Collocational Pattern Of Adjectives In The Lexical Field Of Beauty: A Corpus-Based Study

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Abstract. This study investigated the usage differences and similarities of adjectives namely BEAUTIFUL, PRETTY, and GORGEOUS through collocational patterns of nouns they modify in the [adjective + noun] construction (Benson, Benson, and Ilson 1986). The collocational patterns were analysed in terms of the semantic field categories using the Concepticon catalogue and of the noun types of the collocates using theory by (Wren and Martin 2000). The data sources were taken from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) and the analyses adopted the mix-method approach. In terms of their frequencies, BEAUTIFUL is the most frequent (hence more common) than PRETTY and GORGEOUS. BEAUTIFUL conveys a meaning of aesthetically pleasing, feelings, or thoughts. The highest semantic field categories for the collocate types of BEAUTIFUL were "Basic action and Technology" and "Speech and Language". PRETTY produced more varied noun collocation than BEAUTIFUL. PRETTY conveys meaning of fine looking without being truly beautiful or handsome. "Emotions and Values" and "Possession" were the highest semantic categories of collocates for PRETTY. Finally, GORGEOUS attaches more to something that is extremely stunning. The category "Kinship" was very dominant for GORGEOUS. To conclude, collocational pattern and semantic field can expose the different usage of the three semantically similar adjectives.

Keywords: Adjective, Collocation, Semantic Field, Synonym

Abstrak. Penelitian ini menyelidiki perbedaan dan persamaan penggunaan kata sifat yaitu BEAUTIFUL, PRETTY, dan GORGEOUS melalui pola kolokasi kata benda yang dimodifikasi dalam konstruksi [kata sifat + kata benda] (Benson dkk, 1986). Pola kolokasi dianalisis dalam hal kategori bidang semantik menggunakan katalog Concepticon dan jenis kata benda dari kolokasi tersebut menggunakan teori dari (Wren & Martin, 2000). Sumber data diambil dari Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) dan analisis yang dilakukan menggunakan pendekatan metode campuran. Dalam hal frekuensi, BEAUTIFUL adalah yang paling sering muncul (sehingga lebih umum) dibandingkan dengan PRETTY dan GORGEOUS. BEAUTIFUL menyampaikan makna yang menyenangkan secara estetis, perasaan, atau pikiran. Kategori bidang semantik tertinggi untuk jenis kolokasi BEAUTIFUL adalah "Tindakan dasar dan Teknologi" dan "Ucapan dan Bahasa". PRETTY menghasilkan kolokasi kata benda yang lebih bervariasi daripada BEAUTIFUL. PRETTY menyampaikan makna berpenampilan menarik tanpa harus benar-benar cantik atau tampan. "Emosi dan Nilai" dan "Kepemilikan" merupakan kategori semantik tertinggi dari kolokasi untuk PRETTY. Terakhir, GORGEOUS lebih melekat pada sesuatu yang sangat menakjubkan. Kategori "Kekeluargaan" sangat dominan untuk

GORGEOUS. Sebagai penutup, pola kolokasi dan bidang semantik dapat memperlihatkan perbedaan penggunaan ketiga kata sifat yang secara semantik mirip tersebut.

Kata kunci: Kata sifat, Kolokasi, Bidang Semantik, Sinonim

INTRODUCTION

Nearly identical meaning to another word, phrase, or expression is called synonyms. To convey the same ideas or concepts in many situations, they are frequently used as alternatives. Synonyms give language users more flexibility, improving communication and giving them more ways to convey their feelings. While synonyms may have similar meanings, they can have different implications, formalities, or specific. Sometimes, using synonyms can lead to ambiguity. For example, *large* and *big,* both have meanings of considerable size but they cannot be used in some contexts. According to (Liu 2010) synonyms frequently convey the same idea in many contexts. In other words, since their meanings are distinct, not all synonyms can be used interchangeably.

Collocation is pairing words or phrases that commonly appear together in language. The pattern of collocation has been shaped by specific words frequently occur together and take the same form i.e. verb + noun, adjective + noun, adverb + adjective, and so on. For example, *strong coffee.* Therefore, to get deeper into collocation, we can dive into a corpus.

Synonyms have the same meaning but cannot be used in some contexts. This phenomenon that synonyms cannot be used interchangeably. Therefore, in order to get deeper understanding the meaning of synonyms, collocation has a role in how to find the differences and similarities in synonyms. Thus, we need to dive into a corpus to explore more collocation.

