

The Collocations of the English Words *Heart* and *Mind*: Similarities and Differences

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ABSTRACT

Understanding collocations is essential to interpret meanings. This study aims to analyze the similarities and differences between the collocations of the English words *heart* and *mind*. About 99 data were taken from Corpus of Contemporary American English. The collocations were categorized based on the grammatical patterns. Then, the lexical meaning of each collocation was analyzed based on the context. The collocation patterns of the words *heart* and *mind* are almost similar. Seven categories of the collocations of the word *heart* include heart + noun (23.24%), heart + verb (20.20%), preposition + heart (16.16%), heart of + noun (15.15%), verb + heart (12.12%), other phrases (8.08%) and adjective + heart (5.05%). Meanwhile, seven categories of the collocation of the word *mind* include other phrases (33.33%), preposition + mind (30.30%), verb + mind (11.11%), noun + of mind (10.10%), adjective + mind (8.08%), mind + verb (6.06%) and mind + noun (1.01%). Collocations in the form of phrases tend to have idiomatic meanings. However, there is no clear relationship between the collocation patterns and meanings of both words.

Keywords: *collocations, heart, meanings, mind, semantic*

INTRODUCTION

There are a great number of collocations in English. McCarthy and O'Dell (2006) define collocation as a group of words that generally are used together. Benson (1986: 61) states that collocation is "a group of words that occurs repeatedly in a language". More detailed, Sinclair (1991) defines collocation as two or more words that occur together within a short space in a text with a maximum of four words combination.

Collocation plays an important role as "a source of naturalness in speech" in language teaching (Klégr, 2007: 1).

Furthermore, Fakhouri (1995) claims that understanding collocation is essential in language interpretation and translation as people frequently make mistakes in this area. Similarly, Nofal (2012) agrees that a study of collocation can bridge the gap in interpretation, teaching, and learning.

COLLOCATION IN ENGLISH

There are several common types of collocations according to McCarthy and O'Dell (2006). These types include adjective and noun (e.g. brief chat, major problem, key issue); noun and verb (e.g. launch the

product, pose a problem, create opportunities); noun and noun (e.g. a sense of pride, a surge of anger, film critic); verb and expressions with prepositions (e.g. swelling with pride, filled with horror, burst into tears); verb and adverb (e.g. smile proudly, whisper softly, pull steadily); and adverb and adjective (e.g. fully aware, happily married).

According to Benson (1986), English collocation can be classified into grammatical and lexical collocations. Grammatical collocation is defined as a dominant word consisting of noun, verb and adjective which is followed by a grammatical word, generally a preposition. These collocations include verb + preposition, noun + preposition, adjective + preposition and verb + participle combination. On the other hand, lexical collocation usually is formed from two equal lexical components. These collocations include, but not limited to, noun + verb, adjective + noun, verb + noun, adverb + verb and adverb + adjective.

In relation to idiom, Cowie (1981: 224) defines collocation as “a composite unit which permits the substitutability of items for at least one of its constituent elements” where composite unit refers to both collocation and idioms. According to Nofal (2012), idiom refers to a group of words whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meanings of its constituents. However, Cruse (1986) argues that collocation meaning sometimes cannot be easily predicted from the meaning of its constituents. Therefore, collocation sometimes is indistinguishable from idiom. However, Bolinger (1976) states that one of the big differences between collocation and idiom is that the meaning of a collocation cannot be replaced by a lexical item, whereas the meaning of an idiom is possible to be replaced by a lexical item.

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDIES

There are several previous comparative studies related to collocations in two languages (Fakhouri, 1995; Parlog, 2005; Klégr, 2007; Nofal, 2012; Al-Smadi, 2015). Fakhouri’s research (1995) focuses more on the strategies to interpret collocations from English into Arabic. Klégr (2007) analyzes the differences between the English word *sadness* and Czech word *smutek*. Nofal (2012) studies the term collocation as the association between words.

