiful’ that reached 2 hints with the example of context referred to the traditional music. Following it was ‘special’ that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing trance footage in Bali. Next, it was ‘married’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context explained about marriage taking place in Bali. After that, it was ‘uneventful’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context about Bali as a

pleasant place. It was followed by the adjectival collocation ‘surfing’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context mentioned about Bali as a surfing place. Afterwards, it was ‘subsequent’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context illustrating the effect of the Bali bombing. After that, it was ‘southern’ that reached 1 hint with the example of explaining the geographical situation of Bali. Eventually, it was ‘serious’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context about the seriousness of drug crime punishment in Bali.

Ultimately, there were the highest top ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* obtained from Soap, as presented in Table 3.

Table 3. The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on Soap

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
NICE	3	Balis really nice , actually. But it’s a bad idea for you...’	Tourism, Atmosphere
EXOTIC	2	‘...go to some little island off the coast of Maine or somewhere exotic , like Bali . Would you like to go to Bali?...’	Tourism, Atmosphere
TROPICAL	2	‘...gotten away from this lobster trap and we’re on some beautiful tropical island like Bali or Barbados...’	Tourism, Climate
LUSH	1	‘... Lush , tropical. Maui. Bali ...’	Tourism, Climate
TERRORIST	1	‘...our skytracker atop 6anulife placethe death toll continues to mount in a terrorist bombing in bali . Some say al-kyda is behind it. Edmontons say hay concert a huge I [sic]..’	Terrorism, Bombing
REMOTE	1	‘...know, take a break, go to some remote corner of the world like Bali , or Tahiti, or Bora-Bora...’	Tourism, Place
FANTASTIC	1	‘...in the ELQ stock. But you know, I found this fantastic spa in Bali where they have cabana girls. Oh, look at the time. I would...’	Tourism, Atmosphere
BLACK	1	‘... to go climb a mountain, or go frolic on the black sand beaches of Bali , or go scuba diving in Belize?...’	Tourism, Place
LATE	1	‘...Is it too late to get a flight to Bali ? Hey, uh, could I have a second?’	Tourism, Atmosphere
BEAUTIFUL	1	‘...gotten away from this lobster trap and we’re on some beautiful tropical	Tourism, Atmosphere

Source: Corpus of American Soap Operas (2023)

Moving to the following adjectival collocation, it was 'nice' that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing Bali as a nice atmosphere. Then, it was 'exotic' that reached 2 hints with the example of context depicting Bali as one of the unique places to visit. Further, it was 'tropical' that reached 2 hints with the example of context explaining Bali's climate among other tropical destinations. Following it was 'lush' that reached 1 hint with the example of context explained about Bali as a lush place along with another destination. After that, it was 'terrorist' that reached 1 hint with the example of context also depicted the terrorist convicts who attacked Bali. Next, it was 'remote' that reached 1 hint with the example of context explaining Bali's geographical area as remote as other destinations. Subsequently, it was 'fantastic' that reached 1 hint with the example of context illustrated about the spa experience in Bali. Afterwards, it was 'black' that reached 1 hint with the example of context depicted about the sand colour in one of the beaches in Bali. Further, it was 'late' that reached 1 hint with the example of context described getting a flight to Bali. Finally, it was 'beautiful' that reached 1 hint with the example of context described Bali as a paradise along with other beautiful destinations.

Furthermore, in order to specify the representation of the word *Bali* on TV, it is depicted in Figure 1.

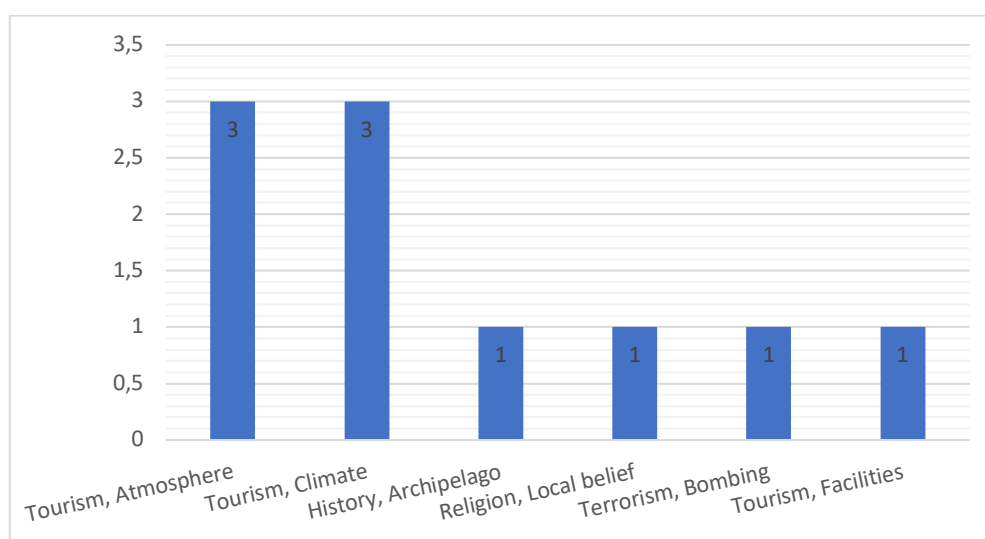


Figure 1. The Representations of the Word *Bali* on TV

In the Western movies that were represented by TV, the adjectival collocations of Bali mostly fell into tourism categories. In order to be more specific, the tourism category on TV depicted Bali's atmosphere, climate, and facilities. Meanwhile, on TV, Bali was also described historically through the depiction of the archipelago and the island before and after the settlement of Hinduism. Further, the study also revealed that Bali was also depicted by the religion, which in this study was the local belief of the community. Then, it was also discovered that in TV, the adjectival collocation of Bali also fell into the terrorism category, the Bali Bombing tragedy.

Subsequently, in order to specify the representation of Bali on Movies, it is illustrated in Figure 2.

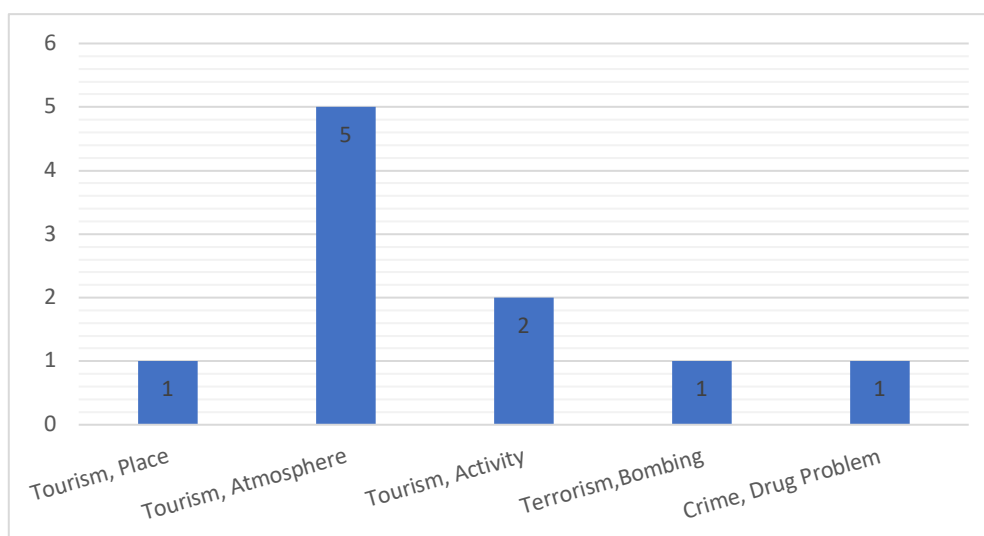


Figure 2. The Representations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

Likewise the data obtained from TV, in the second corpus, represented by Movies, the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* also fell into tourism category. In this category, tourism was depicted by place, atmosphere, activity. In the subsequent category was terrorism, which aligned with TV, the terrorism here was the Bali Bombing tragedy. Besides, in Movies, there was an additional category, i.e., crime, related to the drug smuggling problem.

Ultimately, to specify the representation of Bali on Soap, it is shown in Figure 3.

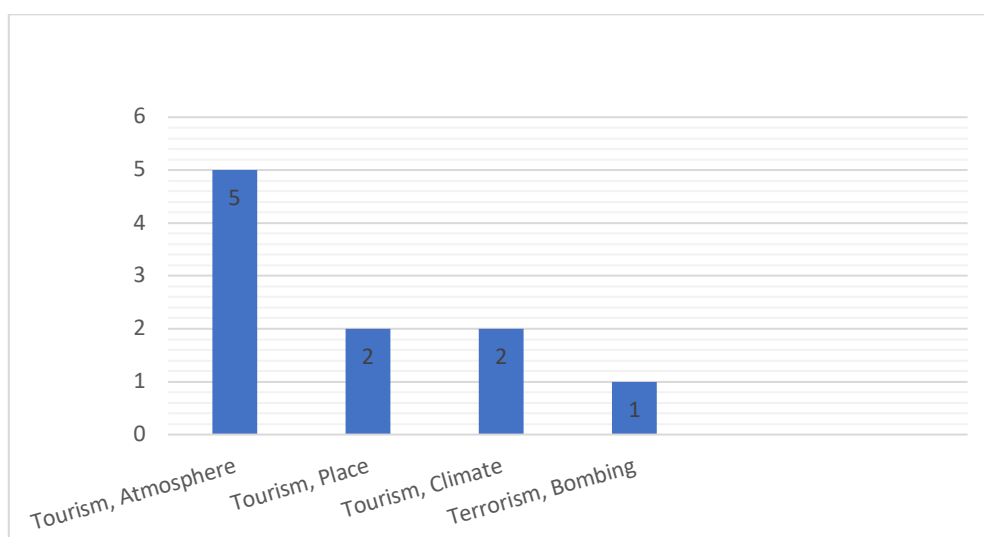


Figure 3. The Representations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

In this study, the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in the western soap operas, represented by Soap, found that the representation was limited only to tourism and terrorism categories. In the tourism category, Bali was portrayed through its atmosphere, place, and

climate. However, it was notable that Bali was not given the sole highlight in the Soap as in the previous two corpora. In the Soap, the adjectival collocation of Bali was always paired with other destinations with similar characteristics, such as Hawaii, Bora-Bora, Tahiti, and Barbados. Further, in Soap, terrorism and bombing also became the top highlight when discussing Bali.

Movies is an artwork that could be a platform to exhibit a representation of certain characters (Lee & Jung, 2020). The previous study revealed that Bali, as a place, was not a stranger to being depicted multiple times in blockbuster movies and documentaries by the Western, such as the 1972 documentary 'Morning of the Earth' and the memoir-based movie 'Eat Pray Love' in 2016. Considering the crucial position of Bali as the renowned setting in Western movies, the present study scrutinised the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora, i.e., TV, Movies, and Soap. These corpora were crucial because they contained data on television shows, movies, and soap operas from six countries, particularly America.

The present study filled the gaps in the previous studies, especially from a linguistics perspective. The study found that the movies the design of dialogue was built on the base of knowledge patterns. The information in the movies was related to tourism, religion, history, terrorism, and crime. For example, it was mentioned about Bali's black sands in tourism. Thus, it supported the previous study, which revealed that film dialogue established underlying knowledge patterns (Bubel, 2008). Further, the study also discovered that the adjectival collocations of Bali in Western movies often elicit strong emotions in the dialogue, depicting positive and negative emotions, for example, mentioning unique footage taken in Bali. The finding was aligned with the previous study, which stated that these elicit strong emotions generating emotional manifestations and their context in fiction (Clavel et al., 2011).

Further, the study scrutinised the text produced by three corpora. Thus, it provided insight into direct and indirect verbal dialogues in the movies. Thus, the study conformed to previous studies (Desilla, 2012). However, since the study only investigated the adjectival collocations of Bali, it only resulted in the descriptions and representations of Bali. Thus, it was not depicting masculinity and or femininity discursive of individuals as found in the previous study (Hiramoto, 2012).

The study offers three theoretical contributions. First, this study explored the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora, especially corpora related to movies, which previous studies still lack investigation. Thus, this study enriched the insight of the Bali adjectives. Second, the study also expanded the representation of the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora. Corpus is a renowned approach to identifying language's natural and actual use (Biber, 2011; Lindquist, 2009; McEnery & Hardie, 2008), thus, suitable exploring language patterns (Biber, 2011). Consequently, this study contributed to the expansion of the natural language use of the adjectives of Bali through the representations.

Several practical implications can be drawn from this study. They align with the previous study finding, which found the benefits of film-making to classroom teaching and learning (Mills, 2010), further, the study confirms the previous study that corpus study on technical vocabulary in movies and TV shows advantages to learning and explicitly teaching English (Csomay & Petrović, 2012). Therefore, language sources from TV, movies, and soap operas can contribute to developing the English language for specific purposes. Language learners could benefit from Balinese cultural references, historical events, and social aspects depicted by the movies. Language instructors can use the study to design exercises that help explore emotional expressions, helping learner enhance their communication skills. Students can enrich their vocabulary – not only the words but also the context - through various adjectival collocations related to Bali, tourism, religion, history, and crime.

Moreover, in tourism, a guide can share history, culture, and events mentioned in the movies to make their explanation more capturing for tourists, enhancing their understanding. The study's identification of terrorism and crime can help address tourists' misconceptions. It will ensure they have balanced and informed perspectives about Bali's safety and security. It is possible to design more comprehensive and engaging encounters for visitors and learners by integrating language-related and cultural understandings from this research. It will nurture a heightened recognition and comprehension of the cultural and historical aspects that characterise Bali.

CONCLUSION

The adjectival collocations of Bali, as represented in the Western movies in this study, were conducted using three reliable corpora. Consequently, the findings acted as depicted on how the word *Bali* is perceived by the Westerners and implemented the perception in their movies. However, despite the theoretical and practical significance, some limitations of this study still need to be covered in future research. First, the study was conducted in a specific word, i.e., Bali. Therefore, the findings do not apply to other words in the Western movies' context. Accordingly, the generalisation of the findings cannot be applied. Secondly, the present study only embodied adjectival collocations of the word *Bali*. Subsequently, there is an opportunity to explore collocations of other parts of speeches related to the word *Bali*, i.e., verb collocations, noun collocations, and adverbs collocations.

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Exploring the Representations of the Word Bali in the Western Movies: Evidence from Three Corpora

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Exploring the Representations of the Word *Bali* in the Western Movies: Evidence from Three Corpora

Eksplorasi Representasi Kata Bali Pada Film-Film Barat: Bukti dari Tiga Korpora

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Abstrak

Banyak film yang diproduksi dan ditayangkan dengan menggunakan Bali sebagai pusat cerita dan latar belakangnya. Namun, masih sedikit upaya yang dilakukan untuk mengeksplorasi bagaimana kata *Bali* direpresentasikan dalam film-film Barat. Dari perspektif linguistik, artikel ini bertujuan untuk meneliti kata *Bali* dalam tiga korpus, yaitu The TV Corpus (TV), The Movie Corpus (Movies), dan Corpus of American Soap Opera (Soap). Tujuan dari artikel ini adalah 1) untuk mengeksplorasi kolokasi kata sifat dari kata *Bali* di tiga korpus dan 2) untuk menyelidiki bagaimana kata *Bali* direpresentasikan dalam tiga korpus. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa tiga korpora menampilkan kolokasi kata sifat dari kata *Bali* dalam lima kategori penting, yaitu pariwisata, agama, sejarah, terorisme, dan kriminal. Kategori kolokasi kata sifat ini lebih jauh merepresentasikan Bali sebagai tujuan wisata yang layak dikunjungi; memiliki kepercayaan lokal yang unik, memiliki sejarah yang panjang, pernah mengalami serangan teroris, dan juga berkaitan dengan penyelundupan narkoba. Representasi yang melekat pada Bali yang ditampilkan dalam film-film Barat ini didasarkan pada kejadian yang sebenarnya.

Kata kunci: korpus, korpus bahasa Inggris, representasi Bali, film Barat

Abstract

Many movies are produced and aired using Bali as the centre of the story and background settings. However, attempts are scarce to explore how the word *Bali* is represented in Western movies. From a linguistics perspective, this article aims to scrutinise the word *Bali* in three corpora, i.e., The TV Corpus (TV), The Movie Corpus (Movies), and the Corpus of American Soap Opera (Soap). The objectives of this article are 1) to explore the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora and 2) to investigate how the word *Bali* is represented in three corpora. The study revealed that three corpora displayed adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in five notable categories, i.e., tourism, religions, history, terrorism, and crime. These adjectival collocation categories further represent Bali as a tourist destination worth visiting; it has unique local beliefs, it also has a long-standing history, it has suffered from terrorist attacks, and it is also concerned with drug smuggling. These representations adhered to Bali that represented in the Western movies were based primarily on actual events.

Keywords: corpora, English corpus, the representation of Bali, western movies

INTRODUCTION

Representation of a particular group or place can occur in the artworks, such as movies, which usually embed the representations of characters (Lee & Jung, 2020). To this point, the island of Bali, Indonesia, is no stranger to being captured in movies. Moreover, some movies, whether it is documentaries or blockbusters, successfully boosted the representation of Bali, which eventually led to an increase in its tourism sector. For instance, a 1972 documentary 'Morning of the Earth, which depicts the surfing activities in Bali, represents Bali as a surfer paradise. It attracts many Australian surfers to visit the island. Further, a memoir-based movie called 'Eat Pray Love' in 2010 also promoted the growth of Bali's tourism sector, especially

Ubud, Bali. Consequently, it strengthens the place's romantic, spiritual, and serene representation.

Significant empirical studies have been conducted in the movies' domain. Existing literature denotes about style and structure of a narrative in film scripts (Murtagh et al., 2009). A study reports the significance of cognitive science in popular films and its benefits for education (Motz, 2013). Movie representation can be achieved and even enhanced by scrutinising their textual, auditory and visual information (Bougiatiotis & Giannakopoulos, 2018). There is also a study about narrative continuity in popular movies (Cutting, 2014). Another study further investigates hypnosis, hypnotic, and involvement in films (Maxwell et al., 2015). A study also examines the mood built by music in entertainment films (Mazzoni & Bryan-Kinns, 2016).

The existing literature reveals that movies will be reviewed not only by movie critics but also by wider audiences (de Jong & Burgers, 2013) in the digital platforms where they can deliver opinions of the movies and show their expertise regarding the movie (López Escarcena, 2020) and opinions on animated movies (Wu et al., 2021). Interestingly, from the movies, the literature also discovers how everyday life and energy use are depicted in the context of Indian cinema (Sunikka-Blank et al., 2020). Not only that but the award aspect is also investigated by scrutinised Oscar winners, especially for the best picture (Kim et al., 2021).

While this study does not mainly discuss the movie's aspects, it focuses on investigating the representation of the word *Bali* in Western movies. The interest in conducting the present study on the word *Bali* is driven by three reasons. First, Bali has been represented in artworks, such as photography, documentaries, and movies, since the dawn of the island's development. Second, besides the movies of Bali as the centre of the stories and background settings, it cannot be denied that they help thrive island tourism. Third, since Bali's economy has relied heavily on the tourism sector, the representation of Bali made by the Western is a fascinating topic to be explored further as a reflection on how the island is perceived and depicted by international audiences. Moreover, only a few studies have been conducted on how the word *Bali* is associated with Western movies, making it the research gaps that urgently need to be filled.