So, based on the phenomenon, research questions are developed to look into the synonyms of adjectives namely, BEAUTIFUL, PRETTY, and GORGEOUS. First, how are the collocational pattern of adjective BEAUTIFUL, PRETTY, and GORGEOUS in *Corpus of Contemporary American English* (COCA). Second, what does the collocational pattern reveal regarding the semantic distinction between the adjectives based on the collocation semantic field. In addition, the objective of this study is found out the distribution collocation in COCA and collocational patterns reveal regarding the semantic distinction between the adjectives based on the collocation semantic field.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are some studies as references in this study which related in this study. First, Adi Maendra et al., (2018) was explored the use of modals MUST and HAVE in COCA by identifying, categorizing, and analysing those modals in the form structure and meaning. The descriptive and quantitative method was applied. Second, Ramayanti *et al*. (2022) was focused on the analysis of adjectives ADORABLE their its near synonyms in COCA with using documentation method and note-taking technique. Third, Noviana (2017) was discussed semantic types of adjective classes in adjective noun collocation found in the novel entitled *Victims of Violence,* by applied qualitative. Fourth, Sayyed and Al-Khanji (2019) was explored the similarities and find out differences in the adjective's FEARS, SCARED, FRIGHTENED, STARTLED, FEARFUL, HORRIFIED, and PETRIFIED. It explicitly investigated and contrasted them in terms of dialectal characteristics, frequency of occurrence, distribution in various genres, and core meaning. It was applied qualitative and quantitative method. Fifth, Yulfi *et al*. (2019) analysed lexical collocation by using descriptive qualitative method. Sixth, Indhiarti and Chaerunnisa (2021) was examined the collocational pattern and semantic prosody. It analysed of degree adverbs VERY, REALLY, QUITE, and PRETTY by qualitative method and corpus method was applied. Lastly, Thongpan (2022) conducted a corpus analysis on the similarities and differences between adjectives FAR, DISTANCE, and REMOTE by considering of eight genres find on COCA then analysed the degree of formality. Mixed method was applied.

Theory by Benson et al., (1986) English Lexical Collocation [adjective + noun] construction was applied and there are four types nouns stated by Wren & Martin (2000) theory there are proper noun, common noun, collective noun, and abstract noun. In addition, theory collocative meaning by Leech (1985) as supporting theory in this study.

Several earlier studies used semantic analysis to determine the collocation and meaning of synonyms terms. Thus, this study will look at the pattern of adjectival synonym collocation between BEAUTIFUL, PRETTY, and GORGEOUS. The emphasis is on how categorizing the semantic field and how the sorts of nouns that collocate with these adjectives might show similarities or differences in semantic meaning of the adjectives.

METHOD

In this research, the data source was taken from Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) explores collocation and Concepticon catalogue for find the semantic field categories. In addition, The Oxford Dictionary (https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/) as secondary data. For collecting data, the corpus-based method by (Hunston 2002).

There were several steps in collecting data, first, open COCA website (https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/). Second, click "compare" on the menu. Third, type "beautiful_j" – "pretty_j" – "gorgeous_j" then decided which word belongs in the WORD1 or WORD 2 field. Fourth, in collocation section write "noun.ALL+". Fifth, in the span menu, click on the 1 (noun collocates as the first word to the right of the adjectives). Last, click "compare words" to generate the results. Then, copy and paste the data into Microsoft Excel after the data has been retrieved, so that the collocates can be identified with semantic types found in Concepticon and categories the types of nouns. For search the chart, firstly, open COCA website. Secondly, click the "chart" menu, then write the adjective with tag "_j". Thirdly, click "see frequency by section". Repeat the step for each adjective. Lastly, copy – and – paste the data into MS. Excel and create the bar chart.

Mixed method by (Creswell 2014) was applied since this study using diagrams and find out the frequency. Also, explain the data descriptively by words. Moreover, the adjectives presented by small caps letters (i.e. BEAUTIFUL, PRETTY, and GORGEOUS) to differentiate it with italics noun collocate.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. **The Collocational Pattern of Adjectives BEAUTIFUL, PRETTY, and GORGEOUS in COCA**

Figure 1. Noun Collocates Result in COCA

The COCA result demonstrate that each noun is collocated with an adjective has a colour. The colour can identify the level of a typical collocation word, neon green (very typical) – light green (quite typical) – grey (as neutral) – pink (atypical) – red (very atypical).