Parlog (2005) conducts a comparative study about the translation shift in the collocation of *heart* in English and Romanian. Parlog (2005) classifies the collocation patterns into eight: heart + verb, verb + heart, heart + of phrase, adjective + heart, heart + head noun, head noun + of heart, adjective + preposition + heart and heart in sayings or fixed expressions.

Another similar study is conducted by Al-Smadi (2015) who researches about the collocations of the word *heart* in English and Arabic languages. While Parlog proposes five patterns, Al-Smadi classified the collocation into five grammatical patterns: heart + noun (e.g. heart operation, heart attack, heart disease); adjective + heart (e.g. bad heart, black heart, strong heart); heart + verb (e.g. heart jumps, heart beats, heart sinks); verb + heart (e.g. open someone’s heart, break someone’s heart); and heart of + phrase (e.g. heart of the capital, heart of the matter). Moreover, this study also finds that grammatical pattern and the extended or idiomatic meaning of the collocations have no distinct relationship.

This study aims to determine the similarities and differences between the collocations of the words *heart* and *mind* as nouns by exploring the grammatical patterns, collocation meanings and lexical meanings based on the text.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study was a quantitative research. The collocations of the words *heart* and *mind* were taken from Corpus of Contemporary American English (<http://corpus.byu.edu/coca/>) in fiction, newspaper and academic genres. The number of data was 99 for each word which was divided into 3 cycles. The grammatical patterns and collocation meanings were then analyzed. The lexical meanings of the words *heart* and *mind* were determined based on the context with Oxford Learner Dictionaries as reference.

From the patterns and meanings, the similarities and differences of the collocations of the words *heart* and *mind* were analyzed.

DISCUSSION

Heart

Each collocation of the word *heart* is classified into seven categories of grammatical patterns as shown in the Table 1. The most-used patterns are heart + noun (23 or 23.24%) and heart + verb (20 or 20.20%).

Table 1. Grammatical patterns of the word *heart*

Pattern	Frequency	Percentage
heart + noun	23	23.24
heart + verb	20	20.20
preposition + heart	16	16.16
heart of + noun	15	15.15
verb + heart	12	12.12
other phrases	8	8.08
adjective + heart	5	5.05
TOTAL	99	100.00

According to Oxford Learner Dictionaries, there are several possible lexical meanings of the word *heart*. Table 2 shows the

lexical meanings of the word *heart* found in the data analysis.

Table 2. Lexical meanings of the word *heart*

Lexical Meaning	Frequency	Percentage
organ in the chest that sends blood around the body	38	38.39
feeling or emotion	30	30.30
important part of something	13	13.13
idiom	8	8.08
courage, determination, or hope	6	6.06
center of something	2	2.02
outside part of the chest where the heart is	2	2.02
TOTAL	99	100.00

From Table 1, it is observed that the word *heart* mainly refers to the organ in the chest that sends blood around the body (38 or 38.39%) or feeling or emotion (30 or 30.30%).

Heart + noun

There are 23 collocations with the heart + noun pattern. Collocations with this pattern have literal or extended meanings, such as *heart transplant*, *heart valves*, *heart attack*, *heart failure*, *heart surgeon*, *heart rate*, *heart function*, *heart operation*, *heart disease*, *heart condition* and *heart surgery*. All of the word *heart* here has the same lexical meaning, which is the organ in the chest that sends blood around the body. However, the word *heart* may have other meanings, such as feeling or emotion in *heart sore*.

Heart + verb

The structure heart + verb can be found in 20 collocations. The collocations have literal or extended meanings. The word *heart* occurring in 65% of the collocations mean the organ in the chest that sends blood around the body.

- (1) *heart hammers*, *heart pounds*, *heart races*, *heart raps*, and *heart tightens* (the heart moves quickly because the person is very excited or afraid of something).
- (2) *heart jumps*, *heart leaps*, and *heart skips* (used when someone suddenly feels excited, nervous, or afraid)
- (3) *heart beats* (the heart moves quickly because of excitement or fear)

Moreover, the word *heart* occurring in 35% of the collocations mean feeling or emotion as shown in (4) to (7). Some of them, however, may have literal meanings in other contexts.