Previous studies there have been extensive studies that emphasise their investigation of the languages and movies conducted. A study on the cognitive processes involved in the comprehension and design of on-screen language exchanges implies the design of film dialogue since it is built on underlying knowledge patterns, which include knowledge about real conversations and film dialogue (Bubel, 2008). A previous study also investigates multimodality in film-making and its benefits to classroom teaching and learning (Mills, 2010). Further, a study on movies also investigates eliciting strong emotions in realistic fiction portrayed by actors skilled in interpersonal interactions, generating emotional manifestations and their context in fiction (Clavel et al., 2011). A corpus study investigating technical vocabularies in movies and TV shows found that they benefit accidental learning and explicit teaching of English (Csomay & Petrović, 2012).

Furthermore, a study offers an understanding of language and movies beyond the dialogue, such as verbal and non-verbal cinematic markers (Desilla, 2012). Existing literature also investigates the concept of Chinese masculinity through the discursive in martial arts films, such as the characters' speaking styles and the use of conventional or philosophic speech styles combined with visual arts (Hiramoto, 2012).

Drawing from the existing literature and previous empirical studies on language and movies, the study on the representation of the word *Bali* using corpus remains lagging. A

corpus has an immense amount of data stored in a computer that contains actual and natural use of language from various sources (Biber, 2011; Lindquist, 2009; McEnery & Hardie, 2008), making it the best approach to analyse the pattern of language use (Biber, 2011). Consequently, this study is conducted considering the significance of corpus in language studies and the attempts to fill up the gaps from the previous study.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study exploited three corpora to obtain the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from English Corpora. The first corpus was called The TV Corpus (TV), which consisted of 325 million word-size from 6 countries from the 1950s-2018 (*English Corpora.Org*, n.d.). The second corpus in this study was The Movie Corpus (Movies), which entailed 250 million word-size of 6 countries from 1930s-2018 (*English Corpora.Org*, n.d.). The third corpus to be explored was the Corpus of American Soap Operas (Soap), mainly from America, which comprised 100 million word-size from 2001-2002 (*English Corpora.Org*, n.d.). Given the large size of each corpus, they were considered sufficient to be scrutinised to retrieve the data.

The data retrieved in this study was adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* that appeared in TV, Movies, and Soap corpora; thus, several steps must be taken to acquire the data. First, the word *Bali* was typed in the Word/Phrase column section in the corpora. Second, in the Insert PoS column, in the Collocates section, adj.ALL was selected, which signified that the chosen part of speech was adjective. Fourth, the numbers 3 left and 3 right were selected when deciding the window span in TV and Movies.

Meanwhile, the numbers 6 left and 6 right were selected in Soap. The explanation of this step was a search for three adjectives before and three adjectives after the word *Bali* in TV and Movies. Then, it was a search for five adjectives before and five after the word *Bali* in Soap. Third, only these corpora's top ten adjectival collocations were analysed further. In the process, unrelated adjectives and context were eliminated, for example, when the word *Bali* resulted in the name of a person or a different place other than the intended Bali as an island in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There were the highest top ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* obtained from TV, as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1. The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on TV

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
NICE	6	'...have something a little more international planned for you two. Mm. I hear Bali 's nice this time of year. Yeah. Kensi and Deeks just found out...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
BIG	2	'...like this, man. My family... they work in a big , beautiful Bali resort. You know what they do? They sweep floors. They make beds...'	Tourism, Facilities
FINE	2	'...whatever this is, witness protection. For now, pretending that I'm in Bali is fine . I'm not ready to think of a life without Logan...'	Tourism, Atmosphere

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
DORMANT	2	'...Fundamentalist terror network based in the Philippines? They've been dormant since the Bali bombings of '02. Are they operational again? Earlier today we intercepted a...'	Terrorism, Bombing
GREAT	2	'...leave, I want you to remember us like how we were in Bali. Bali was great , but it wasn't real life. It was, for three...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
NEIGHBOURING	2	'...hopping. Our first waypoint is the island of Bali. Unlike neighbouring Borneo, Bali destroyed its rainforests centuries ago, when the Hindus settled on this small island to...'	History, Archipelago
TROPICAL	2	'...any idea who did this? All the way from the lovely tropical island of Bali , courtesy of our friends at the State Department, say hello to Andrew Pike ...'	Tourism, Climate
HIGH	2	'...a turtle floating on the ocean was created and resting upon it the island of Bali . High in the skies were the flaming heavens of the ancestors and over all...'	Religion, Local Belief
WORSE	1	'...The taxi's here. This humidity 's worse than Bali ...'	Tourism, Climate
WARMER	1	'...I would have picked someplace more exotic, you know? Warmer climate... Bali , Costa Rica, Hong Kong. How's that thing healing? It's...'	Tourism, Climate

Source: The TV Corpus (2023)

As depicted by Table 1, the highest hint of adjectival collocation was 'nice', which reached 6 hints with the example of context describing Bali as a nice place to visit. Then, it was 'big' that reached 2 hints with the example of context explained about facilities such as resort in Bali. Further, it was 'fine' that reached 2 hints, with the example of context of the idea of Bali as a good place. Following it was 'dormant' that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing the Bali bombing in 2002. Next, it was 'great' that reached 2 hints with the example of context illustrating the feeling of living in Bali. Furthermore, it was 'neighbouring' that reached 2 hints with the example of context explaining archipelagos other than Bali. After that, it was 'tropical' that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing the climate of Bali. The following adjectival collocation was 'high' that reached 2 hints with the example of context heaven based on Bali's religious belief. After that, it was 'worse' that reached 1 hint with the example of context telling about humidity in Bali. Lastly, it was 'warmer' that reached 1 hint with the example of context described Bali's climate.

Further, there were the highest top ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* obtained from Movies, as depicted in Table 2.

Table 2. The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
GOOD	2	'...else to relax! Ka-kui, you mean it? Where to go then? Bali . Good idea! We haven't travel for years. Right, so let...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
BEST	2	'... is. That's my life. I got this one on a beach in Bali . Best night's sleep I ever	Tourism, Atmosphere

BEAUTIFUL	2	had. You remember one night of sleep...' '...Especially when filming complex sequences, like a village festival. The music of Bali is particularly beautiful , the gamelan music, and of the most brilliant kind...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
SPECIAL	2	'...Uh, Mead and Bateson had shot... very, very special footage in Bali having to do with trance... and this interested Maya enormously, and of course...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
MARRIED	1	'...yes, and that's it. So we're going to get married in Bali . I'm gon na try and I'll give it my best shot...'	Tourism, Activity
UNEVENTFUL	1	'...now. And my family and I are dedicated to making your stay here at the Bali Majestic as uneventful and trouble-free as is humanly possible. Your room and meals are...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
SURFING	1	'..., if you let him. Last week I was planning a surfing trip to Bali . Now... now you make it sound like I have no choice-Oh, no...'	Tourism, Activity
SUBSEQUENT	1	'interrupt this program with more breaking news from Bali. Oh, my God. Bali ... subsequent fireball had levelled an entire block. People are burnt everywhere.'	Terrorism, Bombing
SOUTHERN	1	'I don't know what she was angry about She's from Sanua [sic] in Southern Bali . Perhaps we'll find something there. Come in. It's a fine...'	Tourism, Place
SERIOUS	1	'...not want to admit where the marijuana did come from. The drug problem in Bali is a serious offence. Please stand. Schapelle Corby. We have decided that...'	Crime, Drug Problem

Source: The Movie Corpus (2023)

As presented in Table 2, the next adjectival collocation list, it was 'good' that reached 2 hints with the example of context mentioned about Bali as a fine choice of a list of places to visit. Then, it was 'best' that reached 2 hints with the example of context explained about Bali as an ideal place to get some rest. Further, it was 'beautiful' that reached 2 hints with the example of context referred to the traditional music. Following it was 'special' that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing trance footage in Bali. Next, it was 'married' that reached 1 hint with the example of context explained about marriage taking place in Bali. After that, it was 'uneventful' that reached 1 hint with the example of context about Bali as a

pleasant place. It was followed by the adjectival collocation ‘surfing’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context mentioned about Bali as a surfing place. Afterwards, it was ‘subsequent’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context illustrating the effect of the Bali bombing. After that, it was ‘southern’ that reached 1 hint with the example of explaining the geographical situation of Bali. Eventually, it was ‘serious’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context about the seriousness of drug crime punishment in Bali.

Ultimately, there were the highest top ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* obtained from Soap, as presented in Table 3.

Table 3. The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on Soap

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
NICE	3	Balis really nice , actually. But it's a bad idea for you...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
EXOTIC	2	'...go to some little island off the coast of Maine or somewhere exotic , like Bali . Would you like to go to Bali?...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
TROPICAL	2	'...gotten away from this lobster trap and we're on some beautiful tropical island like Bali or Barbados...'	Tourism, Climate
LUSH	1	'... Lush , tropical. Maui . Bali ...'	Tourism, Climate
TERRORIST	1	'...our skytracker atop 6anulife placethe death toll continues to mount in a terrorist bombing in bali . Some say al-kyda is behind it. Edmontons say hay concert a huge I [sic]..'	Terrorism, Bombing
REMOTE	1	'...know, take a break, go to some remote corner of the world like Bali , or Tahiti, or Bora-Bora...'	Tourism, Place
FANTASTIC	1	'...in the ELQ stock. But you know, I found this fantastic spa in Bali where they have cabana girls. Oh, look at the time. I would...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
BLACK	1	'... to go climb a mountain, or go frolic on the black sand beaches of Bali , or go scuba diving in Belize?...'	Tourism, Place
LATE	1	'...Is it too late to get a flight to Bali ? Hey, uh, could I have a second?'	Tourism, Atmosphere
BEAUTIFUL	1	'...gotten away from this lobster trap and we're on some beautiful tropical	Tourism, Atmosphere

island like **Bali** or
Barbados...'

Source: Corpus of American Soap Operas (2023)

Moving to the following adjectival collocation, it was 'nice' that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing Bali as a nice atmosphere. Then, it was 'exotic' that reached 2 hints with the example of context depicting Bali as one of the unique places to visit. Further, it was 'tropical' that reached 2 hints with the example of context explaining Bali's climate among other tropical destinations. Following it was 'lush' that reached 1 hint with the example of context explained about Bali as a lush place along with another destination. After that, it was 'terrorist' that reached 1 hint with the example of context also depicted the terrorist convicts who attacked Bali. Next, it was 'remote' that reached 1 hint with the example of context explaining Bali's geographical area as remote as other destinations. Subsequently, it was 'fantastic' that reached 1 hint with the example of context illustrated about the spa experience in Bali. Afterwards, it was 'black' that reached 1 hint with the example of context depicted about the sand colour in one of the beaches in Bali. Further, it was 'late' that reached 1 hint with the example of context described getting a flight to Bali. Finally, it was 'beautiful' that reached 1 hint with the example of context described Bali as a paradise along with other beautiful destinations.

Furthermore, in order to specify the representation of the word *Bali* on TV, it is depicted in Figure 1.

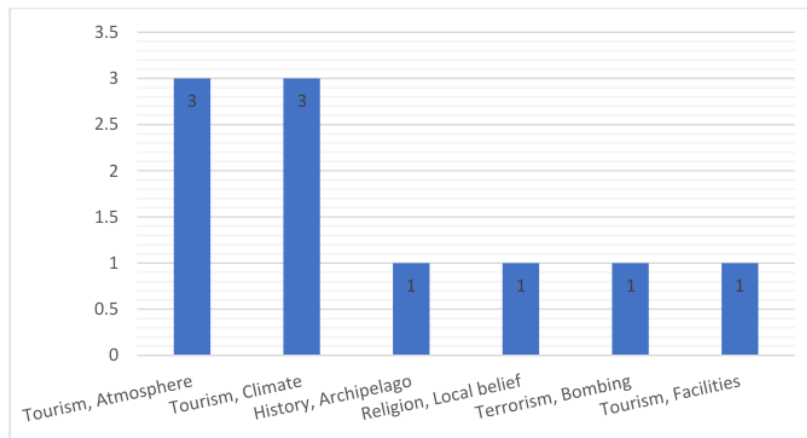


Figure 1. The Representations of the Word *Bali* on TV

In the Western movies that were represented by TV, the adjectival collocations of Bali mostly fell into tourism categories. In order to be more specific, the tourism category on TV depicted Bali's atmosphere, climate, and facilities. Meanwhile, on TV, Bali was also described historically through the depiction of the archipelago and the island before and after the settlement of Hinduism. Further, the study also revealed that Bali was also depicted by the religion, which in this study was the local belief of the community. Then, it was also discovered that in TV, the adjectival collocation of Bali also fell into the terrorism category, the Bali Bombing tragedy.

Subsequently, in order to specify the representation of Bali on Movies, it is illustrated in Figure 2.

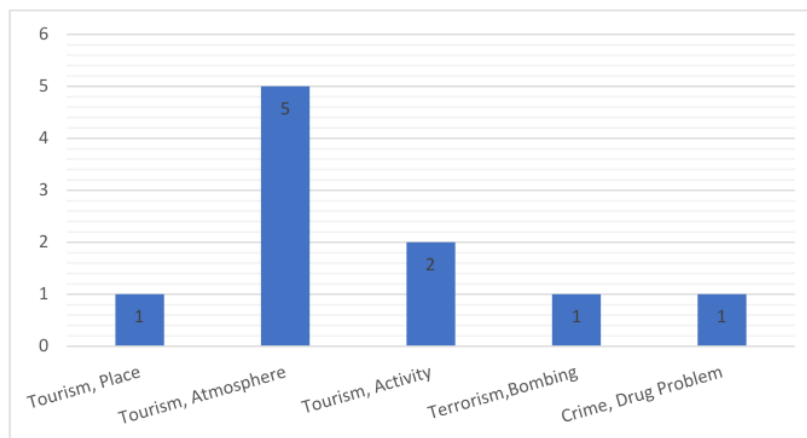


Figure 2. The Representations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

Likewise the data obtained from TV, in the second corpus, represented by Movies, the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* also fell into tourism category. In this category, tourism was depicted by place, atmosphere, activity. In the subsequent category was terrorism, which aligned with TV, the terrorism here was the Bali Bombing tragedy. Besides, in Movies, there was an additional category, i.e., crime, related to the drug smuggling problem.

Ultimately, to specify the representation of Bali on Soap, it is shown in Figure 3.

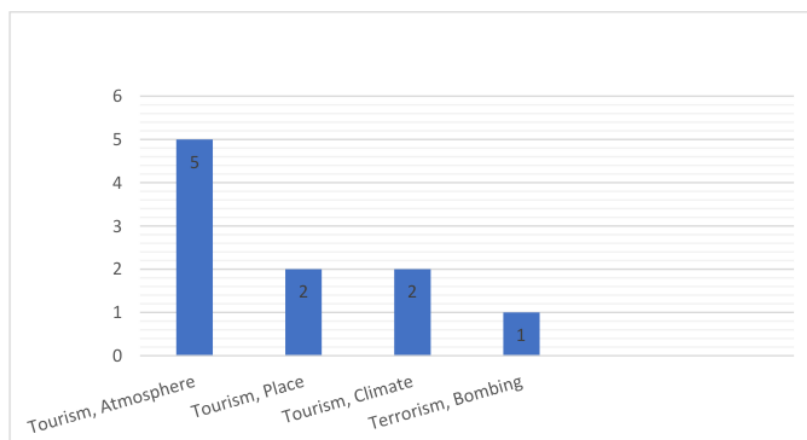


Figure 2. The Representations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

In this study, the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in the western soap operas, represented by Soap, found that the representation was limited only to tourism and terrorism categories. In the tourism category, Bali was portrayed through its atmosphere, place, and

climate. However, it was notable that Bali was not given the sole highlight in the Soap as in the previous two corpora. In the Soap, the adjectival collocation of Bali was always paired with other destinations with similar characteristics, such as Hawaii, Bora-Bora, Tahiti, and Barbados. Further, in Soap, terrorism and bombing also became the top highlight when discussing Bali.

Movies is an artwork that could be a platform to exhibit a representation of certain characters (Lee & Jung, 2020). The previous study revealed that Bali, as a place, was not a stranger to being depicted multiple times in blockbuster movies and documentaries by the Western, such as the 1972 documentary 'Morning of the Earth' and the memoir-based movie 'Eat Pray Love' in 2016. Considering the crucial position of Bali as the renowned setting in Western movies, the present study scrutinised the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora, i.e., TV, Movies, and Soap. These corpora were crucial because they contained data on television shows, movies, and soap operas from six countries, particularly America.

The present study filled the gaps in the previous studies, especially from a linguistics perspective. The study found that the movies the design of dialogue was built on the base of knowledge patterns. The information in the movies was related to tourism, religion, history, terrorism, and crime. For example, it was mentioned about Bali's black sands in tourism. Thus, it supported the previous study, which revealed that film dialogue established underlying knowledge patterns (Bubel, 2008). Further, the study also discovered that the adjectival collocations of Bali in Western movies often elicit strong emotions in the dialogue, depicting positive and negative emotions, for example, mentioning unique footage taken in Bali. The finding was aligned with the previous study, which stated that these elicit strong emotions generating emotional manifestations and their context in fiction (Clavel et al., 2011).

Further, the study scrutinised the text produced by three corpora. Thus, it provided insight into direct and indirect verbal dialogues in the movies. Thus, the study conformed to previous studies (Desilla, 2012). However, since the study only investigated the adjectival collocations of Bali, it only resulted in the descriptions and representations of Bali. Thus, it was not depicting masculinity and or femininity discursive of individuals as found in the previous study (Hiramoto, 2012).

The study offers three theoretical contributions. First, this study explored the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora, especially corpora related to movies, which previous studies still lack investigation. Thus, this study enriched the insight of the Bali adjectives. Second, the study also expanded the representation of the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora. Corpus is a renowned approach to identifying language's natural and actual use (Biber, 2011; Lindquist, 2009; McEnery & Hardie, 2008), thus, suitable exploring language patterns (Biber, 2011). Consequently, this study contributed to the expansion of the natural language use of the adjectives of Bali through the representations.

Several practical implications can be drawn from this study. They align with the previous study finding, which found the benefits of film-making to classroom teaching and learning (Mills, 2010), further, the study confirms the previous study that corpus study on technical vocabulary in movies and TV shows advantages to learning and explicitly teaching English (Csomay & Petrović, 2012). Therefore, language sources from TV, movies, and soap operas can contribute to developing the English language for specific purposes. Language learners could benefit from Balinese cultural references, historical events, and social aspects depicted by the movies. Language instructors can use the study to design exercises that help explore emotional expressions, helping learner enhance their communication skills. Students can enrich their vocabulary – not only the words but also the context - through various adjectival collocations related to Bali, tourism, religion, history, and crime.

Moreover, in tourism, a guide can share history, culture, and events mentioned in the movies to make their explanation more capturing for tourists, enhancing their understanding. The study's identification of terrorism and crime can help address tourists' misconceptions. It will ensure they have balanced and informed perspectives about Bali's safety and security. It is possible to design more comprehensive and engaging encounters for visitors and learners by integrating language-related and cultural understandings from this research. It will nurture a heightened recognition and comprehension of the cultural and historical aspects that characterise Bali.