The frequency of the word collocates with the BEAUTIFUL that are entered into COCA's COMPARE search tool is shown in column W1. The frequency of the collocate with the second adjective entered in the COCA's COMPARE search tool is shown in column W2. The W1/W2 column display the frequency of words that collocate with W1 (such as BEAUTIFUL) and W2 (such as PRETTY). The WORD column for each noun collocate displays the ratio of value in the W1/W2 column to the ratio of the overall frequency of the comparable adjective in the corpus; the higher the SCORE value, the more frequently that noun appears with either W1 or W2, depending on the WORD column.

2. **Frequency Comparison between BEAUTIFUL, PRETTY, and GORGEOUS Across Genre and Time-Period**
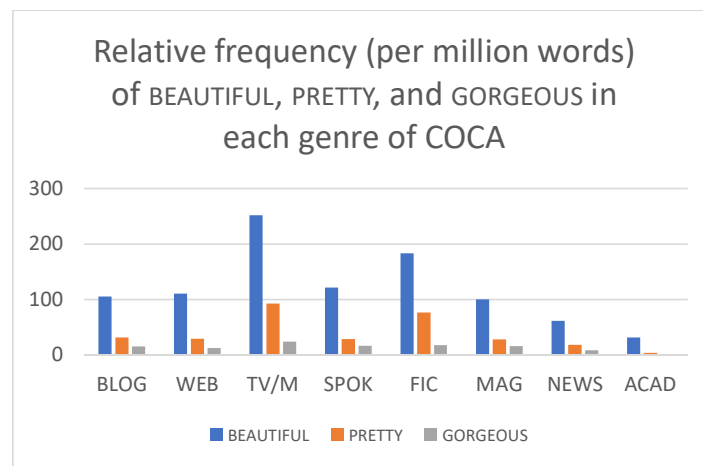
Figure 2. Relative Frequency (per million words) of BEAUTIFUL, PRETTY, and GORGEOUS (y-axis) in each genre of COCA (x-axis)

In every genre, BEAUTIFUL is most prevalent. The genre with the second-highest relative frequency is PRETTY, while the genre with lowest relative frequency is GORGEOUS. Additionally, the three adjectives are frequently used in the TV/M(ovie) and Fic(tion) genres. Contrarily, only BEAUTIFUL is used the most frequently in the ACAD(emic) genre, where the adjectives are least frequent (i.e., least frequent). According to COCA, just 125 frequencies appear compared to 494 for PRETTY and 3818 for BEAUTIFUL.
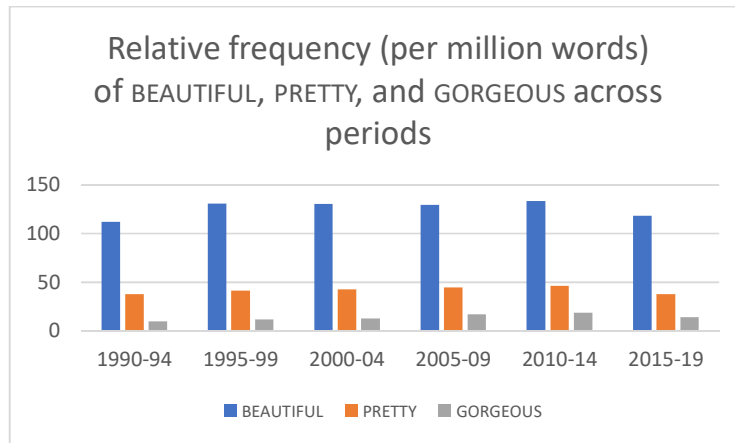
Figure 3. Relative frequency per million words) of BEAUTIFUL, PRETTY, and GORGEOUS (y-axis) across the periods of COCA (x-axis)

The adjectives frequency search throughout periods in COCA is depicted in the chart. BEAUTIFUL appears more frequently than >10,000 times, whilst PRETTY appears between >4.000 – 5.700 times and GORGEOUS only occurs between >1.000 – 2.400 times. Compared to PRETTY and GORGEOUS, BEAUTIFUL is quite high in comparison. BEAUTIFUL grew throughout time, but from 2015 to 2019 it significantly decreased. Similar to how PRETTY happens, GORGEOUS also follows.