- (4) *heart tells*, *heart knows* (used when someone knows what they feel)
- (5) *heart melts* (used when someone becomes more affectionate, tender, and loving because of something)
- (6) *heart desires* (used to express something that is really wanted)
- (7) *heart breaks* (feels sorrow, upset, or disappointed)

Preposition + heart

From the data, there are 16 collocations with the preposition + heart pattern. There are many possible prepositions that can be collocated with the word *heart*, such as *in heart*, *from heart*, *at heart*, *within heart*, *to heart*, *over heart* and *of heart*.

The word *heart* here have several meanings, namely the organ in the chest that sends blood around the body (6.25%), feeling or emotion (50.00%), and the outside part of the chest where the heart is (12.50%).

- (8) *He laid her hand over his heart. "Feel it beating."* (the outside part of the chest where the heart is)
- (9) *"He always talks from his heart, and that's why people love him here."* (feeling or emotion)
- (10) *...and somehow lovely and magical, and something I felt deep down within my heart.* (feeling or emotion)
- (11) *...a device that sends an electric shock to the heart to try to restore its normal rhythm.* (the organ in the chest that sends blood around the body)

While most of the prepositions are literally used to connect the word *heart* with the previous word, around 31.25% of the collocations have figurative or idiomatic meanings. One of the examples is *at heart* (in the real nature).

Heart of + noun

There are 15 collocations in total with the heart of + noun pattern. The word *heart* occurring in these collocations have two different meanings. About 13.33% of them mean the center of something or some place as shown in (12) and (13). Meanwhile, the word *heart* in around 86.67% of the collocations means important part of something as shown in (14) to (16).

- (12) *By 1858 Fruitlands led the way in making horticulture more important in the heart of the southern cotton belt...* (the center of the southern Cotton Belt)
- (13) *Prince Edward is a predominately rural county in the heart of Southside Virginia...* (the center of Southside Virginia)
- (14) *...for the first time administrators saw that the library is the very heart of the high school.* (the important part of the high school)
- (15) *Iran, more than trying to reinstate Yemen's Saudi-friendly president - is at the heart of the decision to launch attacks.* (the important part of the decision)
- (16) *Shapiro was at the heart of the last challenge.* (the important part of the challenge)

Other than these two meanings, there is no other lexical meaning of the word *heart* found in the collocations with this pattern.

Verb + (someone's) heart

There are 12 collocations found with the verb + (someone's) heart pattern. The collocations have literal meanings when the word *heart* means the organ in the chest that sends blood around the body. Approximately 16.66% of the collocations have literal meanings.

- (17) *...even though side effects for some of the drugs may damage the heart or result in penile rupture.*
- (18) *The fluid sac that holds the heart and its vessels is the pericardium.*

Other collocations, however, have extended meanings. The word *heart* in these collocations (5 or 41.67%) mean emotion or feeling.

- (19) *I learned that day or how much it hurt my eight-year-old heart...* (cause deep emotional grief and pain to someone)
- (20) *It broke her heart and she never found love again.* (cause deep emotional grief and pain to someone)

Furthermore, the word *heart* occurring in these collocations also have other meanings. The word *heart* in sentence (21) and (22) mean courage or determination.

- (21) *Cassie didn't have the heart to tell her that this was only the beginning.* (have the courage)
- (22) *He didn't have the heart to question her taste in decor.* (have the courage or determination)

Adjective + heart

Only 5 collocations have the adjective + heart pattern. The collocations have extended meanings and the word *heart* lexically means emotion or feeling.

- (23) *depraved heart* (unkind, bad, or wicked)
- (24) *soft heart* (sympathetic and full of consideration)
- (25) *great heart* (kind and generous)
- (26) *kind heart* (sympathetic, good, and loving)

However, the word *heart* can also have other meanings. In addition, some of these collocations may have both literal and figurative meanings in different contexts. For example, *good heart* may literally means a healthy heart (the organ in the chest that sends blood around the body) and figuratively means a kind heart. Similarly, *weak heart* may literally means a diseased heart (the organ in the chest) and figuratively means a coward.