CONCLUSION

The adjectival collocations of Bali, as represented in the Western movies in this study, were conducted using three reliable corpora. Consequently, the findings acted as depicted on how the word *Bali* is perceived by the Westerners and implemented the perception in their movies. However, despite the theoretical and practical significance, some limitations of this study still need to be covered in future research. First, the study was conducted in a specific word, i.e., Bali. Therefore, the findings do not apply to other words in the Western movies' context. Accordingly, the generalisation of the findings cannot be applied. Secondly, the present study only embodied adjectival collocations of the word *Bali*. Subsequently, there is an opportunity to explore collocations of other parts of speeches related to the word *Bali*, i.e., verb collocations, noun collocations, and adverbs collocations.

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Exploring the Representations of the Word Bali in the Western Movies: Evidence from Three Corpora

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Exploring the Representations of the Word *Bali* in the Western Movies: Evidence from Three Corpora

Eksplorasi Representasi Kata Bali Pada Film-Film Barat: Bukti dari Tiga Korpora

BLIND REVIEW

Abstrak

Banyak film yang diproduksi dan ditayangkan dengan menggunakan Bali sebagai pusat cerita dan latar belakangnya. Namun, masih sedikit upaya yang dilakukan untuk mengeksplorasi bagaimana kata *Bali* direpresentasikan dalam film-film Barat. Dari perspektif linguistik, artikel ini bertujuan untuk meneliti kata *Bali* dalam tiga korpus, yaitu The TV Corpus (TV), The Movie Corpus (Movies), dan Corpus of American Soap Opera (Soap). Tujuan dari artikel ini adalah 1) untuk mengeksplorasi kolokasi kata sifat dari kata *Bali* di tiga korpus dan 2) untuk menyelidiki bagaimana kata *Bali* direpresentasikan dalam tiga korpus. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa tiga korpora menampilkan kolokasi kata sifat dari kata *Bali* dalam lima kategori penting, yaitu pariwisata, agama, sejarah, terorisme, dan kriminal. Kategori kolokasi kata sifat ini lebih jauh merepresentasikan Bali sebagai tujuan wisata yang layak dikunjungi; memiliki kepercayaan lokal yang unik, memiliki sejarah yang panjang, pernah mengalami serangan teroris, dan juga berkaitan dengan penyelundupan narkoba. Representasi yang melekat pada Bali yang ditampilkan dalam film-film Barat ini didasarkan pada kejadian yang sebenarnya.

Kata kunci: korpus, korpus bahasa Inggris, representasi Bali, film Barat

Abstract

From a linguistics perspective, this article aims to scrutinise the word *Bali* in three corpora, i.e., The TV Corpus (TV), The Movie Corpus (Movies), and the Corpus of American Soap Opera (Soap). The objectives of this article are 1) to explore the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora and 2) to investigate how the word *Bali* is represented in three corpora. The study revealed that three corpora displayed adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in five notable categories, i.e., tourism, religions, history, terrorism, and crime. These adjectival collocation categories further represent Bali as a tourist destination worth visiting; it has unique local beliefs, it also has a long-standing history, it has suffered from terrorist attacks, and it is also concerned with drug smuggling. These representations adhered to Bali that represented in the Western movies were based primarily on actual events.

Keywords: corpora, English corpus, the representation of Bali, western movies

Commented [A1]: Please make sure that the research objectives, methods, and research findings were stated in a compact, brief, but complete way. This is a substantive abstract

INTRODUCTION

Representation of a particular group or place can occur in the artworks, such as movies, which usually embed the representations of characters (Lee & Jung, 2020). To this point, the island of Bali, Indonesia, is no stranger to being captured in movies. Moreover, some movies, whether it is documentaries or blockbusters, successfully boosted the representation of Bali, which eventually led to an increase in its tourism sector. For instance, a 1972 documentary 'Morning of the Earth, which depicts the surfing activities in Bali, represents Bali as a surfer paradise. It attracts many Australian surfers to visit the island. Further, a memoir-based movie called 'Eat Pray Love' in 2010 also promoted the growth of Bali's tourism sector, especially Ubud, Bali. Consequently, it strengthens the place's romantic, spiritual, and serene representation.

Significant empirical studies have been conducted in the movies' domain. Existing literature denotes about style and structure of a narrative in film scripts (Murtagh et al., 2009). A study reports the significance of cognitive science in popular films and its benefits for education (Motz, 2013). Movie representation can be achieved and even enhanced by

scrutinising their textual, auditory and visual information (Bougiatiotis & Giannakopoulos, 2018). There is also a study about narrative continuity in popular movies (Cutting, 2014). Another study further investigates hypnosis, hypnotic, and involvement in films (Maxwell et al., 2015). A study also examines the mood built by music in entertainment films (Mazzoni & Bryan-Kinns, 2016).

The existing literature reveals that movies will be reviewed not only by movie critics but also by wider audiences (de Jong & Burgers, 2013) in the digital platforms where they can deliver opinions of the movies and show their expertise regarding the movie (López Escarcena, 2020) and opinions on animated movies (Wu et al., 2021). Interestingly, from the movies, the literature also discovers how everyday life and energy use are depicted in the context of Indian cinema (Sunikka-Blank et al., 2020). Not only that but the award aspect is also investigated by scrutinised Oscar winners, especially for the best picture (Kim et al., 2021).

While this study does not mainly discuss the movie's aspects, it focuses on investigating the representation of the word *Bali* in Western movies. The interest in conducting the present study on the word *Bali* is driven by three reasons. First, Bali has been represented in artworks, such as photography, documentaries, and movies, since the dawn of the island's development. Second, besides the movies of Bali as the centre of the stories and background settings, it cannot be denied that they help thrive island tourism. Third, since Bali's economy has relied heavily on the tourism sector, the representation of Bali made by the Western is a fascinating topic to be explored further as a reflection on how the island is perceived and depicted by international audiences. Moreover, only a few studies have been conducted on how the word *Bali* is associated with Western movies, making it the research gaps that urgently need to be filled.

Previous studies there have been extensive studies that emphasise their investigation of the languages and movies conducted. A study on the cognitive processes involved in the comprehension and design of on-screen language exchanges implies the design of film dialogue since it is built on underlying knowledge patterns, which include knowledge about real conversations and film dialogue (Bubel, 2008). A previous study also investigates multimodality in film-making and its benefits to classroom teaching and learning (Mills, 2010). Further, a study on movies also investigates eliciting strong emotions in realistic fiction portrayed by actors skilled in interpersonal interactions, generating emotional manifestations and their context in fiction (Clavel et al., 2011). A corpus study investigating technical vocabularies in movies and TV shows found that they benefit accidental learning and explicit teaching of English (Csomay & Petrović, 2012).

Furthermore, a study offers an understanding of language and movies beyond the dialogue, such as verbal and non-verbal cinematic markers (Desilla, 2012). Existing literature also investigates the concept of Chinese masculinity through the discursive in martial arts films, such as the characters' speaking styles and the use of conventional or philosophic speech styles combined with visual arts (Hiramoto, 2012).

Drawing from the existing literature and previous empirical studies on language and movies, the study on the representation of the word *Bali* using corpus remains lagging. A corpus has an immense amount of data stored in a computer that contains actual and natural use of language from various sources (Biber, 2011; Lindquist, 2009; McEnery & Hardie, 2008), making it the best approach to analyse the pattern of language use (Biber, 2011). Consequently, this study is conducted considering the significance of corpus in language studies and the attempts to fill up the gaps from the previous study.

Commented [A2]: State your research objectives and urgencies!

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study exploited three corpora to obtain the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from English Corpora. The first corpus was called The TV Corpus (TV), which consisted of 325 million word-size from 6 countries from the 1950s-2018 (*English Corpora.Org*, n.d.). The second corpus in this study was The Movie Corpus (Movies), which entailed 250 million word-size of 6 countries from 1930s-2018 (*English Corpora.Org*, n.d.). The third corpus to be explored was the Corpus of American Soap Operas (Soap), mainly from America, which comprised 100 million word-size from 2001-2002 (*English Corpora.Org*, n.d.). Given the large size of each corpus, they were considered sufficient to be scrutinised to retrieve the data.

The data retrieved in this study was adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* that appeared in TV, Movies, and Soap corpora; thus, several steps must be taken to acquire the data. First, the word *Bali* was typed in the Word/Phrase column section in the corpora. Second, in the Insert PoS column, in the Collocates section, adj.ALL was selected, which signified that the chosen part of speech was adjective. Fourth, the numbers 3 left and 3 right were selected when deciding the window span in TV and Movies.

Meanwhile, the numbers 6 left and 6 right were selected in Soap. The explanation of this step was a search for three adjectives before and three adjectives after the word *Bali* in TV and Movies. Then, it was a search for five adjectives before and five after the word *Bali* in Soap. Third, only these corpora's top ten adjectival collocations were analysed further. In the process, unrelated adjectives and context were eliminated, for example, when the word *Bali* resulted in the name of a person or a different place other than the intended Bali as an island in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There were the highest top ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* obtained from TV, as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1. The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on TV

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
NICE	6	'...have something a little more international planned for you two. Mm. I hear Bali's nice this time of year. Yeah. Kensi and Deeks just found out...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
BIG	2	'...like this, man. My family... they work in a big , beautiful Bali resort. You know what they do? They sweep floors. They make beds...'	Tourism, Facilities
FINE	2	'...whatever this is, witness protection. For now, pretending that I'm in Bali is fine . I'm not ready to think of a life without Logan...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
DORMANT	2	'...Fundamentalist terror network based in the Philippines? They've been dormant since the Bali bombings of '02. Are they operational again? Earlier today we intercepted a...'	Terrorism, Bombing
GREAT	2	'...leave, I want you to remember us like how we were in Bali. Bali was great , but it wasn't real life. It was, for three...'	Tourism, Atmosphere

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NEIGHBOURING	2	'...hopping. Our first waypoint is the island of Bali. Unlike neighbouring Borneo, Bali destroyed its rainforests centuries ago, when the Hindus settled on this small island to...'	History, Archipelago
TROPICAL	2	'...any idea who did this? All the way from the lovely tropical island of Bali , courtesy of our friends at the State Department, say hello to Andrew Pike...'	Tourism, Climate
HIGH	2	'...a turtle floating on the ocean was created and resting upon it the island of Bali . High in the skies were the flaming heavens of the ancestors and over all...'	Religion, Local Belief
WORSE	1	'...The taxi's here. This humidity's worse than Bali ...'	Tourism, Climate
WARMER	1	'...I would have picked someplace more exotic, you know? Warmer climate... Bali , Costa Rica, Hong Kong. How's that thing healing? It's...'	Tourism, Climate

Source: The TV Corpus (2023)

As depicted by Table 1, the highest hint of adjectival collocation was 'nice', which reached 6 hints with the example of context describing Bali as a nice place to visit. Then, it was 'big' that reached 2 hints with the example of context explained about facilities such as resort in Bali. Further, it was 'fine' that reached 2 hints, with the example of context of the idea of Bali as a good place. Following it was 'dormant' that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing the Bali bombing in 2002. Next, it was 'great' that reached 2 hints with the example of context illustrating the feeling of living in Bali. Furthermore, it was 'neighbouring' that reached 2 hints with the example of context explaining archipelagos other than Bali. After that, it was 'tropical' that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing the climate of Bali. The following adjectival collocation was 'high' that reached 2 hints with the example of context heaven based on Bali's religious belief. After that, it was 'worse' that reached 1 hint with the example of context telling about humidity in Bali. Lastly, it was 'warmer' that reached 1 hint with the example of context described Bali's climate.

Further, there were the highest top ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* obtained from Movies, as depicted in Table 2.

Table 2. The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
GOOD	2	'...else to relax! Ka-kui, you mean it? Where to go then? Bali . Good idea! We haven't travel for years. Right, so let...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
BEST	2	'... is. That's my life. I got this one on a beach in Bali . Best night's sleep I ever had. You remember one night of sleep...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
BEAUTIFUL	2	'...Especially when filming complex sequences, like a village festival. The music of Bali is particularly beautiful , the gamelan	Tourism, Atmosphere

SPECIAL	2	music, and of the most brilliant kind...' '...Uh, Mead and Bateson had shot... very, very special footage in Bali having to do with trance... and this interested Maya enormously, and of course...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
MARRIED	1	'...yes, and that's it. So we're going to get married in Bali . I'm gon na try and I'll give it my best shot...'	Tourism, Activity
UNEVENTFUL	1	'...now. And my family and I are dedicated to making your stay here at the Bali Majestic as uneventful and trouble-free as is humanly possible. Your room and meals are...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
SURFING	1	'..., if you let him. Last week I was planning a surfing trip to Bali . Now... now you make it sound like I have no choice-Oh, no...'	Tourism, Activity
SUBSEQUENT	1	'interrupt this program with more breaking news from Bali. Oh, my God. Bali ... subsequent fireball had levelled an entire block. People are burnt everywhere.'	Terrorism, Bombing
SOUTHERN	1	' I don't know what she was angry about She's from Sanua [sic] in Southern Bali . Perhaps we'll find something there. Come in. It's a fine...'	Tourism, Place
SERIOUS	1	'...not want to admit where the marijuana did come from. The drug problem in Bali is a serious offence. Please stand. Schapelle Corby. We have decided that...'	Crime, Drug Problem

Source: The Movie Corpus (2023)

As presented in Table 2, the next adjectival collocation list, it was 'good' that reached 2 hints with the example of context mentioned about Bali as a fine choice of a list of places to visit. Then, it was 'best' that reached 2 hints with the example of context explained about Bali as an ideal place to get some rest. Further, it was 'beautiful' that reached 2 hints with the example of context referred to the traditional music. Following it was 'special' that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing trance footage in Bali. Next, it was 'married' that reached 1 hint with the example of context explained about marriage taking place in Bali. After that, it was 'uneventful' that reached 1 hint with the example of context about Bali as a pleasant place. It was followed by the adjectival collocation 'surfing' that reached 1 hint with the example of context mentioned about Bali as a surfing place. Afterwards, it was 'subsequent' that reached 1 hint with the example of context illustrating the effect of the Bali bombing. After that, it was 'southern' that reached 1 hint with the example of explaining the

geographical situation of Bali. Eventually, it was ‘serious’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context about the seriousness of drug crime punishment in Bali.

Ultimately, there were the highest top ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* obtained from Soap, as presented in Table 3.

Table 3. The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on Soap

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
NICE	3	Balis really nice , actually. But it’s a bad idea for you...’	Tourism, Atmosphere
EXOTIC	2	‘...go to some little island off the coast of Maine or somewhere exotic , like Bali . Would you like to go to Bali?...’	Tourism, Atmosphere
TROPICAL	2	‘...gotten away from this lobster trap and we’re on some beautiful tropical island like Bali or Barbados...’	Tourism, Climate
LUSH	1	‘... Lush , tropical. Maui. Bali ...’	Tourism, Climate
TERRORIST	1	‘...our skyracker atop Ganulife placethe death toll continues to mount in a terrorist bombing in bali . Some say al-kyda is behind it. Edmontons say hay concert a huge I [sic].’	Terrorism, Bombing
REMOTE	1	‘...know, take a break, go to some remote corner of the world like Bali , or Tahiti, or Bora-Bora...’	Tourism, Place
FANTASTIC	1	‘...in the ELQ stock. But you know, I found this fantastic spa in Bali where they have cabana girls. Oh, look at the time. I would...’	Tourism, Atmosphere
BLACK	1	‘... to go climb a mountain, or go frolic on the black sand beaches of Bali , or go scuba diving in Belize?...’	Tourism, Place
LATE	1	‘...Is it too late to get a flight to Bali ? Hey, uh, could I have a second?’	Tourism, Atmosphere
BEAUTIFUL	1	‘...gotten away from this lobster trap and we’re on some beautiful tropical island like Bali or Barbados...’	Tourism, Atmosphere

Source: Corpus of American Soap Operas (2023)

Moving to the following adjectival collocation, it was ‘nice’ that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing Bali as a nice atmosphere. Then, it was ‘exotic’ that reached 2 hints with the example of context depicting Bali as one of the unique places to visit. Further, it was ‘tropical’ that reached 2 hints with the example of context explaining Bali’s climate among other tropical destinations. Following it was ‘lush’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context explained about Bali as a lush place along with another destination. After that, it was ‘terrorist’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context also depicted the terrorist convicts who attacked Bali. Next, it was ‘remote’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context explaining Bali’s geographical area as remote as other destinations. Subsequently, it was ‘fantastic’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context illustrated about the spa experience in Bali. Afterwards, it was ‘black’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context depicted about the sand colour in one of the beaches in Bali. Further, it was ‘late’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context described getting a flight to Bali. Finally, it was ‘beautiful’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context described Bali as a paradise along with other beautiful destinations.

Furthermore, in order to specify the representation of the word *Bali* on TV, it is depicted in Figure 1.

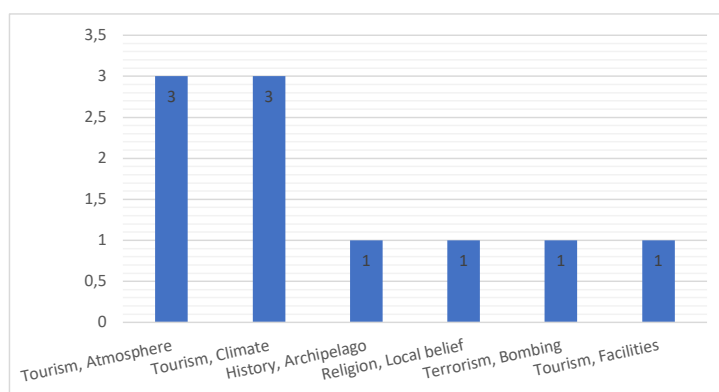


Figure 1. The Representations of the Word *Bali* on TV

In the Western movies that were represented by TV, the adjectival collocations of Bali mostly fell into tourism categories. In order to be more specific, the tourism category on TV depicted Bali’s atmosphere, climate, and facilities. Meanwhile, on TV, Bali was also described historically through the depiction of the archipelago and the island before and after the settlement of Hinduism. Further, the study also revealed that Bali was also depicted by the religion, which in this study was the local belief of the community. Then, it was also discovered that in TV, the adjectival collocation of Bali also fell into the terrorism category, the Bali Bombing tragedy.

Subsequently, in order to specify the representation of Bali on Movies, it is illustrated in Figure 2.

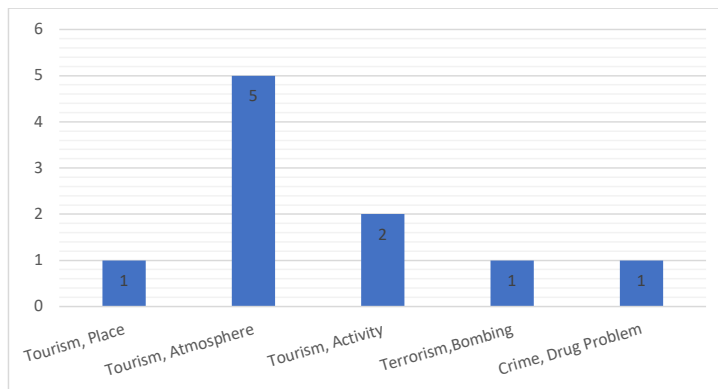


Figure 2. The Representations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

Likewise the data obtained from TV, in the second corpus, represented by Movies, the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* also fell into tourism category. In this category, tourism was depicted by place, atmosphere, activity. In the subsequent category was terrorism, which aligned with TV, the terrorism here was the Bali Bombing tragedy. Besides, in Movies, there was an additional category, i.e., crime, related to the drug smuggling problem.