3.   Collocates Comparison between The Adjectives

3.1 Collocates Comparison between BEAUTIFUL and PRETTY

Table 1. Collocates comparison between BEAUTIFUL (W1) and PRETTY (W2)

N	WORD	W1	W2	W1/W2	SCORE	NOUN_TYPE		N	WORD	W2	W1	W2/W1	SCORE	NOUN_TYPE
1	FRIENDSHIP	103	0	206.0	66.1	Collective		1	PENNY	230	2	115.0	358.7	Proper
2	KIDS	101	0	202.0	64.8	Common		2	RAD	46	0	92.0	286.9	Common
3	EXPERIENCE	82	0	164.0	52.6	Abstract		3	HARDCORE	36	0	72.0	224.6	Common
4	HOMES	81	0	162.0	51.9	Common		4	BEAT	62	1	62.0	193.4	Common
5	POST	161	1	161.0	51.6	Common		5	DOPE	31	0	62.0	193.4	Common
6	MOMENTS	55	0	110.0	35.3	Abstract		6	NUTS	25	0	50.0	155.9	Common
7	SPIRIT	54	0	108.0	34.6	Abstract		7	BADASS	43	1	43.0	134.1	Common
8	TRIBUTE	54	0	108.0	34.6	Abstract		8	COLD	20	0	40.0	124.8	Common
9	SOUL	106	1	106.0	34.0	Abstract		9	UNDERSTANDING	27	1	27.0	84.2	Abstract
10	FORM	48	0	96.0	30.8	Common		10	WELL	125	5	25.0	78.0	Abstract
11	SON	95	1	95.0	30.5	Common		11	CURE	23	1	23.0	71.7	Common
12	RELATIONSHIP	44	0	88.0	28.2	Abstract		12	HIP	20	1	20.0	62.4	Common
13	EVENING	85	1	85.0	27.3	Common		13	ROUTINE	51	3	17.0	53.0	Common
14	INSIDE	42	0	84.0	26.9	Abstract		14	CHILL	32	2	16.0	49.9	Common
15	APARTMENT	38	0	76.0	24.4	Common		15	WAITRESS	20	3	6.7	20.8	Common
16	PHOTOGRAPHY	38	0	76.0	24.4	Abstract		16	FUN	20	3	6.7	20.8	Abstract
17	STONE	35	0	70.0	22.4	Common		17	KITTY	37	6	6.2	19.2	Common
18	ANIMALS	68	1	68.0	21.8	Common		18	DARK	24	4	6.0	18.7	Common
19	SUNDAY	34	0	68.0	21.8	Proper		19	LIGHTS	49	9	5.4	17.0	Common
20	VOICES	34	0	68.0	21.8	Abstract		20	CUT	43	10	4.3	13.4	Common

BEAUTIFUL produced typical noun collocation than PRETTY (produces greenish colour). While PRETTY produced 21 data atypical data (reddish colour). The top 20 nouns that collocate with BEAUTIFUL most frequently refer to pleasant things, such as *beautiful moment, beautiful experience, beautiful soul, etc.* Common noun was the largest found with 71 data, followed to

abstract noun (22 data), six data for proper nouns, and two data for collective noun. While, PRETTY the typical collocates refer to idiomatic phrase where PRETTY is used as an adverbial (as opposed to adjectival) modifier, such as *pretty rad, pretty hardcore, pretty crazy, pretty dope, pretty nuts, etc.* The types of nouns that most often appear with PRETTY are common noun such as *waitress, kitty, boy, girl, etc.* There are three data for abstract noun (*well, fun,* and *sight).* Finally, there is just one data for both collective (*people*) and proper noun (*Penny).*

3.2 Collocates Comparison between BEAUTIFUL and GORGEOUS

Table 2. Collocates comparison between BEAUTIFUL (W1) and GORGEOUS (W2)