Other phrases

Aside from the 6 categories, there are 8 collocations categorized as other phrases. These collocations are usually considered as idioms.

- (27) *...he had no other options, and he loved Kathryn heart and soul. (with all his might and ability)*
- (28) *Torture, murder, orgies, sadomasochism, porn films, massacres and not faint of heart... (lack of courage or bravery)*
- (29) *If music educators take this last statement to heart and combine theory with practice... (really consider and think about the the statement)*
- (30) *Secretary Johnson really did take to heart a lot of the concerns that were raised. (very upset or disappointed by the concerns)*
- (31) *...he had since then signaled a possible change of heart... (used when someone’s attitude towards something changes)*

The same idioms or phrases do not necessarily have to have the same meanings in different contexts, for example sentence (29) and (30). Both sentences use the collocation take to heart. However, the collocations meanings are quite different based on the contexts.

Mind

Using the same analysis method, the collocations of the word *mind* are classified based on the grammatical pattern. There are seven collocation patterns of the word *mind* as shown in Table 3. The most-used patterns are other phrases (33 or 33.34%) and prep + mind (30 or 30.30%). And apply the appropriate steps of implementing project based learning and assessing both the learning process and learning results as well. Teachers need an assessment instrument that will help them assessing their students holistically. Therefore, a project-based mid-term assessment model was proposed.

The results of the pilot study concerning to the model showed that this project-based mid-term assessment model is potential to help English teachers improving their life quality. This model was considered authentic and holistic in assessing students’ knowledge, skills, and attitudes. However, several revisions were needed to be done to self-assessment and peer assessment in order to make this mode became more effective assessment instruments.

Table 3. Grammatical patterns of the word *mind*

Pattern	Frequency	Percentage
other phrases	33	33.33
prep + mind	30	30.30
verb + mind	11	11.11
noun + of mind	10	10.10
adj + mind	8	8.08
mind + verb	6	6.06
mind + noun	1	1.01
TOTAL	99	100.00

Oxford Learner Dictionaries provides several lexical meanings of the word *mind* as shown in the distribution table below.

Table 4. Lexical meanings of the word *mind*

Lexical meaning	Frequency	Percentage
part that makes people think or brain	35	35.36
idiom	34	34.34
part that makes people aware of something	14	14.14
thought	7	7.07
ability to remember something	5	5.05
opinion or perspective	3	3.03
knowledge	1	1.01
TOTAL	99	100.00

The analysis of the lexical meanings shows that the word *mind* in the collocations mainly mean the part that makes people think or brain (35 or 35.36%) and the part that makes people aware of something (14 or 14.14%). Moreover, the word *mind* also functions as idioms in 34 collocations.

Preposition + *mind*

From 99 collocations, the preposition + *mind* pattern appears in 30 collocations, such as *in mind*, *on mind*, and *across mind*. The collocations in this category do not include other phrases, such as *have in mind*, *keep in mind*, *come to mind*, etc.

All of the collocations have literal meanings. The prepositions connect the word *mind* with other constituents. The word *mind* in these collocations have two different meanings, which are the ability to remember something (10.00%) and the

part that makes people think or brain (90.00%).

- (32) *With Japan so recently in my mind, for a brief instant I saw the building...*(ability to remember something)
- (33) *Cupping her mug, she leaned in, anxious to hear what was on his mind.* (part that makes people think or brain)
- (34) *With this in mind, the researcher created six vocabulary cards to assist students in teaching them the meanings...* (part that makes people think or brain)
- (35) *...the words of psychologist and educator Burton White (1990) across my mind...* (part that makes people think or brain)

The word *mind* in sentence (32) signals the ability to remember something, while in sentence (33) to (35), they mean the part that makes people think or brain. Howev-

er, it is possible to have other lexical meanings of the word *mind* in collocations with preposition + mind pattern, such as the part that makes people aware of something.