Ultimately, to specify the representation of Bali on Soap, it is shown in Figure 3.

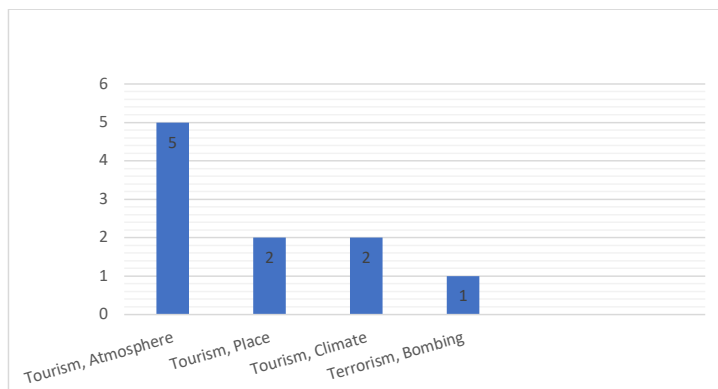


Figure 3. The Representations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

In this study, the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in the western soap operas, represented by Soap, found that the representation was limited only to tourism and terrorism categories. In the tourism category, Bali was portrayed through its atmosphere, place, and climate. However, it was notable that Bali was not given the sole highlight in the Soap as in the previous two corpora. In the Soap, the adjectival collocation of Bali was always paired with other destinations with similar characteristics, such as Hawaii, Bora-Bora, Tahiti, and

Barbados. Further, in Soap, terrorism and bombing also became the top highlight when discussing Bali.

Movies is an artwork that could be a platform to exhibit a representation of certain characters (Lee & Jung, 2020). The previous study revealed that Bali, as a place, was not a stranger to being depicted multiple times in blockbuster movies and documentaries by the Western, such as the 1972 documentary 'Morning of the Earth' and the memoir-based movie 'Eat Pray Love' in 2016. Considering the crucial position of Bali as the renowned setting in Western movies, the present study scrutinised the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora, i.e., TV, Movies, and Soap. These corpora were crucial because they contained data on television shows, movies, and soap operas from six countries, particularly America.

The present study filled the gaps in the previous studies, especially from a linguistics perspective. The study found that the movies the design of dialogue was built on the base of knowledge patterns. The information in the movies was related to tourism, religion, history, terrorism, and crime. For example, it was mentioned about Bali's black sands in tourism. Thus, it supported the previous study, which revealed that film dialogue established underlying knowledge patterns (Bubel, 2008). Further, the study also discovered that the adjectival collocations of Bali in Western movies often elicit strong emotions in the dialogue, depicting positive and negative emotions, for example, mentioning unique footage taken in Bali. The finding was aligned with the previous study, which stated that these elicit strong emotions generating emotional manifestations and their context in fiction (Clavel et al., 2011).

Further, the study scrutinised the text produced by three corpora. Thus, it provided insight into direct and indirect verbal dialogues in the movies. Thus, the study conformed to previous studies (Desilla, 2012). However, since the study only investigated the adjectival collocations of Bali, it only resulted in the descriptions and representations of Bali. Thus, it was not depicting masculinity and or femininity discursive of individuals as found in the previous study (Hiramoto, 2012).

The study offers three theoretical contributions. First, this study explored the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora, especially corpora related to movies, which previous studies still lack investigation. Thus, this study enriched the insight of the Bali adjectives. Second, the study also expanded the representation of the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora. Corpus is a renowned approach to identifying language's natural and actual use (Biber, 2011; Lindquist, 2009; McEnery & Hardie, 2008), thus, suitable exploring language patterns (Biber, 2011). Consequently, this study contributed to the expansion of the natural language use of the adjectives of Bali through the representations.

Several practical implications can be drawn from this study. They align with the previous study finding, which found the benefits of film-making to classroom teaching and learning (Mills, 2010), further, the study confirms the previous study that corpus study on technical vocabulary in movies and TV shows advantages to learning and explicitly teaching English (Csomay & Petrović, 2012). Therefore, language sources from TV, movies, and soap operas can contribute to developing the English language for specific purposes. Language learners could benefit from Balinese cultural references, historical events, and social aspects depicted by the movies. Language instructors can use the study to design exercises that help explore emotional expressions, helping learner enhance their communication skills. Students can enrich their vocabulary – not only the words but also the context - through various adjectival collocations related to Bali, tourism, religion, history, and crime.

Moreover, in tourism, a guide can share history, culture, and events mentioned in the movies to make their explanation more capturing for tourists, enhancing their understanding. The study's identification of terrorism and crime can help address tourists' misconceptions.

It will ensure they have balanced and informed perspectives about Bali's safety and security. It is possible to design more comprehensive and engaging encounters for visitors and learners by integrating language-related and cultural understandings from this research. It will nurture a heightened recognition and comprehension of the cultural and historical aspects that characterise Bali.

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CONCLUSION

The adjectival collocations of Bali, as represented in the Western movies in this study, were conducted using three reliable corpora. Consequently, the findings acted as depicted on how the word *Bali* is perceived by the Westerners and implemented the perception in their movies. However, despite the theoretical and practical significance, some limitations of this study still need to be covered in future research. First, the study was conducted in a specific word, i.e., Bali. Therefore, the findings do not apply to other words in the Western movies' context. Accordingly, the generalisation of the findings cannot be applied. Secondly, the present study only embodied adjectival collocations of the word *Bali*. Subsequently, there is an opportunity to explore collocations of other parts of speeches related to the word *Bali*, i.e., verb collocations, noun collocations, and adverbs collocations.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Catatan Revisi dari Reviewer B

Introduction

- Gap research perlu diungkap. Apa kebaruan dari penelitian yang dilakukan ini? Aspek keilmuan apa yang diungkap dan belum diungkap pada penelitian yang sudah ada

Research Methodology

- Langkah dan prosedur analisis data perlu dijelaskan secara spesifik.

Exploring the Representations of the Word *Bali* in the Western Movies: Evidence from Three Corpora

Eksplorasi Representasi Kata Bali Pada Film-Film Barat: Bukti dari Tiga Korpora

BLIND REVIEW

Abstrak

Banyak film yang diproduksi dan ditayangkan dengan menggunakan Bali sebagai pusat cerita dan latar belakangnya. Namun, masih sedikit upaya yang dilakukan untuk mengeksplorasi bagaimana kata *Bali* direpresentasikan dalam film-film Barat. Dari perspektif linguistik, artikel ini bertujuan untuk meneliti kata *Bali* dalam tiga korpus, yaitu The TV Corpus (TV), The Movie Corpus (Movies), dan Corpus of American Soap Opera (Soap). Tujuan dari artikel ini adalah 1) untuk mengeksplorasi kolokasi kata sifat dari kata *Bali* di tiga korpus dan 2) untuk menyelidiki bagaimana kata *Bali* direpresentasikan dalam tiga korpus. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa tiga korpora menampilkan kolokasi kata sifat dari kata *Bali* dalam lima kategori penting, yaitu pariwisata, agama, sejarah, terorisme, dan kriminal. Kategori kolokasi kata sifat ini lebih jauh merepresentasikan Bali sebagai tujuan wisata yang layak dikunjungi; memiliki kepercayaan lokal yang unik, memiliki sejarah yang panjang, pernah mengalami serangan teroris, dan juga berkaitan dengan penyelundupan narkoba. Representasi yang melekat pada Bali yang ditampilkan dalam film-film Barat ini didasarkan pada kejadian yang sebenarnya.

Kata kunci: korpus, korpus bahasa Inggris, representasi Bali, film Barat

Abstract

Many movies are produced and aired using Bali as the centre of the story and background settings. However, attempts are scarce to explore how the word *Bali* is represented in Western movies. From a linguistics perspective, this article aims to scrutinise the word *Bali* in three corpora, i.e., The TV Corpus (TV), The Movie Corpus (Movies), and the Corpus of American Soap Opera (Soap). The objectives of this article are 1) to explore the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora and 2) to investigate how the word *Bali* is represented in three corpora. The study revealed that three corpora displayed adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in five notable categories, i.e., tourism, religions, history, terrorism, and crime. These adjectival collocation categories further represent Bali as a tourist destination worth visiting; it has unique local beliefs, it also has a long-standing history, it has suffered from terrorist attacks, and it is also concerned with drug smuggling. These representations adhered to Bali that represented in the Western movies were based primarily on actual events.

Keywords: corpora, English corpus, the representation of Bali, western movies

INTRODUCTION

Representation of a particular group or place can occur in the artworks, such as movies, which usually embed the representations of characters (Lee & Jung, 2020). To this point, the island of Bali, Indonesia, is no stranger to being captured in movies. Moreover, some movies, whether it is documentaries or blockbusters, successfully boosted the representation of Bali, which eventually led to an increase in its tourism sector. For instance, a 1972 documentary 'Morning of the Earth, which depicts the surfing activities in Bali, represents Bali as a surfer paradise. It attracts many Australian surfers to visit the island. Further, a memoir-based movie called 'Eat Pray Love' in 2010 also promoted the growth of Bali's tourism sector, especially Ubud, Bali. Consequently, it strengthens the place's romantic, spiritual, and serene representation.

Significant empirical studies have been conducted in the movies' domain. Existing literature denotes about style and structure of a narrative in film scripts (Murtagh et al., 2009).

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A study reports the significance of cognitive science in popular films and its benefits for education (Motz, 2013). Movie representation can be achieved and even enhanced by scrutinising their textual, auditory and visual information (Bougiatiotis & Giannakopoulos, 2018). There is also a study about narrative continuity in popular movies (Cutting, 2014). Another study further investigates hypnosis, hypnotic, and involvement in films (Maxwell et al., 2015). A study also examines the mood built by music in entertainment films (Mazzoni & Bryan-Kinns, 2016).

The existing literature reveals that movies will be reviewed not only by movie critics but also by wider audiences (de Jong & Burgers, 2013) in the digital platforms where they can deliver opinions of the movies and show their expertise regarding the movie (López Escarcena, 2020) and opinions on animated movies (Wu et al., 2021). Interestingly, from the movies, the literature also discovers how everyday life and energy use are depicted in the context of Indian cinema (Sunikka-Blank et al., 2020). Not only that but the award aspect is also investigated by scrutinised Oscar winners, especially for the best picture (Kim et al., 2021).

While this study does not mainly discuss the movie's aspects, it focuses on investigating the representation of the word *Bali* in Western movies. The interest in conducting the present study on the word *Bali* is driven by three reasons. First, Bali has been represented in artworks, such as photography, documentaries, and movies, since the dawn of the island's development. Second, besides the movies of Bali as the centre of the stories and background settings, it cannot be denied that they help thrive island tourism. Third, since Bali's economy has relied heavily on the tourism sector, the representation of Bali made by the Western is a fascinating topic to be explored further as a reflection on how the island is perceived and depicted by international audiences. Moreover, only a few studies have been conducted on how the word *Bali* is associated with Western movies, making it the research gaps that urgently need to be filled.

Previous studies there have been extensive studies that emphasise their investigation of the languages and movies conducted. A study on the cognitive processes involved in the comprehension and design of on-screen language exchanges implies the design of film dialogue since it is built on underlying knowledge patterns, which include knowledge about real conversations and film dialogue (Bubel, 2008). A previous study also investigates multimodality in film-making and its benefits to classroom teaching and learning (Mills, 2010). Further, a study on movies also investigates eliciting strong emotions in realistic fiction portrayed by actors skilled in interpersonal interactions, generating emotional manifestations and their context in fiction (Clavel et al., 2011). A corpus study investigating technical vocabularies in movies and TV shows found that they benefit accidental learning and explicit teaching of English (Csomay & Petrović, 2012).

Furthermore, a study offers an understanding of language and movies beyond the dialogue, such as verbal and non-verbal cinematic markers (Desilla, 2012). Existing literature also investigates the concept of Chinese masculinity through the discursive in martial arts films, such as the characters' speaking styles and the use of conventional or philosophic speech styles combined with visual arts (Hiramoto, 2012).

Drawing from the existing literature and previous empirical studies on language and movies, the study on the representation of the word *Bali* using corpus remains lagging. A corpus has an immense amount of data stored in a computer that contains actual and natural use of language from various sources (Biber, 2011; Lindquist, 2009; McEnery & Hardie, 2008), making it the best approach to analyse the pattern of language use (Biber, 2011).

Consequently, this study is conducted considering the significance of corpus in language studies and the attempts to fill up the gaps from the previous study.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study exploited three corpora to obtain the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from English Corpora. The first corpus was called The TV Corpus (TV), which consisted of 325 million word-size from 6 countries from the 1950s-2018 (*English Corpora.Org*, n.d.). The second corpus in this study was The Movie Corpus (Movies), which entailed 250 million word-size of 6 countries from 1930s-2018 (*English Corpora.Org*, n.d.). The third corpus to be explored was the Corpus of American Soap Operas (Soap), mainly from America, which comprised 100 million word-size from 2001-2002 (*English Corpora.Org*, n.d.). Given the large size of each corpus, they were considered sufficient to be scrutinised to retrieve the data.

The data retrieved in this study was adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* that appeared in TV, Movies, and Soap corpora; thus, several steps must be taken to acquire the data. First, the word *Bali* was typed in the Word/Phrase column section in the corpora. Second, in the Insert PoS column, in the Collocates section, adj.ALL was selected, which signified that the chosen part of speech was adjective. Fourth, the numbers 3 left and 3 right were selected when deciding the window span in TV and Movies.

Meanwhile, the numbers 6 left and 6 right were selected in Soap. The explanation of this step was a search for three adjectives before and three adjectives after the word *Bali* in TV and Movies. Then, it was a search for five adjectives before and five after the word *Bali* in Soap. Third, only these corpora's top ten adjectival collocations were analysed further. In the process, unrelated adjectives and context were eliminated, for example, when the word *Bali* resulted in the name of a person or a different place other than the intended Bali as an island in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There were the highest top ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* obtained from TV, as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1. The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on TV

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
NICE	6	'...have something a little more international planned for you two. Mm. I hear Bali's nice this time of year. Yeah. Kensi and Deeks just found out...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
BIG	2	'...like this, man. My family... they work in a big , beautiful Bali resort. You know what they do? They sweep floors. They make beds...'	Tourism, Facilities
FINE	2	'...whatever this is, witness protection. For now, pretending that I'm in Bali is fine . I'm not ready to think of a life without Logan...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
DORMANT	2	'...Fundamentalist terror network based in the Philippines? They've been dormant since the Bali bombings of '02. Are they operational again? Earlier today we intercepted a...'	Terrorism, Bombing

Commented [sh2]: Langkah dan prosedur analisis data perlu dijelaskan secara spesifik

GREAT	2	'...leave, I want you to remember us like how we were in Bali. Bali was great , but it wasn't real life. It was, for three...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
NEIGHBOURING	2	'...hopping. Our first waypoint is the island of Bali. Unlike neighbouring Borneo, Bali destroyed its rainforests centuries ago, when the Hindus settled on this small island to...'	History, Archipelago
TROPICAL	2	'...any idea who did this? All the way from the lovely tropical island of Bali , courtesy of our friends at the State Department, say hello to Andrew Pike...'	Tourism, Climate
HIGH	2	'...a turtle floating on the ocean was created and resting upon it the island of Bali . High in the skies were the flaming heavens of the ancestors and over all...'	Religion, Local Belief
WORSE	1	'...The taxi's here. This humidity's worse than Bali ...'	Tourism, Climate
WARMER	1	'...I would have picked someplace more exotic, you know? Warmer climate... Bali , Costa Rica, Hong Kong. How's that thing healing? It's...'	Tourism, Climate

Source: The TV Corpus (2023)

As depicted by Table 1, the highest hint of adjectival collocation was 'nice', which reached 6 hints with the example of context describing Bali as a nice place to visit. Then, it was 'big' that reached 2 hints with the example of context explained about facilities such as resort in Bali. Further, it was 'fine' that reached 2 hints, with the example of context of the idea of Bali as a good place. Following it was 'dormant' that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing the Bali bombing in 2002. Next, it was 'great' that reached 2 hints with the example of context illustrating the feeling of living in Bali. Furthermore, it was 'neighbouring' that reached 2 hints with the example of context explaining archipelagos other than Bali. After that, it was 'tropical' that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing the climate of Bali. The following adjectival collocation was 'high' that reached 2 hints with the example of context heaven based on Bali's religious belief. After that, it was 'worse' that reached 1 hint with the example of context telling about humidity in Bali. Lastly, it was 'warmer' that reached 1 hint with the example of context described Bali's climate.

Further, there were the highest top ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* obtained from Movies, as depicted in Table 2.

Table 2. The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
GOOD	2	'...else to relax! Ka-kui, you mean it? Where to go then? Bali . Good idea! We haven't travel for years. Right, so let...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
BEST	2	'... is. That's my life. I got this one on a beach in Bali . Best night's sleep I ever had. You remember one night of sleep...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
BEAUTIFUL	2	'...Especially when filming complex sequences, like a village	Tourism, Atmosphere

		festival. The music of Bali is particularly beautiful , the gamelan music, and of the most brilliant kind...'	
SPECIAL	2	'...Uh, Mead and Bateson had shot... very, very special footage in Bali having to do with trance... and this interested Maya enormously, and of course...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
MARRIED	1	'...yes, and that's it. So we're going to get married in Bali . I'm gon na try and I'll give it my best shot...'	Tourism, Activity
UNEVENTFUL	1	'...now. And my family and I are dedicated to making your stay here at the Bali Majestic as uneventful and trouble-free as is humanly possible. Your room and meals are...'	Tourism, Atmosphere
SURFING	1	'..., if you let him. Last week I was planning a surfing trip to Bali . Now... now you make it sound like I have no choice-Oh, no...'	Tourism, Activity
SUBSEQUENT	1	'interrupt this program with more breaking news from Bali. Oh, my God. Bali ... subsequent fireball had levelled an entire block. People are burnt everywhere.'	Terrorism, Bombing
SOUTHERN	1	' I don't know what she was angry about She's from Sanua [sic] in Southern Bali . Perhaps we'll find something there. Come in. It's a fine...'	Tourism, Place
SERIOUS	1	'...not want to admit where the marijuana did come from. The drug problem in Bali is a serious offence. Please stand. Schapelle Corby. We have decided that...'	Crime, Drug Problem

Source: The Movie Corpus (2023)

As presented in Table 2, the next adjectival collocation list, it was 'good' that reached 2 hints with the example of context mentioned about Bali as a fine choice of a list of places to visit. Then, it was 'best' that reached 2 hints with the example of context explained about Bali as an ideal place to get some rest. Further, it was 'beautiful' that reached 2 hints with the example of context referred to the traditional music. Following it was 'special' that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing trance footage in Bali. Next, it was 'married' that reached 1 hint with the example of context explained about marriage taking place in Bali. After that, it was 'uneventful' that reached 1 hint with the example of context about Bali as a pleasant place. It was followed by the adjectival collocation 'surfing' that reached 1 hint with the example of context mentioned about Bali as a surfing place. Afterwards, it was 'subsequent' that reached 1 hint with the example of context illustrating the effect of the Bali

bombing. After that, it was ‘southern’ that reached 1 hint with the example of explaining the geographical situation of Bali. Eventually, it was ‘serious’ that reached 1 hint with the example of context about the seriousness of drug crime punishment in Bali.