No	WORD	W1	W2	W1/W2	SCORE	NOUN_TYPES		No.	WORD	W2	W1	W2/W1	SCORE	NOUN_TYPE
	WORD 1 (W1): BEAUTIFUL (8.59)								WORD 2 (W2): GORGEOUS (0.12)					
1	FRIENDSHIP	103	0	206.0	24.0	Collective		1	GEORGE	44	0	88.0	756.3	Proper
2	WORD	87	0	174.0	20.2	Common		2	GUY	43	21	2.0	17.6	Common
3	EXPERIENCE	82	0	164.0	19.1	Abstract		3	MOSAIC	24	14	1.7	14.7	Common
4	MIND	286	2	143.0	16.6	Abstract		4	VIEWS	40	95	0.4	3.6	Common
5	IDEA	66	0	132.0	15.4	Abstract		5	MEN	20	53	0.4	3.2	Common
6	GAME	127	1	127.0	14.8	Common		6	COLOR	41	117	0.4	3.0	Common
7	POEM	58	0	116.0	13.5	Abstract		7	LADIES	28	87	0.3	2.8	Common
8	SPIRIT	54	0	108.0	12.6	Abstract		8	SETTING	22	73	0.3	2.6	Common
9	OBJECTS	97	1	97.0	11.3	Common		9	PHOTOS	29	112	0.3	2.2	Common
10	FORM	48	0	96.0	11.2	Common		10	HAIR	51	198	0.3	2.2	Common
11	SON	95	1	95.0	11.1	Common		11	SUNSET	22	87	0.3	2.2	Common
12	BUTTERFLY	47	0	94.0	10.9	Common		12	BEACH	21	84	0.3	2.1	Common
13	WAY	187	2	93.5	10.9	Common		13	CREATURE	28	114	0.2	2.1	Common
14	TABLE	45	0	90.0	10.5	Common		14	SCENERY	38	161	0.2	2.0	Common
15	STORY	269	3	89.7	10.4	Common		15	BODY	32	143	0.2	1.9	Common
16	RELATIONSHIP	44	0	88.0	10.2	Abstract		16	BEACHES	28	129	0.2	1.9	Common
17	QUEEN	40	0	80.0	9.3	Common		17	MAN	49	230	0.2	1.8	Common
18	DREAM	77	1	77.0	9.0	Common		18	COLORS	24	113	0.2	1.8	Common
19	SPEECH	37	0	74.0	8.6	Common		19	DRESS	38	182	0.2	1.8	Common
20	STORIES	36	0	72.0	8.4	Common		20	WEATHER	22	108	0.2	1.8	Common

BEAUTIFUL definitely has more typical collocates than GORGEOUS in terms of the strength of the noun collocates (compare the green-highlighted rows in table above). The typical collocate of GORGEOUS in this comparison, from top to 20, were more frequently used with plural nouns such as *ladies, men,* and *beaches*. Additionally, the adjective GORGEOUS collocates with nouns that describe the beauty of the natural world, for example *gorgeous views, gorgeous sunset, gorgeous beaches*, *etc.* In contrast to GORGEOUS, BEAUTIFUL frequently occurs in the same sentences as words pertaining to language and speech, such as *beautiful word, beautiful poem, beautiful story, etc.* There were numerous noun categories that go well with BEAUTIFUL. There were 23 abstract nouns (*life, love, culture, etc.)*, two for collective nouns (*friendship* and *community*). One data for proper noun (*Sunday*), lastly, there were 84 data for common noun (*queen, dream, objects, etc.*). While for GORGEOUS, common noun appear with 36 data, abstract noun (*smile*), proper noun (*George*), and collective noun (*people*) respectively only appear once.

3.3 Collocates Comparison between PRETTY and GORGEOUS

Table 3. Collocates comparison between PRETTY (W1) and GORGEOUS (W2)

No	WORD 1 (W1): PRETTY (2.76)						No	WORD 2 (W2): GORGEOUS (0.36)				
	WORD	W1	W2	W1/W2	SCORE	NOUN_TYPE		WORD	W2	W1	W2/W1	SCORE	NOUN_TYPE
1	PENNY	230	0	460.0	166.9	Proper	1	GEORGE	44	0	88.0	242.5	Proper
2	WELL	121	0	242.0	87.8	Common	2	MOSAIC	24	0	48.0	132.3	Common
3	BEAT	62	0	124.0	45.0	Common	3	VIEWS	40	3	13.3	36.7	Common
4	ROUTINE	51	0	102.0	37.0	Common	4	GUY	43	5	8.6	23.7	Common
5	RAD	46	0	92.0	33.4	Common	5	CREATURE	28	4	7.0	19.3	Common
6	BADASS	43	0	86.0	31.2	Common	6	WEATHER	22	4	5.5	15.2	Common
7	KITTY	37	0	74.0	26.9	Common	7	BEACHES	28	7	4.0	11.0	Common
8	HARDCORE	36	0	72.0	26.1	Common	8	HOME	23	6	3.8	10.6	Common
9	CHILL	32	0	64.0	23.2	Abstract	9	PHOTOS	29	9	3.2	8.9	Common
10	DOPE	31	0	62.0	22.5	Common	10	DAY	148	47	3.1	8.7	Common
11	HORSES	58	1	58.0	21.0	Common	11	SUNSET	22	7	3.1	8.7	Common
12	UNDERSTANDING	27	0	54.0	19.6	Abstract	12	BODY	32	12	2.7	7.3	Common
13	NUTS	25	0	50.0	18.1	Common	13	SETTING	22	9	2.4	6.7	Common
14	LIGHTS	49	1	49.0	17.8	Common	14	MEN	20	9	2.2	6.1	Common
15	DARK	24	0	48.0	17.4	Common	15	MAN	49	24	2.0	5.6	Common
16	CURE	23	0	46.0	16.7	Common	16	SCENERY	38	19	2.0	5.5	Common
17	CUT	43	1	43.0	15.6	Common	17	BEACH	21	13	1.6	4.5	Common
18	BOY	625	15	41.7	15.1	Common	18	VIEW	43	27	1.6	4.4	Common
19	FUN	20	0	40.0	14.5	Abstract	19	PIECE	31	25	1.2	3.4	Common
20	HIP	20	0	40.0	14.5	Common	20	COLOR	41	47	0.9	2.4	Common