Verb + (someone's) mind

The analysis shows that there are 11 collocations with the verb + mind pattern. Collocations with this pattern have various literal and extended meanings. Moreover, there are five different lexical meanings of the word *mind*, namely the part that makes people think or brain (36.37%), opinion or perspective (36.36%), knowledge (9.09%), the part that makes people aware (9.09%), and thought (9.09%).

The word *mind* occurring in sentence (36) to (38) mean the part that makes people think or brain.

- (36) ...if it's crossed his mind just to bug us with that, you want to know why? (used when someone think of an idea or thought)
- (37) Empty his mind of everything always the hardest thing he'd ever tried to do. (forget about something or try to blank his mind)
- (38) Gansler said, "is that I don't think that enters his mind." (used when an idea is being heard or thought by someone)

Another lexical meaning of the word *mind* is opinion or perspective in sentence (39) and (40). Meanwhile, the word *mind* in sentence (41) means knowledge.

- (39) Billy reached for one of Rollie's Doritos, then changed his mind. (change opinion or perspective)
- (40) He said nothing that Netanyahu said changed his mind about how to proceed with an Iran deal...(change opinion or perspective)

- (41) She smells revolution in the air and has hit the books to better her mind... (widen the knowledge)

In sentence (42), the word *mind* means the part that makes people aware of something. The last lexical meaning of the word *mind* for this pattern is thought in sentence (43).

- (42) The drug had paralyzed every muscle, numbing nerves, freeing the mind. (make the mind's owner wander or unaware of something)
- (43) He trailed off and Ellen read his mind... (understand someone's thought)

Noun + of mind

From the data, it is found that there are 10 collocations with the noun + of mind pattern. About 40.00% of these collocations have extended meanings as shown in the sentence (44) to (46). The word *mind* here means the part that makes people aware. However, it is possible to find collocations with the same pattern but different lexical meanings of the word *mind*.

- (44) ...because my state of mind is so apparent. (mood or mental state or condition at a particular time)
- (45) Even if the regimen has not have given her complete peace of mind, she said, at least it has given her a renewed sense of purpose...(a feeling of calm or not being worried)
- (46) It's my nightmare: the loss of my mind; the inability to recognize people who are dear to me... (mental illness, problem, or disorder)

Meanwhile, the other 60.00% have figurative or idiomatic meanings, such as in sentence (47) to (49).

- (47) *Hank, who had had the presence of mind to grab my mink stole on the way back in...* (the ability to remain calm and take quick, sensible action)
- (48) *"It's something that's in the back of my mind when I'm around other people" she said.* (aware of something but not what you are mainly thinking about)
- (49) *...but that are top of mind for investors as they evaluate various investment options.* (first priority)

Adjective + mind

There are 8 collocations with the adjective + mind pattern. Like the verb + mind pattern, this pattern also has literal and extended meanings. Literal collocation meanings can be seen in (50), while the extended meanings can be seen in sentence (51) to (53).

- (50) *literary mind, American mind, mathematical mind, old mind, human mind*
- (51) *My impression was that he was of completely sound mind -- focused and thoughtful...* (mentally calm and self-confident)
- (52) *It is powerful and can over-rule the intuitive mind which is both an earlier one and it functions more quickly.*(ability to think instinctively or reasonably)
- (53) *... that Lorraine Fell's poor mind would not have been able to comprehend.* (unable to think or understand about something well)

However, some collocations such as *old mind* may also have both literal and figurative meaning (old-fashioned way of thinking) in different contexts.

Mind + verb

The mind + verb pattern can only be found in 6 collocations. Some of these collocations have literal meanings such as *mind works* and *mind drifts*. Meanwhile, other collocations, such as in (54) to (57) have extended meanings.