Ultimately, there were the highest top ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* obtained from Soap, as presented in Table 3.

Table 3. The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on Soap

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
NICE	3	Balis really nice , actually. But it’s a bad idea for you...’	Tourism, Atmosphere
EXOTIC	2	‘...go to some little island off the coast of Maine or somewhere exotic , like Bali . Would you like to go to Bali?...’	Tourism, Atmosphere
TROPICAL	2	‘...gotten away from this lobster trap and we’re on some beautiful tropical island like Bali or Barbados...’	Tourism, Climate
LUSH	1	‘... Lush , tropical. Maui. Bali ...’	Tourism, Climate
TERRORIST	1	‘...our skytracker atop 6anulife placethe death toll continues to mount in a terrorist bombing in bali . Some say al-kyda is behind it. Edmontons say hay concert a huge 1 [sic]..’	Terrorism, Bombing
REMOTE	1	‘...know, take a break, go to some remote corner of the world like Bali , or Tahiti, or Bora-Bora...’	Tourism, Place
FANTASTIC	1	‘...in the ELQ stock. But you know, I found this fantastic spa in Bali where they have cabana girls. Oh, look at the time. I would...’	Tourism, Atmosphere
BLACK	1	‘... to go climb a mountain, or go frolic on the black sand beaches of Bali , or go scuba diving in Belize?...’	Tourism, Place
LATE	1	‘...Is it too late to get a flight to Bali ? Hey, uh, could I have a second?’	Tourism, Atmosphere
BEAUTIFUL	1	‘...gotten away from this lobster trap and we’re on some beautiful tropical island like Bali or Barbados...’	Tourism, Atmosphere

Source: Corpus of American Soap Operas (2023)

Moving to the following adjectival collocation, it was 'nice' that reached 2 hints with the example of context describing Bali as a nice atmosphere. Then, it was 'exotic' that reached 2 hints with the example of context depicting Bali as one of the unique places to visit. Further, it was 'tropical' that reached 2 hints with the example of context explaining Bali's climate among other tropical destinations. Following it was 'lush' that reached 1 hint with the example of context explained about Bali as a lush place along with another destination. After that, it was 'terrorist' that reached 1 hint with the example of context also depicted the terrorist convicts who attacked Bali. Next, it was 'remote' that reached 1 hint with the example of context explaining Bali's geographical area as remote as other destinations. Subsequently, it was 'fantastic' that reached 1 hint with the example of context illustrated about the spa experience in Bali. Afterwards, it was 'black' that reached 1 hint with the example of context depicted about the sand colour in one of the beaches in Bali. Further, it was 'late' that reached 1 hint with the example of context described getting a flight to Bali. Finally, it was 'beautiful' that reached 1 hint with the example of context described Bali as a paradise along with other beautiful destinations.

Furthermore, in order to specify the representation of the word *Bali* on TV, it is depicted in Figure 1.

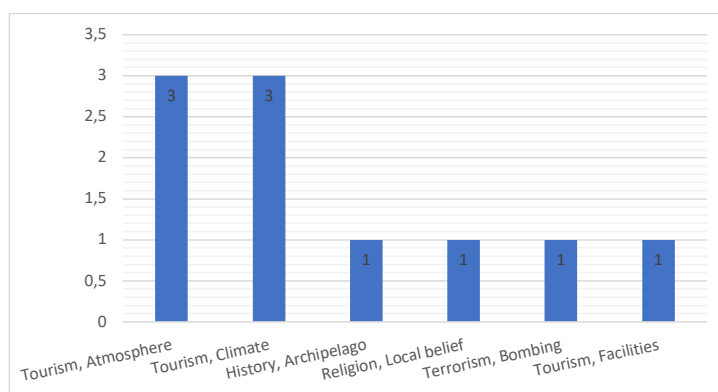


Figure 1. The Representations of the Word *Bali* on TV

In the Western movies that were represented by TV, the adjectival collocations of Bali mostly fell into tourism categories. In order to be more specific, the tourism category on TV depicted Bali's atmosphere, climate, and facilities. Meanwhile, on TV, Bali was also described historically through the depiction of the archipelago and the island before and after the settlement of Hinduism. Further, the study also revealed that Bali was also depicted by the religion, which in this study was the local belief of the community. Then, it was also discovered that in TV, the adjectival collocation of Bali also fell into the terrorism category, the Bali Bombing tragedy.

Subsequently, in order to specify the representation of Bali on Movies, it is illustrated in Figure 2.

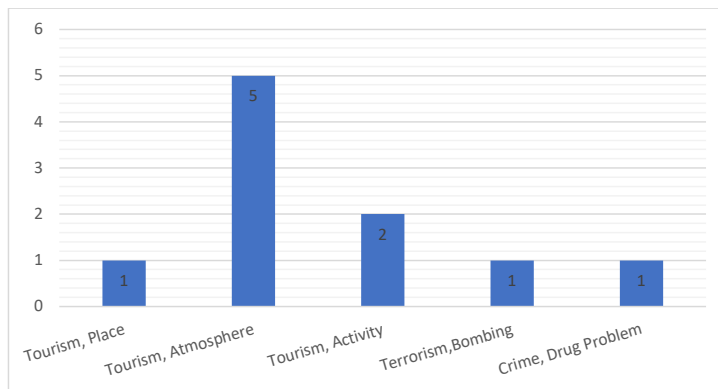


Figure 2. The Representations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

Likewise the data obtained from TV, in the second corpus, represented by Movies, the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* also fell into tourism category. In this category, tourism was depicted by place, atmosphere, activity. In the subsequent category was terrorism, which aligned with TV, the terrorism here was the Bali Bombing tragedy. Besides, in Movies, there was an additional category, i.e., crime, related to the drug smuggling problem.

Ultimately, to specify the representation of Bali on Soap, it is shown in Figure 3.

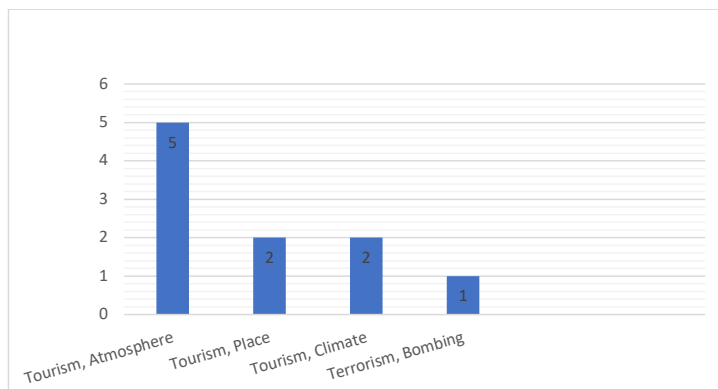


Figure 3. The Representations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

In this study, the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in the western soap operas, represented by Soap, found that the representation was limited only to tourism and terrorism categories. In the tourism category, Bali was portrayed through its atmosphere, place, and climate. However, it was notable that Bali was not given the sole highlight in the Soap as in the previous two corpora. In the Soap, the adjectival collocation of Bali was always paired with other destinations with similar characteristics, such as Hawaii, Bora-Bora, Tahiti, and

Barbados. Further, in Soap, terrorism and bombing also became the top highlight when discussing Bali.

Movies is an artwork that could be a platform to exhibit a representation of certain characters (Lee & Jung, 2020). The previous study revealed that Bali, as a place, was not a stranger to being depicted multiple times in blockbuster movies and documentaries by the Western, such as the 1972 documentary 'Morning of the Earth' and the memoir-based movie 'Eat Pray Love' in 2016. Considering the crucial position of Bali as the renowned setting in Western movies, the present study scrutinised the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora, i.e., TV, Movies, and Soap. These corpora were crucial because they contained data on television shows, movies, and soap operas from six countries, particularly America.

The present study filled the gaps in the previous studies, especially from a linguistics perspective. The study found that the movies the design of dialogue was built on the base of knowledge patterns. The information in the movies was related to tourism, religion, history, terrorism, and crime. For example, it was mentioned about Bali's black sands in tourism. Thus, it supported the previous study, which revealed that film dialogue established underlying knowledge patterns (Bubel, 2008). Further, the study also discovered that the adjectival collocations of Bali in Western movies often elicit strong emotions in the dialogue, depicting positive and negative emotions, for example, mentioning unique footage taken in Bali. The finding was aligned with the previous study, which stated that these elicit strong emotions generating emotional manifestations and their context in fiction (Clavel et al., 2011).

Further, the study scrutinised the text produced by three corpora. Thus, it provided insight into direct and indirect verbal dialogues in the movies. Thus, the study conformed to previous studies (Desilla, 2012). However, since the study only investigated the adjectival collocations of Bali, it only resulted in the descriptions and representations of Bali. Thus, it was not depicting masculinity and or femininity discursive of individuals as found in the previous study (Hiramoto, 2012).

The study offers three theoretical contributions. First, this study explored the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora, especially corpora related to movies, which previous studies still lack investigation. Thus, this study enriched the insight of the Bali adjectives. Second, the study also expanded the representation of the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in three corpora. Corpus is a renowned approach to identifying language's natural and actual use (Biber, 2011; Lindquist, 2009; McEnery & Hardie, 2008), thus, suitable exploring language patterns (Biber, 2011). Consequently, this study contributed to the expansion of the natural language use of the adjectives of Bali through the representations.

Several practical implications can be drawn from this study. They align with the previous study finding, which found the benefits of film-making to classroom teaching and learning (Mills, 2010), further, the study confirms the previous study that corpus study on technical vocabulary in movies and TV shows advantages to learning and explicitly teaching English (Csomay & Petrović, 2012). Therefore, language sources from TV, movies, and soap operas can contribute to developing the English language for specific purposes. Language learners could benefit from Balinese cultural references, historical events, and social aspects depicted by the movies. Language instructors can use the study to design exercises that help explore emotional expressions, helping learner enhance their communication skills. Students can enrich their vocabulary – not only the words but also the context - through various adjectival collocations related to Bali, tourism, religion, history, and crime.

Moreover, in tourism, a guide can share history, culture, and events mentioned in the movies to make their explanation more capturing for tourists, enhancing their understanding. The study's identification of terrorism and crime can help address tourists' misconceptions.

It will ensure they have balanced and informed perspectives about Bali's safety and security. It is possible to design more comprehensive and engaging encounters for visitors and learners by integrating language-related and cultural understandings from this research. It will nurture a heightened recognition and comprehension of the cultural and historical aspects that characterise Bali.

CONCLUSION

The adjectival collocations of Bali, as represented in the Western movies in this study, were conducted using three reliable corpora. Consequently, the findings acted as depicted on how the word *Bali* is perceived by the Westerners and implemented the perception in their movies. However, despite the theoretical and practical significance, some limitations of this study still need to be covered in future research. First, the study was conducted in a specific word, i.e., Bali. Therefore, the findings do not apply to other words in the Western movies' context. Accordingly, the generalisation of the findings cannot be applied. Secondly, the present study only embodied adjectival collocations of the word *Bali*. Subsequently, there is an opportunity to explore collocations of other parts of speeches related to the word *Bali*, i.e., verb collocations, noun collocations, and adverbs collocations.

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Catatan Hasil Revisi Penulis

Reviewer A

- Please make sure that the research objectives, methods, and research findings were stated in a compact, brief, but complete way. This is a substantive abstract.
Revision: The abstract has been revised accordingly with the addition of the research objectives, methods, and research findings presented briefly.
- State your research objectives and urgencies!
Revision: Research objectives and urgencies have been added into the manuscript.
- The discussion section would be much better if it is separated from the research finding section. Please assign the arguments of the writer and those of the relevant theories from the experts. Please revise this sections!
Revision: Discussion has been separated from the research finding and has its own subsection. The authors' arguments have been elaborated with relevant theories from scholars and experts.
- Please deepen the discussions by relating to the relevant theories and these must be in line with the objectives of the research. Please revise this section!
Revision: The discussion section has been aligned with the study's objectives.

Reviewer B

- Gap research perlu diungkap. Apa kebaruan dari penelitian yang dilakukan ini? Aspek keilmuan apa yang diungkap dan belum diungkap pada penelitian yang sudah ada
Revisi: Gap penelitian telah diungkapkan. Novelty penelitian telah disampaikan. Aspek keilmuan yang telah dan belum diungkapkan telah disajikan secara mendalam.
- Langkah dan prosedur analisis data perlu dijelaskan secara spesifik.
Revisi: Langkah dan prosedur analisis telah dibuat dengan lengkap dan lebih spesifik dengan menambahkan membagi Research Methodology menjadi tiga *subsections* yaitu *Materials*, *Procedures*, dan *Data Analysis*.

Keterangan:

Revisi yang telah dilakukan pada manuskrip ditandai dengan warna biru.

Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* in the Western Movies: Evidence from Three Corpora

Kolokasi Adjektiva Kata Bali Pada Film-Film Barat: Bukti dari Tiga Korpora

Abstrak

Kolokasi adjektiva dapat menggambarkan representasi suatu hal, seperti tempat dan orang, yang terdiri dari kelompok, etnis, atau komunitas tertentu. Meskipun studi ekstensif mengenai kolokasi adjektiva dan representasi telah dilakukan dalam konteks Barat, hanya sedikit studi yang mengeksplorasi suatu tempat tertentu di Asia Tenggara. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi kolokasi adjektiva dan representasi kata *Bali* dari sudut pandang Barat melalui film. Untuk mencapai tujuan penelitian, pendekatan linguistik korpus diterapkan dengan menggunakan tiga korpora Bahasa Inggris: TV Corpus (TV), The Movie Corpus (Movies), dan Corpus of American Soap Opera (Soap), di mana kolokasi adjektiva tertinggi dari masing-masing korpus dikumpulkan untuk meneliti konteks dan representasi. Temuan dari penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa kolokasi adjektiva dari ketiga korpora tersebut menunjukkan lima representasi kritis dari kata *Bali* dalam film Barat: pariwisata, agama, sejarah, terorisme, dan kriminalitas. Kolokasi adjektiva dari kata *Bali* merepresentasikan pulau ini sebagai tujuan wisata yang eksotis dengan kepercayaan lokal yang unik dan sejarah yang panjang. Selanjutnya, kata *Bali* juga direpresentasikan mengalami serangan teroris dan kasus penyelundupan narkoba yang menjadi berita utama secara nasional dan internasional—representasikan kata *Bali* dalam film Barat sejalan dengan peristiwa yang secara signifikan mempengaruhi pulau ini.

Kata kunci: linguistik korpus, korpora Bahasa Inggris, representasi Bali, film Barat

Abstract

Adjectival collocation could depict the representation of things, such as place and individuals, i.e., a particular group, ethnicity or community. While extensive studies on adjectival collocation and representation have been conducted in the Western context, only a few studies exist to explore a specific place in Southeast Asia. Consequently, this study aims to explore the adjectival collocation and representation of the word *Bali* from the Western perspective through its movies. To achieve the study's objectives, a corpus linguistics approach was applied by utilising three English corpora: The TV Corpus (TV), The Movie Corpus (Movies), and the Corpus of American Soap Opera (Soap), where the highest adjectival collocations from each corpus were collected to scrutinise context and representation. The findings of this study revealed that the adjectival collocations of the three corpora demonstrated five critical representations of the word *Bali* in Western movies: tourism, religion, history, terrorism, and crime. Further, the adjectival collocation of the word *Bali* represented the island as an exotic tourist destination with unique local beliefs and a long history. The word *Bali* was also represented to experience terrorist attacks and drug smuggling cases that made headlines nationally and internationally—the representations of the word *Bali* in Western movies adhered to events that significantly affected the island.

Keywords: corpus linguistics, English corpora, the representation of Bali, Western movies

INTRODUCTION

The *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED) defines collocation as “the habitual juxtaposition or association, in the sentences of a language, of a particular word with other particular words” (Oxford English Dictionary, 2023). Besides dictionary meaning, the existing literature provides several definitions of collocations from numerous scholars. Collocations are how specific words are connected, with co-occurrence more frequently than chance predicted (Biber, 2011). The existing literature describes collocations as the language variation that could be affected by the document's genre, topic, and writers (Tang & Chow, 2014). Moreover, collocation is also explained as expressions that are statistically co-occurred frequently (Kormacheva, 2019). The two words that appear together as a collocation do not summarise the meanings of these words, e.g., *maiden voyage*, but create a new meaning

(Criado-Alonso et al., 2021; Simon-Vandenberg, 2008). The literature also describes that collocation following the frequency-based approach is two words that co-occurred beyond the probability (Sonbul et al., 2022).

Collocation is a fascinating topic that receives attention from scholars in the linguistics realm. The existing literature explains that recognising collocation benefits language development and enhances language accuracy and L2 language development (Wray, 2000). Moreover, other scholars also discussed fruitful benefits of collocation beyond its language advantages in the artwork, such as movies and representation of things and individuals. Empirical literature scrutinises the collocation of the movie's dubbing translation of American and British movies to Italian (Freddi, 2013) and French to Italian (Valentini, 2013). Further, collocation is also functioned to make representation. Movies are often a depiction of the reality that occurs daily. However, the previous literature only emphasises the dubbing translation among languages spoken in America and Europe. However, it lacks discussion of the collocation that attaches to a particular word that occurred in Western movies, making it the first gap of this study.

Several studies demonstrate that collocation is utilised to represent ethical groups, such as China – Pakistan (Afzaal et al., 2019), ethnic groups in the American news media (Coffey, 2013), Tibet in the Anglo-American perspectives (Liu, 2019), immigrants in the European context (Saleh Aluthman, 2018), women religious fashions from particular religions in the Europe context (Hametner et al., 2020), men familialiser of American dubbed Italian movies (Forchini, 2013), particularly religious groups in the US (Samaie & Malmir, 2017) and British contexts (Baker et al., 2013), climate issue in the US context (Poole & Micalay-Hurtado, 2022), vegans in the British context (Brookes & Chalupnik, 2023), the global diseases spoken by the preachers in the Arab contexts (Hamouda et al., 2023), disabilities that occurred among Vietnamese (Y n-khanh, 2023). Accordingly, it demonstrates that collocations are a versatile topic that covers a wide range of discussions of multifaceted interests, especially regarding representation. However, from the existing literature, it could be inferred that the studies on collocations as representation primarily revolve around European and American contexts. Little attention is paid to analysing a place in Asia from the Western perspective, which becomes the second gap of the study that attempts to be fulfilled.

Furthermore, the literature demonstrates that adjectives are significant in the English part of speech after nouns and verbs (Leech, 1989), functioning to portray people, things, and places (Alexander, 1990). Adjectives and other parts of speech are essential to convey messages (Soler, 2002). Accordingly, with the paramount importance of collocation and adjectives, the present study explores adjectival collocations to represent how the Western perceives Bali in artwork, such as movies (Lee & Jung, 2020). To make the context more specific, the West in this study referred to America and other Western countries following three considerations. Firstly, America and other Western countries significantly influence movie and entertainment industries, such as Hollywood, making it the global compass and centre of the movie industry. Thus, it is crucial to identify whether a place like Bali is filmed and represented by movies produced in these Western countries. Secondly, Bali is no stranger to being captured in movies. Some movies, whether documentaries or blockbusters have successfully boosted the representation of Bali. For instance, the 1972 documentary *Morning of the Earth*, which depicts the surfing activities in Bali, represents Bali as a surfer paradise. Further, a memoir-based movie, *Eat Pray Love*, written by Elizabeth Gilbert (2006), also promoted the growth of Bali's tourism sector, especially Ubud, Bali.