PRETTY (W1) and GORGEOUS (W2) both exhibit the same level (greenish – grey – reddish colour). of typical noun collocates, but the amount is different. PRETTY and GORGEOUS each have an asymmetrical amount of collocates as a result od the compare analysis. Only 38 collocates exist for GORGEOUS, compared to 93 for PRETTY. PRETTY has an idiomatic meaning, for example *pretty dope* it means "quite excellent", here PRETTY serves as an adverbial modifying adjectival noun. Also, the most prolific nouns are common nouns, which produced 87 data, followed by abstract nouns (*chill, understanding, sight,* and *fun)*, proper noun (*Penny*), and collective noun (*people*) each produce one data. In contrast, the majority of typical collocates for GORGEOUS denotes something that is excellent or superb, as in *gorgeous view, gorgeous sunset, gotgeous beaches, etc*. GORGEOUS is commonly seen alongside 35 data for common nouns. Next, for each proper noun (*George*), abstract noun (*voice*), and collective noun (*people*) just one piece of data was discovered.

4.   Semantic Preference for BEAUTIFUL, PRETTY, and GORGEOUS

4.1 Semantic Field of the Collocate for BEAUTIFUL and PRETTY
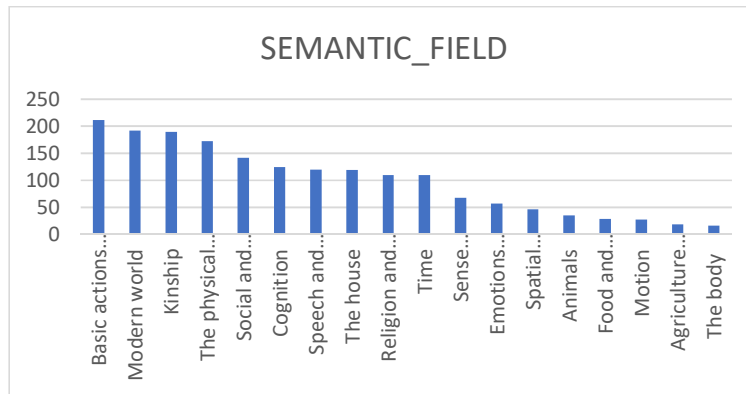

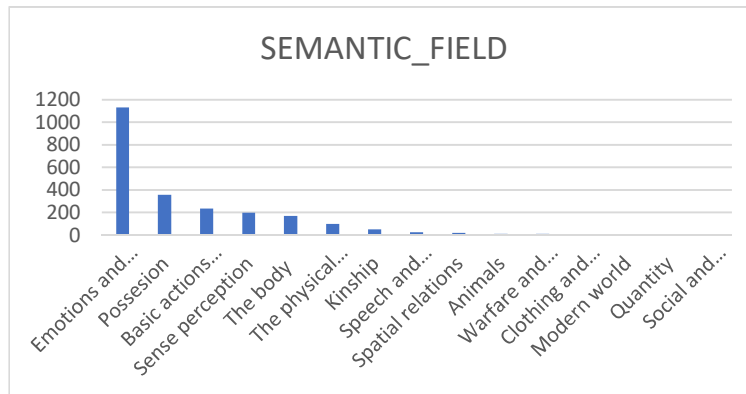**Figure 4. The semantic field of collocation for BEAUTIFUL**

Figure 5. The semantic field of collocation for PRETTY

One obvious pattern is that PRETTY greatly prefers collocates related to "emotions and values", which are top ranked (e.g., *pretty rad, pretty hardcore, pretty dope, pretty nuts, etc.*); the same semantic field is only ranked at the 12th position for BEAUTIFUL. The word BEAUTIFUL is more frequently used to describe things that are aesthetically pleasant and literal examples include *beautiful art, beautiful friendship, beautiful life, etc.* The usage of PRETTY, however, tends to emphasize attractiveness in an impressive way. Additionally, pretty can be used in an expression like *pretty penny* which denotes that the cost is reasonable.