- (54) *my mind casts back, a line thrown across years and continents.* (remember something from the past)
- (55) *His mind ticked off what lay below.* (being annoyed by something)
- (56) *Greer nodded, her mind racing.* (the brain works very fast)
- (57) *...a brash Brooklyn manner and a mind fizzing with plans to remake the world.* (the brain is full of something)

From the data, the word *mind* have several meanings in these collocations, which are the part that makes people think or brain (50.00%), the ability to remember (16.67%), thought (16.67%), and the part that makes people aware of something (16.66%). However, the meaning of the word *mind* does not always depend on the verb used because two same collocations may have different meanings. For example, the word *mind* in *mind works* can mean either the part that makes people think or the part that makes people aware of something.

Mind + noun

There is only one collocation found in the data that uses the mind + noun pattern.

- (58) Non-cognitive learning may not be *mind learning* but body learning...

The collocation *mind learning* in sentence (58) has literal meaning and the word *mind*

itself means the part that makes people think or brain. The meaning is quite clear because it is contrasted with *body learning*.

Other phrases

There are a great number of occurrences of other phrases. The phrase *mind and body* has literal meaning and it occurs six times in the data as shown in sentence (59) to (64). The word *mind* in the phrase means the part that makes people aware of something.

- (59) ...in the movement discipline, which may strengthen the mind and body.
- (60) ...but it is also practical and acquired through mind and body.
- (61) This intimacy of mind and body was painful for each and every one of the would-be gods.
- (62) What is the relationship between mind and body, between thought and chemistry, between feelings and physics?
- (63) he recalled, a curiosity about the connection between mind and body...
- (64) ...which may strengthen mind and body, in advanced and intermediate level classes.

On the other hand, about 81.82% collocations in this pattern are considered as idioms, which mean that they all have figurative or idiomatic meanings. These idioms have various collocation meanings as shown in phrase (65) to (76).

- (65) *have in mind* (have a plan or intention)
- (66) *bring to mind, call to mind* (make you remember something)
- (67) *wrap (someone's) mind around* (understand about something)

- (68) *out of mind* (unable to behave or deal with things normally; extremely stupid)
- (69) *take (someone's) mind off* (stop worrying or thinking about a problem or pain)
- (70) *come to mind, leap to mind* (suddenly remember or think of something)
- (71) *keep in mind, bear in mind* (remember somebody or something)
- (72) *make up (someone's) mind* (decide something)
- (73) *stay in mind* (keep remembering something)
- (74) *get (someone's) mind right* (sort things out)
- (75) *speak (someone's) mind* (say directly what you think)
- (76) *blow (someone's) mind* (make a very strong pleasant or shocking feeling)

Therefore, other patterns than the 6 patterns described above tend to have figurative or idiomatic meanings, especially because the word *mind* has a great number of idioms.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, it is found that the collocation patterns of the word *heart* and *mind* are almost similar. Both collocations have adjective + word, verb + word, word + verb, preposition + word, and word + noun patterns while the collocations of the word *heart* have the heart of + noun pattern, the word *mind* has the noun + of mind pattern.

Collocations with the heart + noun pattern have the highest number of occurrences (23 or 23.24%), while the heart + verb pattern appears in 20 occurrences. In comparison, other phrases that use the word *mind* as their constituent have the highest number of occurrences (31 or 31.32%). The preposition + mind pattern appears in 30

occurrences as the second most-used grammatical pattern.

From the data, it is observed that there are 38 collocations in which the word *heart* means the organ in the chest that sends blood around the body and 32 collocations in which it means feeling or emotion. Meanwhile, there are 36 collocations in which the word *mind* means the part that makes people think or brain. Therefore, it is concluded that *heart* is more about feeling or emotion, while *mind* is more about logic.

All collocations of the words *heart* and *mind* in the form of phrases tend to have figurative or idiomatic meanings. Moreover, there is no clear relationship between the collocation patterns and the meanings of the words *heart* and *mind*. The same collocations may have literal, extended, and/or figurative meanings at once, depending on the lexical meaning and context.

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