Accordingly, analysing the word *Bali* is crucial to understanding how a place is represented. Thirdly, studying adjectival collocations and representations of a place, such as

Bali, from the Western perspective, especially America, remains understudied. Thus, this study bridges the gaps of what is lacking in the existing literature by exploring a word that relates to a place in Southeast Asia and how the place is represented in the Western world. Two reasons drive the interest in conducting the study on the word *Bali*. Firstly, Bali is a fascinating place that attracts many scholars to explore and write about its intricate cultural and religious beliefs (Covarrubias, 1986). It has become the Western imagination and idea of the exotic tropical paradise (Vickers, 2012), making it a crucial topic to investigate further from linguistics, especially adjectival collocations and representations. Secondly, Bali has been represented in artworks, such as photography, documentaries, and movies, since the dawn of the island's development. However, drawing from the existing literature and previous empirical studies on language and movies, the study on the representation of the word *Bali* using the corpus linguistics approach remains lagging.

The study of adjectival collocation generally utilised corpus to achieve the objectives. Scholars define a corpus as an immense amount of data stored in a computer containing actual and natural language use from various sources (Biber, 2011; Lindquist, 2009; McEnery & Hardie, 2008). Further, scholar also asserts that since the data in the corpus was sophisticated, it is acknowledged to be the best approach to analyse the pattern of language use (Biber, 2011). The compilation of the first corpus has been conducted for decades (Biber & Conrad, 2001), making the data availability an extensive and relevant source of data when scrutinising the representativeness of a particular place such as Bali. Corpus also helps interpret empirical data rather than one's own personal judgements (Stefanowitsch, 2020). Subsequently, drawing from the existing literature and gaps, two research questions are proposed i.e., 1) what are adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in the three corpora? and 2) what are the representations of the word *Bali* in the three corpora?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Materials

To achieve the objective of this study, the primary material utilised was obtained from the English corpora platform. The selection of the English corpora was considering five principal reasons. Firstly, the English corpora was a renowned and well-established platform with a substantial composition of seventeen corpora from American English, British English, and up to twenty other dialects from the 1470s to the present, making it a widely used corpus platform. With the substantial data and date range, the English corpora had shown a significant quantity and quality to be selected for this study. Secondly, the English corpora comprised diverse sources from academic texts to fiction, including movies. Accordingly, COCA was an adequate source to obtain information regarding the representation of the word *Bali* from the Western movie context.

Thirdly, the English corpora specifically compiled television entertainment, such as movies and soap operas. Thus, it was a strategic selection to accomplish the study's objectives. Fourthly, considering the diversity and richness of the data and the year, there was a higher chance that the word *Bali* would appear in these corpora. Hence, the representation of the word *Bali* from the Western perspective could be achieved. Fifthly, the English corpora's part of speech was adequate. There was a section called PoS to filter the desired part of speech to be retrieved as the generated results. Consequently, it was feasible to obtain adjectival collocations.

Procedures

Three corpora were specifically selected to serve the purpose of this study for three reasons. The first corpus was The TV Corpus (TV), which consisted of 325 million words with dialects from six countries from the 1950s to 2018 (*English Corpora.Org*, 2023). This corpus was selected to represent the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from Western television shows. The second corpus was The Movie Corpus (Movies), containing 250 million words with dialects from six countries from the 1930s to 2018 (*English Corpora.Org*, 2023). This corpus was chosen to represent the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from Western movies. Further, the third corpus was Corpus of American Soap Operas (Soap), which comprised 100 million words from 2001-2002 (*English Corpora.Org*, 2023). Unlike the two previous corpora, this corpus data is primarily from American soap operas. Accordingly, this corpus would demonstrate the findings that represent the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from Western soap operas, particularly from the American point of view.

There were three steps to obtain the data. Firstly, the word *Bali* was typed in the corpora's Word/Phrase column section. This step ensured that the word entered adhered to the study's objective. Since typing in these corpora was not case sensitive, the word *Bali* could be typed in all small letters or with initial capital, resulting in similar generated findings. Secondly, in the Collocates section, adj.ALL from the Insert PoS column was selected. This step was taken to confirm that the desired results were adjectival collocations. Thirdly, the numbers three left and three right were selected when deciding the window span in TV and Movies. Meanwhile, the numbers six left and six right were selected in Soap.

This step was crucial to search to obtain three adjectives before and three adjectives after the word *Bali* in TV and Movies. Then, it was a search for five adjectives before and five after the word *Bali* in Soap. Fourthly, ten adjectival collocations with the highest frequencies with the desired context from each corpus were analysed. In the process, unrelated adjectives and context were eliminated. For example, when the word *Bali* resulted in the name of a person or a different place other than the intended Bali as an island in Indonesia, these adjectival collocations were excluded from the data analysis despite the high frequencies.

Data Analysis

Four steps were taken to analyse the generated results from TV, Movies, and Soap. Firstly, after ten adjectival collocations with the highest frequencies were determined from each corpus, the context following them was added to give insights for further interpretation. This step was critical because it was required to verify the representation. Secondly, after all adjectival contexts were acquired, the representations were drawn. The interpretation of these representations was conducted after careful reading of these contexts. Thirdly, the findings of the adjectival collocations, contexts, and representations were further elaborated with the existing literature and previous studies. Fourthly, the conclusion of the study was drawn.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The highest ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from TV are illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1. The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on TV

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
NICE	6	"...have something a little more international planned for you two. Mm. I hear Bali's nice this	Tourism (Atmosphere)

		<i>time of year. Yeah. Kensi and Deeks just found out..."</i>	
BIG	2	"...like this, man. My family... they work in a big , beautiful Bali resort. You know what they do? They sweep floors. They make beds..."	Tourism (Facilities)
FINE	2	"...whatever this is, witness protection. For now, pretending that I'm in Bali is fine . I'm not ready to think of a life without Logan..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)
DORMANT	2	"...Fundamentalist terror network based in the Philippines? They've been dormant since the Bali bombings of '02. Are they operational again? Earlier today we intercepted..."	Terrorism (Bombing)
GREAT	2	"...leave, I want you to remember us like how we were in Bali. Bali was great , but it wasn't real life. It was, for three..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)
NEIGHBOURING	2	"...Unlike neighbouring Borneo, Bali destroyed its rainforests centuries ago, when the Hindus settled on this small island to..."	History (Archipelago)
TROPICAL	2	"...any idea who did this? All the way from the lovely tropical island of Bali , courtesy of our friends at the State Department, say hello to Andrew Pike..."	Tourism (Climate)
HIGH	2	"...a turtle floating on the ocean was created and resting upon it the island of Bali . High in the skies were the flaming heavens of the ancestors and over all..."	Religion (Local Belief)
WORSE	1	"...The taxi's here. This humidity's worse than Bali ..."	Tourism (Climate)
WARMER	1	"...I would have picked someplace more exotic, you know? Warmer climate... Bali , Costa Rica, Hong Kong. How's that thing healing? It's..."	Tourism (Climate)

Source: The TV Corpus (2023)

As depicted by Table 1, the highest hint of adjectival collocation was *nice*, which reached six hints with the example of context describing Bali as a nice place to visit. Then, *big* reached two hints with the example of context explaining facilities such as resorts in Bali. Further, *fine* reached two hints with the example of context depicting Bali as a good place. Following it was *dormant* and reached two hints with the example of context demonstrating the Bali bombing in 2002. Next, *great* reached two hints with the example of context displaying the feeling of living in Bali. Furthermore, *neighbouring* reached two hints with the example of context explaining archipelagos other than Bali. After that, *tropical* reached two hints with the example of context explaining the climate of Bali. The following adjectival collocation was *high* and reached two hints with the example of context portraying Bali's religious belief. After that, *worse* reached one hint with the example of context regarding humidity in Bali. Lastly, *warmer* reached one hint with the example of context concerning Bali's climate.

Further, the highest ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from Movies are depicted in Table 2.

Table 2. The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
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GOOD	2	“... Where to go then? Bali. Good idea! We haven’t travel for years. Right, so let...”	Tourism (Atmosphere)
BEST	2	“... That’s my life. I got this one on a beach in Bali . Best night’s sleep I ever had. You remember one night of sleep...”	Tourism (Atmosphere)
BEAUTIFUL	2	“...Especially when filming complex sequences, like a village festival. The music of Bali is particularly beautiful , the gamelan music, and of the most brilliant kind...”	Tourism (Atmosphere)
SPECIAL	2	“...Uh, Mead and Bateson had shot... very, very special footage in Bali having to do with trance... and this interested Maya enormously, and of course...”	Tourism (Atmosphere)
MARRIED	1	“...yes, and that’s it. So we’re going to get married in Bali . I’m gon na try and I’ll give it my best shot...”	Tourism (Activity)
SURFING	1	“...if you let him. Last week I was planning a surfing trip to Bali . Now... now you make it sound like I have no choice-Oh, no...”	Tourism (Activity)
SUBSEQUENT	1	“... Oh, my God. Bali ... subsequent fireball had levelled an entire block. People are burnt everywhere...”	Terrorism (Bombing)
SOUTHERN	1	“... I don’t know what she was angry about She’s from Sanua [sic] in Southern Bali . Perhaps we’ll find something there. Come in. It’s a fine...”	Tourism (Place)
SERIOUS	1	“...not want to admit where the marijuana did come from. The drug problem in Bali is a serious offence. Please stand. Schapelle Corby. We have decided that...”	Crime, (Drug Smuggling)
LOVED	1	“...families are inundating the Australian embassy in Jakarta for any word on loved one’s in Bali. - Yeah, I would be too. Time, gentlemen, please...”	Terrorism (Bombing)

Source: The Movie Corpus (2023)

As presented in Table 2, the adjectival collocation was *good* and reached two hints with the example of context mentioning Bali as one of the excellent places to visit. Then, *best* reached two hints with the example of context explaining Bali as an ideal place to get some rest. Further, *beautiful* reached two hints with the example of context referring to traditional music. Following it was *special* and reached two hints with the example of context describing trance footage in Bali. Next, *married* reached one hint with the example of context explaining a wedding in Bali. It was followed by adjectival collocation *surfing* and reached one hint with

the example of context illustrating Bali as a surfing paradise. Afterwards, *subsequent* and reached one hint with the example of context depicting the effect of the Bali bombing. After that, *southern* reached one hint with the example of explaining the geographical situation of Bali. Subsequently, *serious* reached one hint with the example of context portraying the firmness of drug crime punishment. Eventually, *loved* reached one hint with the example of context describing the beloved family of the Bali bombing victims.

Ultimately, the highest ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from Soap are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on Soap

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
NICE	3	"... <i>Bali</i> is really <i>nice</i> , actually. But it's a bad idea for you..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)
EXOTIC	2	"...go to some little island off the coast of Maine or somewhere <i>exotic</i> , like <i>Bali</i> . Would you like to go to Bali?..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)
TROPICAL	2	"...gotten away from this lobster trap and we're on some beautiful <i>tropical</i> island like <i>Bali</i> or Barbados..."	Tourism (Climate)
LUSH	1	"... <i>Lush</i> , tropical. Maui. <i>Bali</i> ..."	Tourism (Climate)
TERRORIST	1	"...the death toll continues to mount in a <i>terrorist</i> bombing in <i>Bali</i> . Some say Al-Kyda [sic] is behind it..."	Terrorism (Bombing)
REMOTE	1	"...know, take a break, go to some <i>remote</i> corner of the world like <i>Bali</i> , or Tahiti, or Bora-Bora..."	Tourism (Place)
FANTASTIC	1	"...in the ELQ stock. But you know, I found this <i>fantastic</i> spa in <i>Bali</i> where they have cabana girls. Oh, look at the time. I would..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)
BLACK	1	"... to go climb a mountain, or go frolic on the <i>black</i> sand beaches of <i>Bali</i> , or go scuba diving in Belize?..."	Tourism (Place)
LATE	1	"...Is it too <i>late</i> to get a flight to <i>Bali</i> ? Hey, uh, could I have a second?"	Tourism (Atmosphere)
BEAUTIFUL	1	"...gotten away from this lobster trap and we're on some <i>beautiful</i> tropical island like <i>Bali</i> or Barbados..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)

Source: Corpus of American Soap Operas (2023)

The following adjectival collocation was *nice* and reached two hints with the example of context describing Bali, which has a pleasant atmosphere. Then, *exotic* reached two hints with the example of context depicting Bali as one of the unique places to visit. Further, *tropical* reached two hints with the example of context explaining Bali's climate along with other tropical destinations. Following it was *lush* and reached one hint with the example of context explaining Bali as a lush place along with another destination. After that, *terrorist* reached one hint with the example of context also depicting the terrorist convicts who attacked Bali. Next, *remote* reached one hint with the example of context explaining Bali's geographical area as remote along with other destinations. Subsequently, *fantastic* reached one hint with the example of context illustrating the spa experience in Bali. Afterwards, *black* reached one hint with the example of context depicting the sand colour in one of the beaches in Bali. Further, *late* reached one hint with the example of context describing a flight to Bali. Finally, *beautiful* reached one hint with the example of context describing Bali as a paradise along with other beautiful destinations.

Furthermore, representations of the word *Bali* on TV are depicted in Figure 1.

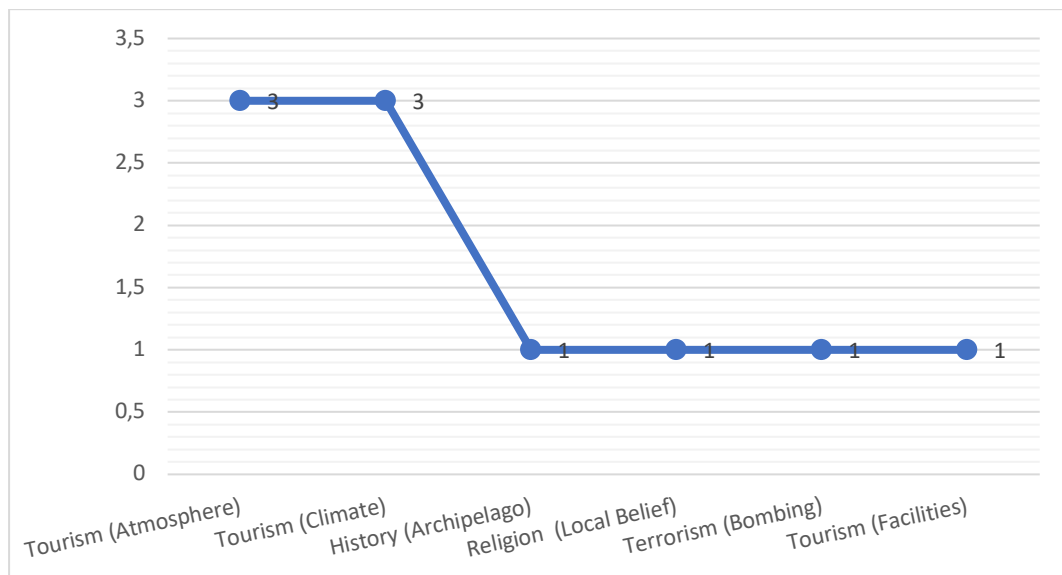


Figure 1. The Representations of the Word *Bali* on TV

The representations of the word *Bali* on TV fell into the tourism categories. To be more specific, the tourism category on TV depicted Bali's atmosphere, climate, and facilities. Meanwhile, Bali was also described historically through the depiction of the archipelago and the island before and after the settlement of Hinduism. Further, the study also revealed that Bali was also portrayed by the religion, which was the local belief of the community. Then, it was also discovered that the representation of Bali also fell into the terrorism category, i.e., the Bali Bombing tragedy.

Subsequently, representations of the word *Bali* on Movies are depicted in Figure 2.

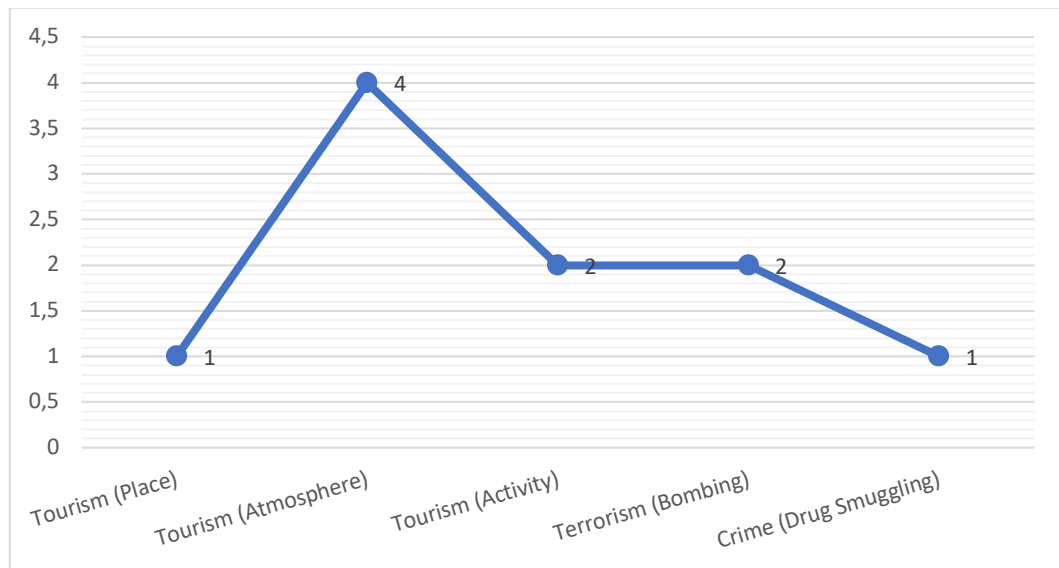


Figure 2. The Representations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

The representations of the word *Bali* on Movies fell into the tourism category. Tourism was depicted by place, atmosphere, and activity in this category. The subsequent category was terrorism, i.e., the Bali bombing tragedy, which also aligned the representation on TV—moreover, an additional category, i.e., crime, related to the drug smuggling problem.

Ultimately, representations of the word *Bali* on Soap are shown in Figure 3.