[3-4] "We need principled fighters and not a *pretty boy* in a suit. (WEB: businessinsider.com)

Data [3-4] The collocation *pretty boy* means a good looking or attractive guy but in feminine way and would consider more effeminate.

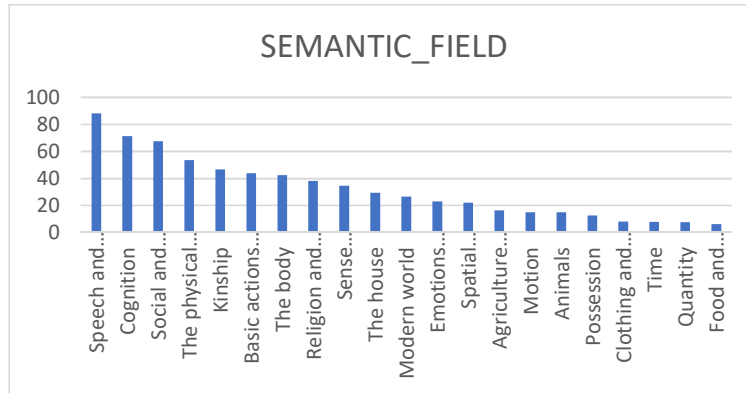## 4.2 Semantic Field of the Collocate for BEAUTIFUL and GORGEOUS

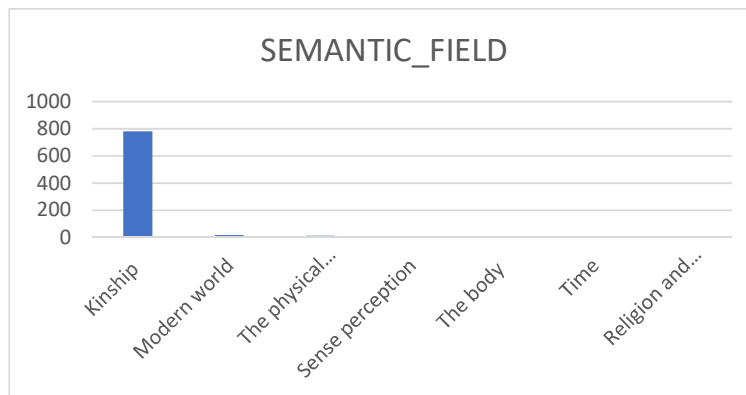**Figure 6. The semantic field of collocation for BEAUTIFUL**

Figure 7. The semantic field of collocation for GORGEOUS

The noun collocates of BEAUTIFUL can be categories into 21 semantic fields, whereas GORGEOUS only has seven. Interestingly, the prominent semantic field of GORGEOUS (i.e., "kinship) has highest score (799) of all semantic fields of BEAUTIFUL. Both BEAUTIFUL and GORGEOUS describe beauty, but according to the semantic field category, BEAUTIFUL emphasizes the overall or general beauty and can be used in a variety of contexts, for example *beautiful love, beautiful game, beautiful planet, etc.* While GORGEOUS, can only be used in what appears to be a single context. Most prominently the "kinship" semantic field (*gorgeous George, gorgeous women, gorgeous men, etc).* GORGEOUS is defined as expressing extremely outstanding beauty, and it is frequently used to describe particular beauty, such as that of a person or of nature (e.g., *gorgeous scenery, gorgeous sunsets, gorgeous hair, etc.).*

[3-9] "He wanted her to have a _beautiful life_, a better future, with a beautiful house, and a beautiful family." (FIC: Fan Fic)

Collocation *beautiful life* defines where you feel the life you desperately want, totally alive, full of inspiration, and more connected environment for us to live in. Moreover, you really enjoy your life.