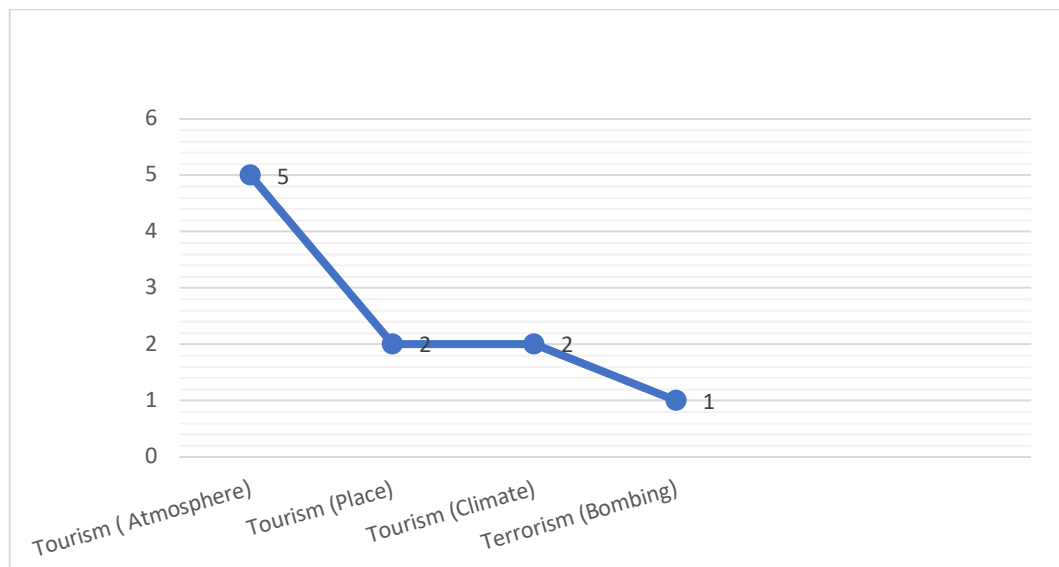


Figure 3. The Representations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

Strengthening the findings of the previous two corpora, the representations of the word *Bali* on Soap also concerned tourism and terrorism categories. In the tourism category, Bali was portrayed through its atmosphere, place, and climate. However, the finding demonstrated that Bali was not given the sole highlight as in the previous two corpora. On Soap, the representation of Bali was generally paired with other destinations with similar characteristics,

such as Hawaii, Bora-Bora, Tahiti, and Barbados. Further, terrorism and the Bali bombing tragedy also became the highlights.

Discussion

The present study found two crucial findings addressing each research question. Firstly, adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* obtained from three corpora demonstrated that the island was talked about and written in Western movies. The finding of adjectival collocations suggested that the representation of the word *Bali* was significantly centred on tourism. Notably, the representation of Bali's tourism was divided into positive-sounding and negative-sounding adjectives. The positive-sounding adjectives existed in TV, Movies, and Soap, i.e., *nice, big, fine, great, tropical, good, best, beautiful, special, married, surfing, southern, exotic, tropical, lush, fantastic, black, beautiful*. These positive-sounding adjectives indicated how the West perceived Bali (Vickers, 2012). Nevertheless, negative-sounding adjectives for tourism were found on TV and Soap, i.e., *worse, warmer, remote, and late*. These findings strengthened the existing literature, which portrayed favourable and unfavourable representations of immigrants, particularly religious fashions, community, and movement in previous studies. Previous studies also signified that collocations represented positive and negative attitudes toward immigrants in Europe (Saleh Aluthman, 2018). The findings were consistent with favourable and unfavourable perceptions toward veiled and unveiled women in Austria's magazines (Hametner et al., 2020). Further, it aligned the construction and labelling of particular groups with religious groups in the US (Samaie & Malmir, 2017) and the vegan movement in the British press with negative and positive associations.

Further, the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* that represented religion, i.e., *high* and history, i.e., *neighbouring*, were not particularly significant in this study as they were making lesser appearances than other adjectival collocations that represented tourism. It was crucial to note that the historical representation of Bali was also linked to religion as both were intricately and interrelated parts of the island (Covarrubias, 1986). The possible explanation for the lack of religious and historical representation on the corpora could be that Western movies perceived Bali as a tourist destination rather than a religious or historical place. Moreover, compared to previous literature, such as women's veils in the European context (Hametner et al., 2020), particularly religious groups in the US (Samaie & Malmir, 2017) and British contexts (Baker et al., 2013) and the global diseases spoken by the preachers in the Arab contexts (Hamouda et al., 2023), that specified their studies to the representation of religious communities, the present study examined the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in a more general context. Moreover, the religious and historical aspect was less represented in Western movies, which was also not aligned with the existing literature which examined the representation of Tibet, where the religious leader and historical aspects emerged as the paramount representation perspectives (Liu, 2019).

The present study also demonstrated that the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* were to terrorism and crime. Adjectival collocations that represented terrorism appeared on TV, Movies, and Soap, i.e., *dormant, subsequent, loved, and terrorist*. Meanwhile, the adjectival collocation that represented crime appeared solely on Movies, i.e., *serious*. Similar to religion and history representation, terrorism and crime also appeared less than tourism. However, it was notable to note that when religion and history were not making significant appearances on the three corpora, terrorism existed in all three corpora. The possible explanation was that the Bali bombings and drug smuggling committed by foreigners made international headlines and affected the island's reputation because the situation was

problematic since in the Bali bombings, many Australians became victims, and in the drug smuggling case, there was an Australian nationality became the smugglers. Consequently, these devastating tragedies and crimes affected and caused severe damage to what had been perceived by the West as an appealing and peaceful tourist destination (Vickers, 2012).

CONCLUSION

Adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from three English corpora, i.e., TV, Movies, and Soap, provide valuable insight into the existing literature, primarily representing the word *Bali* from the Western perspective by utilising movies as the data and corpus linguistics as the approach. The present study demonstrates that the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* mainly highlight tourism, strengthening the image of Bali as a renowned international tourist destination with other tropical destinations. However, despite the theoretical contributions, this study has some limitations. Firstly, the study was performed on a specified word, i.e., Bali. Consequently, the finding must be generalised cautiously toward other words or phrases. Secondly, the study only explored adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from English corpora that specialised in movies. Accordingly, investigating collocations of the word *Bali* or other specific words from other parts of speeches, such as verb, noun, and adverb collocations, is imperative. Thirdly, the present study focused on three corpora, which specifically compiled TV shows, movies, and soap operas. Hence, the exploitation of other corpora has the potential to be explored.

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**Bukti konfirmasi *submission* revisi dari penulis ke
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18 November 2023



Gusti Praminatih <gusti.praminatih@ipb-intl.ac.id>

[Aksara] Editor Decision

2 messages

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To: gusti.praminatih@ipb-intl.ac.id

Wed, Nov 8, 2023 at 8:53 AM

Ms Gusti Ayu Praminatih:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Aksara, "Exploring the Representations of the Word Bali in the Western Movies: Evidence from Three Corpora".

Our decision is: Revisions Required

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Best regards,

Gusti Ayu Praminatih

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Winci Firdaus

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PENGANTAR REDAKSI

Puji syukur kami panjatkan ke hadapan Tuhan Yang Maha Esa karena *Aksara* hadir kembali di hadapan sidang pembaca. Sejak tanggal 3 Agustus 2020 berdasarkan Kutipan dari Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan, Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Republik Indonesia, Nomor 148/M/KPT/2020 tentang Hasil Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode II Tahun 2018, jurnal *Aksara* ditetapkan sebagai jurnal ilmiah Terakreditasi Peringkat 2 (Sinta 2). Akreditasi berlaku selama 5 tahun, yaitu Volume 31, Nomor 2, Edisi Desember Tahun 2019 sampai dengan Volume 36, Nomor 1, Edisi Juni Tahun 2024.

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Topik artikel dalam sajian pada edisi ini bervariasi. Tiga belas artikel yang kami sajikan dalam edisi ini sudah melalui tahap penyeleksian oleh dewan redaksi dan mitra bestari. Sudah selayaknya semua artikel ini kami persembahkan kepada sidang pembaca yang budiman.

Pengelola jurnal *Aksara* menyampaikan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah membantu dalam terbitan ini. Semoga tulisan-tulisan yang disajikan dalam jurnal ini dapat bermanfaat dan memberikan motivasi untuk bekerja keras dan mendatangkan hasil yang lebih baik.

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SERTIFIKAT

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Jakarta, 03 Agustus 2020

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Bambang P. S. Brodjonegoro

**ADJECTIVAL COLLOCATIONS OF THE WORD BALI IN THE WESTERN MOVIES:
EVIDENCE FROM THREE CORPORA**

Kolokasi Adjektiva Kata Bali pada Film-Film Barat: Bukti dari Tiga Korpora

Gusti Ayu Praminatih, Dika Pranadwipa Koeswiryono

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Abstract

Adjectival collocation could depict the representation of things, such as place and individuals, i.e., a particular group, ethnicity, or community. While extensive studies on adjectival collocation and representation have been conducted in the Western context, only a few studies exist to explore a specific place in Southeast Asia. Consequently, this study aims to explore the adjectival collocation and representation of the word Bali from the Western perspective through its movies. To achieve the study's objectives, a corpus linguistics approach was applied by utilizing three English corpora: The TV Corpus (TV), The Movie Corpus (Movies), and the Corpus of American Soap Opera (Soap), where the highest adjectival collocations from each corpus were collected to scrutinize context and representation. The findings of this study revealed that the adjectival collocations of the three corpora demonstrated five critical representations of the word Bali in Western movies: tourism, religion, history, terrorism, and crime. Further, the adjectival collocation of the word Bali represented the island as an exotic tourist destination with unique local beliefs and a long history. The word Bali was also represented to experience terrorist attacks and drug smuggling cases that made headlines nationally and internationally. The representations of the word Bali in Western movies adhered to events that significantly affected the island.

Keywords: *corpus linguistics, English corpora, the representation of Bali, Western movies*

Abstrak

Kolokasi adjektiva dapat menggambarkan representasi suatu hal, seperti tempat dan orang, yang terdiri atas kelompok, etnis, atau komunitas tertentu. Meskipun studi ekstensif mengenai kolokasi adjektiva dan representasi telah dilakukan dalam konteks Barat, hanya sedikit studi yang mengeksplorasi suatu tempat tertentu di Asia Tenggara. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi kolokasi adjektiva dan representasi kata *Bali* dari sudut pandang Barat melalui film. Untuk mencapai tujuan penelitian, pendekatan linguistik korpus diterapkan dengan menggunakan tiga korpora bahasa Inggris: TV Corpus (TV), The Movie Corpus (Movies), dan Corpus of American Soap Opera (Soap). Kolokasi adjektiva tertinggi dari tiap-tiap korpus dikumpulkan untuk meneliti konteks dan representasi. Temuan dari penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa kolokasi adjektiva dari ketiga korpora tersebut menunjukkan lima representasi kritis dari kata *Bali* dalam film Barat: pariwisata, agama, sejarah, terorisme, dan kriminalitas. Kolokasi adjektiva dari kata *Bali* merepresentasikan pulau ini sebagai tujuan wisata eksotis dengan kepercayaan lokal yang unik dan sejarah yang panjang. Selanjutnya, kata *Bali* juga direpresentasikan mengalami serangan teroris dan kasus penyelundupan narkoba yang menjadi berita utama secara nasional dan internasional. Representasi kata *Bali* dalam film Barat sejalan dengan peristiwa yang secara signifikan mempengaruhi pulau ini.

Kata kunci: linguistik korpus, korpora bahasa Inggris, representasi Bali, film Barat

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21 Januari 2023

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INTRODUCTION

The *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED) defines collocation as “the habitual juxtaposition or association, in the sentences of a language, of a particular word with other particular words” (Oxford English Dictionary, 2023). Besides dictionary meaning, the existing literature provides several definitions of collocations from numerous scholars. Collocations are how specific words are connected, with co-occurrence more frequently than chance predicted (Biber, 2011). The existing literature describes collocations as the language variation that could be affected by the document’s genre, topic, and writers (Tang & Chow, 2014). Moreover, collocation is also explained as expressions that are statistically co-occurred frequently (Kormacheva, 2019). The two words that appear together as a collocation do not summarise the meanings of these words, e.g., *maiden voyage*, but create a new meaning (Criado-Alonso et al., 2021; Simon-Vandenberg, 2008). The literature also describes that collocation following the frequency-based approach is two words that co-occurred beyond the probability (Sonbul et al., 2022).

Collocation is a fascinating topic that receives attention from scholars in the linguistics realm. The existing literature explains that recognizing collocation benefits language development and enhances language accuracy and L2 language development (Wray, 2000). Moreover, other scholars also discussed fruitful benefits of collocation beyond its language advantages in the artwork, such as movies and representation of things and individuals. Empirical literature scrutinizes the collocation of the movie’s dubbing translation of American and British movies to Italian (Freddi, 2013) and French to Italian (Valentini, 2013). Further, collocation is also functioned to make representation. Movies are often a depiction of the reality that occurs daily. However, the previous literature only emphasizes the dubbing translation among languages spoken in America and Europe. However, it lacks discussion of the collocation that attaches to a particular word that occurred in Western movies, making it the first gap of this study.

Several studies demonstrate that collocation is utilized to represent ethical groups, such as China – Pakistan (Afzaal et al., 2019), ethnic groups in the American news media (Coffey, 2013), Tibet in the Anglo-American perspectives (Liu, 2019), immigrants in the European context (Saleh Aluthman, 2018), women religious fashions from particular religions in the Europe context (Hametner et al., 2020), American men familiarizers dubbed Italian movies (Forchini, 2013), particularly religious groups in the US (Samaie & Malmir, 2017) and British contexts (Baker et al., 2013), climate issue in the US context (Poole & Micalay-Hurtado, 2022), vegans in the British context (Brookes & Chałupnik, 2023), the global diseases spoken by the preachers in the Arab contexts (Hamouda et al., 2023), disabilities that occurred among Vietnamese (Yén-Khanh, 2023). Accordingly, it demonstrates that collocations are a versatile topic that covers a wide range of discussions of multifaceted interests, especially regarding representation. However, from the existing literature, it could be inferred that the studies on collocations as representation primarily revolve around European and American contexts. Little attention is paid to analyzing a place in Asia from the Western perspective, which becomes the second gap of the study that attempts to be fulfilled.

Furthermore, the literature demonstrates that adjectives are significant in the English part of speech after nouns and verbs (Leech, 1989), functioning to portray people, things, and places (Alexander, 1990). Adjectives and other parts of speech are essential to convey messages (Soler,

2002). Accordingly, with the paramount importance of collocation and adjectives, the present study explores adjectival collocations to represent how the Western perceives Bali in artwork, such as movies (Lee & Jung, 2020). To make the context more specific, the West in this study referred to America and other Western countries following three considerations. Firstly, America and other Western countries significantly influence movie and entertainment industries, such as Hollywood, making it the global compass and center of the movie industry. Thus, it is crucial to identify whether a place like Bali is filmed and represented by movies produced in these Western countries. Secondly, Bali is no stranger to being captured in movies. Some movies, whether documentaries or blockbusters, have successfully boosted the representation of Bali. For instance, the 1972 documentary *Morning of the Earth*, which depicts the surfing activities in Bali, represents Bali as a surfer paradise. Further, a memoir-based movie, *Eat Pray Love*, written by Elizabeth Gilbert (2006), promoted the growth of Bali's tourism sector, especially Ubud.

Accordingly, analyzing the word *Bali* is crucial to understanding how a place is represented. Thirdly, studying adjectival collocations and representations of a place, such as Bali, from the Western perspective, especially America, remains understudied. Thus, this study bridges the gaps of what is lacking in the existing literature by exploring a word that relates to a place in Southeast Asia and how the place is represented in the Western world. Two reasons drive the interest in conducting a study on the word *Bali*. Firstly, Bali is a fascinating place that attracts many scholars to explore and write about its intricate cultural and religious beliefs (Covarrubias, 1986). It has become the Western imagination and idea of the exotic tropical paradise (Vickers, 2012), making it a crucial topic to investigate further from linguistics, especially adjectival collocations and representations. Secondly, Bali has been represented in artworks, such as photography, documentaries, and movies, since the dawn of the island's development. However, drawing from the existing literature and previous empirical studies on language and movies, the study on the representation of the word *Bali* using the corpus linguistics approach remains lagging.

The study of adjectival collocation generally utilized corpus to achieve the objectives. Scholars define a corpus as an immense amount of data stored in a computer containing actual and natural language use from various sources (Biber, 2011; Lindquist, 2009; McEnery & Hardie, 2008). Further, scholars also assert that since the data in the corpus was sophisticated, it is acknowledged to be the best approach to analyzing the pattern of language use (Biber, 2011). The compilation of the first corpus has been conducted for decades (Biber & Conrad, 2001), making the data availability an extensive and relevant source of data when scrutinizing the representativeness of a particular place such as Bali. Corpus also helps interpret empirical data rather than one's judgments (Stefanowitsch, 2020). Subsequently, drawing from the existing literature and gaps, two research questions are proposed, i.e., 1) what are adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in the three corpora? and 2) what are the representations of the word *Bali* in the three corpora?

METHOD

Materials

The primary material utilized to achieve the objective of this study was obtained from the English corpora platform. The selection of the English corpora was considering five principal reasons. Firstly, the English corpora was a renowned and well-established platform with a substantial composition of seventeen corpora from American English, British English, and up to twenty other dialects from the 1470s to the present, making it a widely used corpus platform. With the substantial data and date range, the English corpora had shown a significant quantity and quality to be selected for this study. Secondly, the English corpora comprised diverse sources, from academic texts to fiction, including movies. Accordingly, COCA was an adequate

source to obtain information regarding the representation of the word *Bali* from the Western movie context.

Thirdly, the English corpora specifically compiled television entertainment, such as movies and soap operas. Thus, it was a strategic selection to accomplish the study's objectives. Fourthly, considering the diversity and richness of the data and the year, there was a higher chance that the word *Bali* would appear in these corpora. Hence, the representation of the word *Bali* from the Western perspective could be achieved. Fifthly, the English corpora's part of speech was adequate. There was a section called PoS to filter the desired part of speech to retrieve the generated results. Consequently, it was feasible to obtain adjectival collocations.

Procedures

Three corpora were specifically selected to serve the purpose of this study for three reasons. The first corpus was The TV Corpus (TV), which consisted of 325 million words with dialects from six countries from the 1950s to 2018 (*English Corpora.Org*, 2023). This corpus was selected to represent the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from Western television shows. The second corpus was The Movie Corpus (Movies), containing 250 million words with dialects from six countries from the 1930s to 2018 (*English Corpora.Org*, 2023). This corpus was chosen to represent the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from Western movies. Further, the third corpus was Corpus of American Soap Operas (Soap), which comprised 100 million words from 2001-2002 (*English Corpora.Org*, 2023). Unlike the two previous corpora, this corpus data is primarily from American soap operas. Accordingly, this corpus would demonstrate the findings that represent the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from Western soap operas, particularly from the American point of view.

There were three steps to obtain the data. Firstly, the word *Bali* was typed in the corpora's Word/Phrase column section. This step ensured that the word entered adhered to the study's objective. Since typing in these corpora was not case sensitive, the word *Bali* could be typed in all small letters or with initial capital, resulting in similar generated findings. Secondly, in the Collocates section, adj.ALL from the Insert PoS column was selected. This step was taken to confirm that the desired results were adjectival collocations. Thirdly, the numbers three left and three right window spans were selected when deciding the window span in TV and Movies. Meanwhile, the numbers six left and six right window spans were selected in Soap.

This step was crucial to search to obtain adjectives before and adjectives after the word *Bali* in each corpus. Fourthly, ten adjectival collocations with the highest frequencies and the desired context from each corpus were analyzed. In the process, unrelated adjectives and context were eliminated. For example, when the word *Bali* resulted in the name of a person or a different place other than the intended Bali as an island in Indonesia, these adjectival collocations were excluded from the data analysis despite the high frequencies.

Data Analysis

Four steps were taken to analyze the results generated from TV, Movies, and Soap. Firstly, after ten adjectival collocations with the highest frequencies were determined from each corpus, the context following them was added to give insights for further interpretation. This step was critical because it was required to verify the representation. Secondly, after all adjectival contexts were acquired, the representations were drawn. The interpretation of these representations was conducted after careful reading of these contexts. Thirdly, the findings of the adjectival collocations, contexts, and representations were further elaborated with the existing literature and previous studies. Fourthly, the conclusion of the study was drawn.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The highest ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from TV are illustrated in Table 1. As depicted by Table 1, the highest hint of adjectival collocation was *nice*, which reached six hints with the example of context describing Bali as a nice place to visit. Then, *big* reached two hints with the example of context explaining facilities such as resorts in Bali. Further, *fine* reached two hints with the example of context depicting Bali as a good place. Following this, it was *dormant* and reached two hints with the example of context demonstrating the Bali bombing in 2002. Next, *great* reached two hints with the example of context displaying the feeling of living in Bali. Furthermore, *neighboring* reached two hints with the example of context explaining archipelagos other than Bali. After that, *tropical* reached two hints with the example of context explaining the climate of Bali. The following adjectival collocation was *high* and reached two hints with the example of context portraying Bali's religious belief. After that, *worse* reached one hint with the example of context regarding humidity in Bali. Lastly, *warmer* reached one hint with the example of context concerning Bali's climate.

Table 1.
The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on TV

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
NICE	6	"...have something a little more international planned for you two. Mm. I hear Bali's nice this time of year. Yeah. Kensi and Deeks just found out..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)
BIG	2	"...like this, man. My family... they work in a big , beautiful Bali resort. You know what they do? They sweep floors. They make beds..."	Tourism (Facilities)
FINE	2	"...whatever this is, witness protection. For now, pretending that I'm in Bali is fine . I'm not ready to think of a life without Logan..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)
DORMANT	2	"...Fundamentalist terror network based in the Philippines? They've been dormant since the Bali bombings of '02. Are they operational again? Earlier today we intercepted..."	Terrorism (Bombing)
GREAT	2	"...leave, I want you to remember us like how we were in Bali. Bali was great , but it wasn't real life. It was, for three..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)
NEIGHBORING	2	"...Unlike neighboring Borneo, Bali destroyed its rainforests centuries ago, when the Hindus settled on this small island to..."	History (Archipelago)
TROPICAL	2	"...any idea who did this? All the way from the lovely tropical island of Bali , courtesy of our friends at the State Department, say hello to Andrew Pike..."	Tourism (Climate)
HIGH	2	"...a turtle floating on the ocean was created and resting upon it the island of Bali . High in the skies were the flaming heavens of the ancestors and over all..."	Religion (Local Belief)
WORSE	1	"...The taxi's here. This humidity's worse than Bali ..."	Tourism (Climate)
WARMER	1	"...I would have picked someplace more exotic, you know? Warmer climate... Bali , Costa Rica, Hong Kong. How's that thing healing? It's..."	Tourism (Climate)

Source: The TV Corpus (2023)

Further, the highest ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from Movies are depicted in Table 2.

Table 2.
The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
GOOD	2	"... Where to go then? Bali. Good idea! We haven't travel for years. Right, so let..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)
BEST	2	"... That's my life. I got this one on a beach in Bali . Best night's sleep I ever had. You remember one night of sleep..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)
BEAUTIFUL	2	"...Especially when filming complex sequences, like a village festival. The music of Bali is particularly beautiful , the gamelan music, and of the most brilliant kind..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)
SPECIAL	2	"...Uh, Mead and Bateson had shot... very, very special footage in Bali having to do with trance... and this interested Maya enormously, and of course..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)
MARRIED	1	"...yes, and that's it. So we're going to get married in Bali . I'm gon na try and I'll give it my best shot..."	Tourism (Activity)
SURFING	1	"...if you let him. Last week I was planning a surfing trip to Bali . Now... now you make it sound like I have no choice-Oh, no..."	Tourism (Activity)
SUBSEQUENT	1	"... Oh, my God. Bali ... subsequent fireball had levelled an entire block. People are burnt everywhere..."	Terrorism (Bombing)
SOUTHERN	1	"... I don't know what she was angry about She's from Sanua [sic] in Southern Bali . Perhaps we'll find something there. Come in. It's a fine..."	Tourism (Place)
SERIOUS	1	"...not want to admit where the marijuana did come from. The drug problem in Bali is a serious offence. Please stand. Schapelle Corby. We have decided that..."	Crime, (Drug Smuggling)
LOVED	1	"...families are inundating the Australian embassy in Jakarta for any word on loved one's in Bali. - Yeah, I would be too. Time, gentlemen, please..."	Terrorism (Bombing)

Source: The Movie Corpus (2023)

As presented in Table 2, the adjectival collocation was *good* and reached two hints with the example of context mentioning Bali as one of the excellent places to visit. Then, *best* reached two hints with the example of context explaining Bali as an ideal place to get some rest. Further, *beautiful* reached two hints with the example of context referring to traditional music. Following this, it was *special* and reached two hints with the example of context describing trance footage in Bali. Next, *married* reached one hint with the example of context explaining a wedding in Bali. It was followed by adjectival collocation *surfing* and reached one hint with the example of context illustrating Bali as a surfing paradise. Afterward, *subsequent* and reached one hint with the example of context depicting the effect of the Bali bombing. After that, *southern* reached one hint with the example of explaining the geographical situation of Bali. Subsequently, *serious*

reached one hint with the example of context portraying the firmness of drug crime punishment. Eventually, *loved* reached one hint with the example of context describing the beloved family of the Bali bombing victims.

Ultimately, the highest ten adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from Soap are presented in Table 3.

Table 3.
The Adjectival Collocations of the Word *Bali* on Soap

Adjectival Collocations	Frequencies	Example of Contexts	Representations
NICE	3	"... <i>Bali</i> is really nice , actually. But it's a bad idea for you..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)
EXOTIC	2	"...go to some little island off the coast of Maine or somewhere exotic , like Bali . Would you like to go to Bali?..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)
TROPICAL	2	"...gotten away from this lobster trap and we're on some beautiful tropical island like Bali or Barbados..."	Tourism (Climate)
LUSH	1	"... Lush , tropical. Maui. Bali ..."	Tourism (Climate)
TERRORIST	1	"...the death toll continues to mount in a terrorist bombing in Bali . Some say Al-Kyda [sic] is behind it..."	Terrorism (Bombing)
REMOTE	1	"...know, take a break, go to some remote corner of the world like Bali , or Tahiti, or Bora-Bora..."	Tourism (Place)
FANTASTIC	1	"...in the ELQ stock. But you know, I found this fantastic spa in Bali where they have cabana girls. Oh, look at the time. I would..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)
BLACK	1	"... to go climb a mountain, or go frolic on the black sand beaches of Bali , or go scuba diving in Belize?..."	Tourism (Place)
LATE	1	"...Is it too late to get a flight to Bali ? Hey, uh, could I have a second?"	Tourism (Atmosphere)
BEAUTIFUL	1	"...gotten away from this lobster trap and we're on some beautiful tropical island like Bali or Barbados..."	Tourism (Atmosphere)

Source: Corpus of American Soap Operas (2023)

The following adjectival collocation was *nice* and reached two hints with the example of context describing Bali, which has a pleasant atmosphere. Then, *exotic* reached two hints with the example of context depicting Bali as one of the unique places to visit. Further, *tropical* reached two hints with the example of context explaining Bali's climate along with other tropical destinations. Following this, it was *lush* and reached one hint with the example of context explaining Bali as a lush place along with another destination. After that, *terrorist* reached one hint with the example of context also depicting the terrorist convicts who attacked Bali. Next, *remote* reached one hint with the example of context explaining Bali's geographical area as remote along with other destinations. Subsequently, *fantastic* reached one hint with the example of context illustrating the spa experience in Bali. Afterward, *black* reached one hint with the example of context depicting the sand color in one of the beaches in Bali. Further, *late* reached

one hint with the example of context describing a flight to Bali. Finally, *beautiful* reached one hint with the example of context describing Bali as a paradise along with other beautiful destinations.

Furthermore, representations of the word *Bali* on TV are depicted in Figure 1.

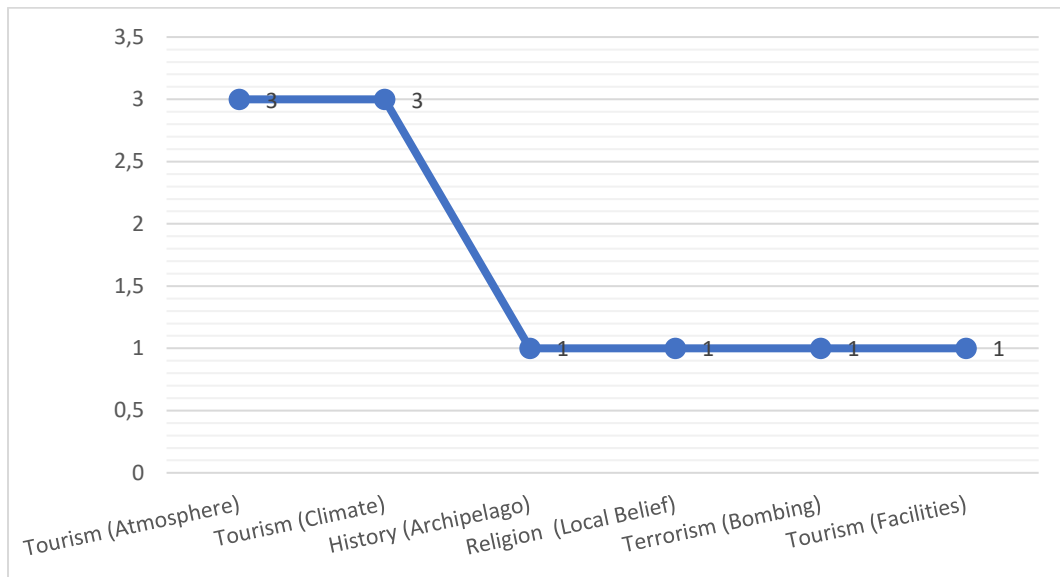


Figure 1.
The Representations of the Word *Bali* on TV

The representations of the word *Bali* on TV fell into the tourism categories. To be more specific, the tourism category on TV depicted Bali's atmosphere, climate, and facilities. Meanwhile, Bali was also described historically through the depiction of the archipelago and the island before and after the settlement of Hinduism. Further, the study also revealed that Bali was also portrayed by religion, which was the local belief of the community. Then, it was also discovered that the representation of Bali also fell into the terrorism category, i.e., the Bali Bombing tragedy.

Subsequently, representations of the word *Bali* in Movies are depicted in Figure 2.

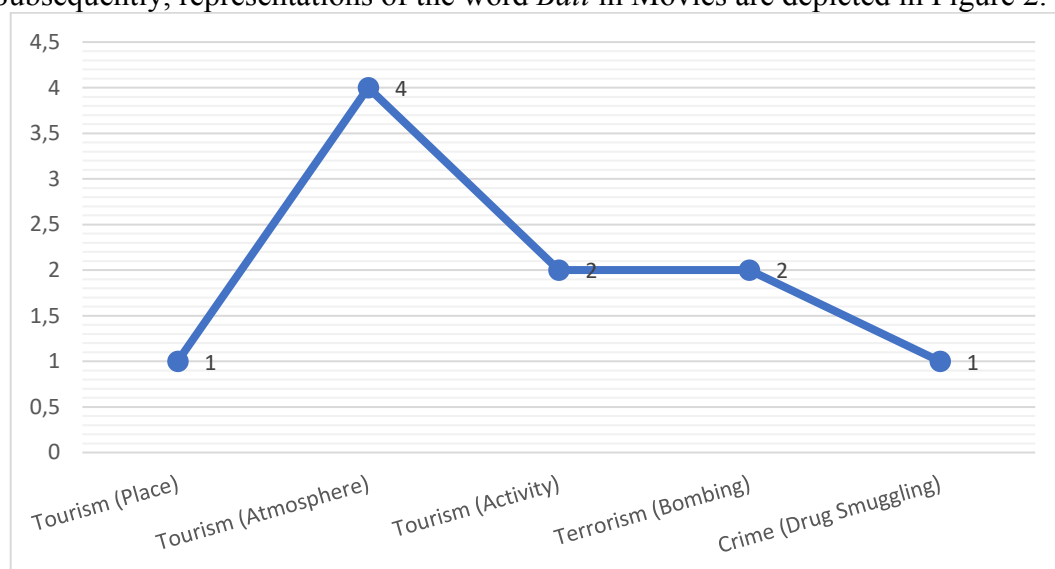


Figure 2.
The Representations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

The representations of the word *Bali* in Movies fell into the tourism category. Tourism was depicted by place, atmosphere, and activity in this category. The subsequent category was terrorism, i.e., the Bali bombing tragedy, which also aligned the representation on TV—moreover, an additional category, i.e., crime, related to the drug smuggling problem.

Ultimately, representations of the word *Bali* on Soap are shown in Figure 3.

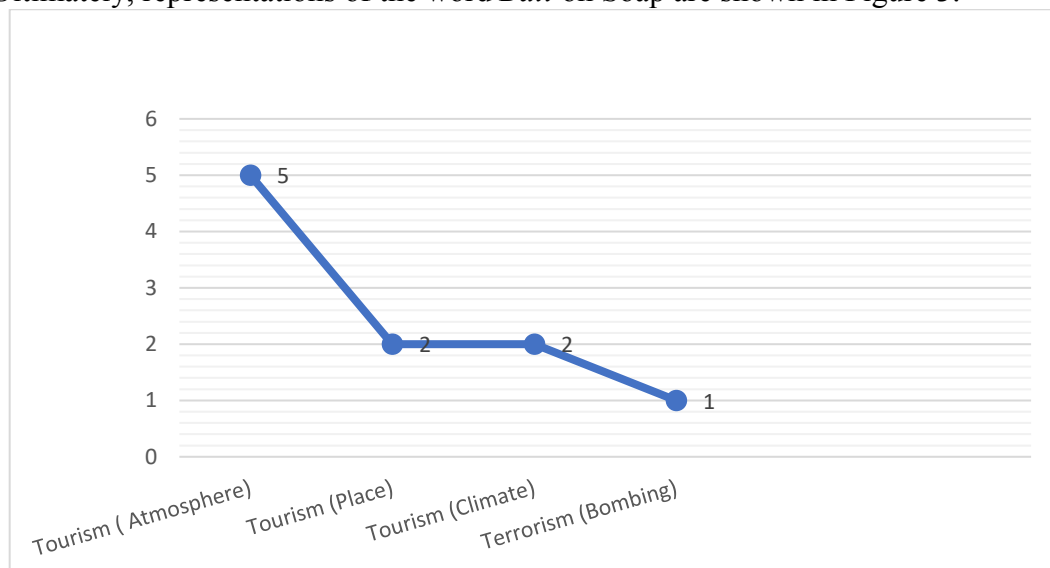


Figure 3.
The Representations of the Word *Bali* on Movies

Strengthening the findings of the previous two corpora, the representations of the word *Bali* on Soap also concerned tourism and terrorism categories. In the tourism category, Bali was portrayed through its atmosphere, place, and climate. However, the finding demonstrated that Bali was not given the sole highlight as in the previous two corpora. On Soap, the representation of Bali was generally paired with other destinations with similar characteristics, such as Hawaii, Bora-Bora, Tahiti, and Barbados. Further, terrorism and the Bali bombing tragedy also became the highlights.

Discussion

The present study demonstrated that adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* existed and were represented in three corpora. The finding of adjectival collocations suggested that the representation of the word *Bali* was significantly centered on tourism. Notably, the representation of Bali's tourism was divided into positive-sounding and negative-sounding adjectives. Positive-sounding adjectives existed in TV, Movies, and Soap, i.e., *nice, big, fine, great, tropical, lush, fantastic, black, and beautiful*. These positive-sounding adjectives indicated how the West perceived Bali (Vickers, 2012). Nevertheless, negative-sounding adjectives for tourism were found on TV and Soap, i.e., *worse, warmer, remote, and late*. These findings strengthened the existing literature, which portrayed favorable and unfavorable representations of immigrants, particularly religious fashions, community, and movement in previous studies. Previous studies also signified that collocations represented positive and negative attitudes toward immigrants in Europe (Saleh Aluthman, 2018). The findings were consistent with favorable and unfavorable perceptions toward veiled and unveiled women in Austria's magazines (Hametner et al., 2020). Further, it aligned the construction and labeling of particular

groups with religious groups in the US (Samaie & Malmir, 2017) and the vegan movement in the British press with negative and positive associations.

Further, the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* that represented religion, i.e., *high*, and history, i.e., *neighboring*, were not particularly significant in this study as they were making lesser appearances than other adjectival collocations that represented tourism. It was crucial to note that the historical representation of Bali was also linked to religion as both were intricately and interrelated parts of the island (Covarrubias, 1986). The possible explanation for the lack of religious and historical representation on the corpora could be that Western movies perceived Bali as a tourist destination rather than a religious or historical place. Moreover, compared to previous literature, such as women's veils in the European context (Hametner et al., 2020), particularly religious groups in the US (Samaie & Malmir, 2017) and British contexts (Baker et al., 2013) and the global diseases spoken by the preachers in the Arab contexts (Hamouda et al., 2023), that specified their studies to the representation of religious communities, the present study examined the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* in a more general context. Moreover, the religious and historical aspects were less represented in Western movies, which was also not aligned with the existing literature that examined the representation of Tibet, where the religious leader and historical aspects emerged as the paramount representation perspectives (Liu, 2019).

The present study also demonstrated that the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* were to terrorism and crime. Adjectival collocations that represented terrorism appeared on TV, Movies, and Soap, i.e., *dormant*, *subsequent*, *loved*, and *terrorist*. Meanwhile, the adjectival collocation that represented crime appeared solely in Movies, i.e., *serious*. Similar to religion and history representation, terrorism and crime also appeared less than tourism. However, it was notable to note that when religion and history were not making significant appearances on the three corpora, terrorism existed in all three corpora. The possible explanation was that the Bali bombings and drug smuggling committed by foreigners made international headlines and affected the island's reputation because the situation was problematic since in the Bali bombings, many Australians became victims, and in the drug smuggling case, there was an Australian nationality became the smugglers. Consequently, these devastating tragedies and crimes affected and caused severe damage to what had been perceived by the West as an appealing and peaceful tourist destination (Vickers, 2012).

CONCLUSION

Adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from three English corpora, i.e., TV, Movies, and Soap, provide valuable insight into the existing literature, primarily representing the word *Bali* from the Western perspective by utilizing movies as the data and corpus linguistics as the approach. The present study demonstrates that the adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* mainly highlight tourism, strengthening the image of Bali as a renowned international tourist destination with other tropical destinations. However, despite the theoretical contributions, this study has some limitations. Firstly, the study was performed on a specified word, i.e., Bali. Consequently, the finding must be generalized cautiously toward other words or phrases. Secondly, the study only explored adjectival collocations of the word *Bali* from English corpora that specialized in movies. Accordingly, investigating collocations of the word *Bali* or other specific words from other parts of speeches, such as verb, noun, and adverb collocations, is imperative. Thirdly, the present study focused on three corpora, which specifically compiled TV shows, movies, and soap operas. Hence, the exploitation of other corpora has the potential to be explored.

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