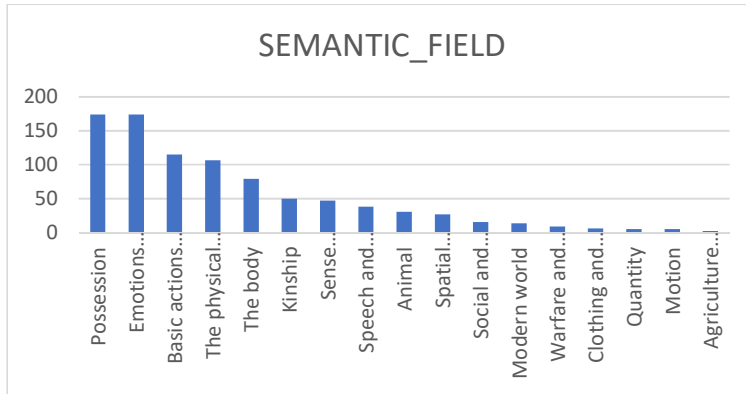**4.3. Semantic Field of the Collocate for PRETTY and GORGEOUS**

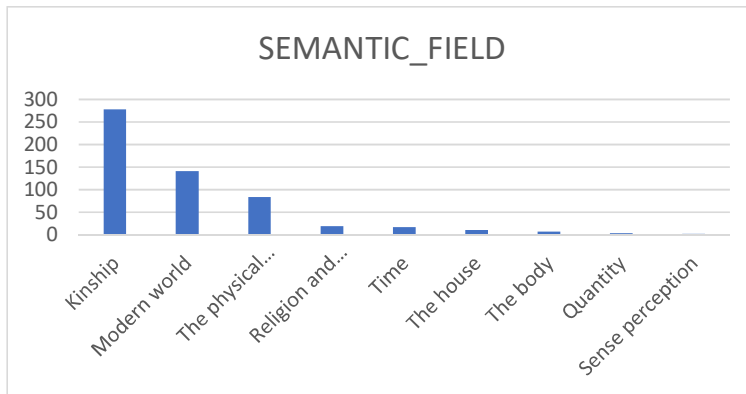**Figure 8. The semantic field of collocation for PRETTY**

Figure 9. The semantic field of collocation for GORGEOUS

The collocates of the noun PRETTY refer to seventeen semantic fields, whereas the collocates of GORGEOUS refer to only nine semantic fields, indicating that GORGEOUS has a less diversified semantic field than PRETTY. Although the essential meanings of PRETTY and GORGEOUS are the same, neither can be utilized in every situation. For instance, we frequently heard *pretty girl* rather than *gorgeous girl*. The collocation's context sounds odd. The definition of PRETTY is pleasant to look at or more than a bit (fairly). GORGEOUS, on the other hand, denotes a high level of beauty or attractiveness. The highest semantic field category for GORGEOUS is "kinship" (e.g., *gorgeous George, gorgeous guy, gorgeous men, gorgeous man, etc),* which refers to a relationship that is based on a blood or a sense of closeness that result

from sharing a common background or set of values (https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com). In similar vein, PRETTY has the highest semantic field category for "possession", where refers to what you own and "emotions and value" refer to how you feel, as in *pretty things*. Here are some instance of context from COCA, [3-18] "Penny was a *gorgeous creature* with long, straight back hair, and blue eyes and a perfect little nose.

The adjective *gorgeous* followed by the noun *creature* [3-18]. The phrase above conveys the meaning of someone who has an almost perfect appearance or an extremely stunning look.

CONCLUSION

A variety of noun collocation are produced by the collocational pattern adjective + noun. Compared to PRETTY and GORGEOUS, BEAUTIFUL has a more varied collocational pattern. While PRETTY and GORGEOUS create a variety of noun collocations (greenish – grey – reddish), BEAUTIFUL always result in conventional noun collocation (greenish). The various PRETTY and GORGEOUS results indicate that some noun collocates (i.e., the reddish ones) are not distinguishable for these synonyms. When BEAUTIFUL is compared to the other two synonyms, it consistently yields up to 100 noun collocates, whereas PRETTY and GORGEOUS produced fewer than 100, showing a more constrained usage pattern for PRETTY and GORGEOUS compared to BEAUTIFUL.

The result of the analysis of the semantic categories, BEAUTIFUL has the literal definition of beauty and is more likely to evoke positive emotions, thoughts, or sentiments. The definition of the adjective PRETTY is beauty that is easy on the eyes or fine looking. Additionally, PRETTY can be used as an adverbial modifying adjective when it comes to nouns. Moreover, GORGEOUS is used to describe people or other extraordinary things. In conclusion, BEAUTIFUL has a boarder range of situation than PRETTY and GORGEOUS. The synonyms BEAUTIFUL, PRETTY, and GORGEOUS all refer to things that are wonderful or something that is pleasing to the eye. Thus, synonyms have the same core meaning but they cannot be totally interchangeably or applied in all situation.

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