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# Exploring Major Types and Patterns of Collocation

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## Abstract

One of the purposes of learning a language is not only to know merely the meaning of words; but also to use a word with other words meaningfully in actual communication. In this pursuit, this study delves into exploring possible configurations or patterns of collocations. The significance of this study lies in the fact that the presented database of different types of collocations can be readily used by the learners of English language to be an effective communicator.

## 1. Introduction

In English, words have cohesive nature and as a result, collocation can be viewed as a natural tendency of using a word with another word(s). More often than not, a collocation carries literal meaning, a meaning that is most basic. However, some collocations have figurative meanings as they have connotative resemblance to the figurative word used in the collocation. Given the cohesive nature of words, this study delves into identifying possible configurations (constituent structures) of collocations. The study comes up with seven types of collocation based on function and 14 on the basis of form. It is imperative to mention that positioning of collocations is not rigid in terms of their occurrence. Unlike traditional belief as to positioning of collocation in which a collocation consists of base or headword+collocate, this study refutes the structure of base+collocate for a collocation because *base* and *collocate* are not static in terms of their positions. For example, in a collocational expression like *love song*, *love* is base and *song* is collocate. In other words, the base word *love* is functioning as a modifier and *song* is collocate; whereas, in *true love*, *love* is not the modifier because it is being modified by a modifier *true* by coming before 'love'. So, we cannot predict the positioning of a collocation in terms of whether a base will be preceded by a collocate or followed by a collocate. However, we can predict possible structures of collocations in terms of the sequence of their constituents that they are made up of.

Here, we shall see ten specimen examples of seven types of collocational expressions normally used in our day-today life. All the seven types of collocations have been named after the word class or part of speech of the headword. For example, if a collocation starts with a headword that is *noun*, the collocation has been tagged as nominal collocation. Similarly, if the headword of a collocation is verb, it has been tagged as verbal collocation, and so on. The phenomenon of collocation is slightly nebulous in terms of formalizing it with a hard and fast definition. This study classifies collocation on the basis of form and function. On the basis of function, the study lists seven types of collocation: *nominal*, *verbal*, *adjectival*, *adverbial*, *phrasal verb*, *prepositional*, and *transitional* and 14 on the basis of form (constituent structure) as follows:

## 1. Nominal Collocation

Nominal collocation here refers to two types of grouping of words: (i) a noun followed by a prepositional phrase (N+PP) and (ii) a noun followed by another noun (N+N). Of the seven types of collocation mentioned below, nominal collocation is the second most-commonly-found collocation after verbal collocation. The following are some specimen examples that the researcher collected from both online and offlines secondary sources.

### Structure-1: N+P+N

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Centre of attraction        | Amy is always the <b>centre of attraction</b> at parties.             |
| 2. Information about sth.      | Do you have any information about Corono test centres?                |
| 3. Matter of pride             | Retaining a childish heart is a <b>matter of pride</b> .              |
| 4. Member of parliament        | He prided himself on being a <b>member of parliament</b> .            |
| 5. Pack of cards               | A <b>pack of cards</b> has been spread on table.                      |
| 6. Piece of advice/information | Let me give you a <b>piece of advice</b> .                            |
| 7. Point of view               | He completely disregarded my <b>point of view</b> .                   |
| 8. Quality of life             | Everyone can greatly improve <b>quality of life</b> .                 |
| 9. Surge of anger              | She felt a sudden <b>surge of anger</b> .                             |
| 10. Volley of question         | The minister had to face a <b>volley of questions</b> from the press. |

### Structure-2: N+N

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Action movie      | I like a lowbrow <b>action movie</b> once in a while.                |
| 2. Birth certificate | She falsified her <b>birth certificate</b> to get the job.           |
| 3. Business sector   | Almost every <b>business sector</b> lacked well-qualified staff.     |
| 4. Catchment area    | The <b>catchment area</b> showed for the funnel is very small.       |
| 5. Clear message     | His speech spelled out a <b>clear message</b> to the car industry.   |
| 6. Contact details   | Books can be entered and modified as can <b>contact details</b> .    |
| 7. Core values       | You can find a job that suits your <b>core values</b> and beliefs.   |
| 8. Day shift         | Most people work <b>day shift</b> .                                  |
| 9. Detention centre  | All the prominent Kashmiri leaders are in <b>detention centres</b> . |
| 10. Freedom fighter  | The hardest worked were the female <b>freedom fighters</b> .         |

## 2. Verbal Collocation

Verbal collocation here refers to three types of grouping of words: (i) a verb followed by a noun phrase (V+PP), (ii) a verb followed by an adverb (V+Adv), (iii) a verb followed by a preposition (V+P). Of the seven types of collocation mentioned below, verbal collocation is the most commonly-found collocation. The following are some specimen examples that the researcher collected from both online and offlines secondary sources.

### Structure-1: V + NP

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Accept a challenge       | He is a man who is always ready to <b>accept a challenge</b> .  |
| 2. Do a good job            | He may be able to <b>do a good job</b> , but I doubt it.  |
| 3. Express concern          | Many teachers <b>express concern</b> that even their more able pupils do not fulfil their potential in the subject. |
| 4. Leave a message          | You can <b>leave a message</b> with reception.  |
| 5. Make a mistake           | Anyone can <b>make a mistake</b> .  |
| 6. Meet a standard/deadline | Working under pressure to <b>meet a deadline</b> had a motivating effect.   |
| 7. Meet an accident         | The man is injured because he <b>met an accident</b> .  |
| 8. Miss an opportunity      | He did not <b>miss an opportunity</b> .   |
| 9. Place an order           | I would like to <b>place an order</b> for 10 copies of this book.   |
| 10. Take action             | We will <b>take action</b> against those who are late for school.   |

### Structure-2: V + Adv

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Behave properly    | He will have to learn to <b>behave properly</b> .         |
| 2. Divide equally     | The property was <b>divided equally</b> among the heirs.  |
| 3. Drive safely       | You need a clear head to be able to <b>drive safely</b> . |
| 4. Exercise regularly | It is important to <b>exercise regularly</b> .            |
| 5. Listen carefully   | You must all <b>listen carefully</b> to the teacher.      |
| 6. Need badly         | I need it badly.  |
| 7. Rain heavily       | It began to <b>rain heavily</b> in the evening.           |
| 8. Shout loudly       | If you <b>shout loudly</b> , you will hear the echo.      |
| 9. Solve easily       | He solved the puzzle easily.                              |
| 10. Speak clearly     | <b>Speak clearly</b> into the microphone.                 |

### Structure-3: V + P

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Agree to (sb) with (sth)   | I do not <b>agree with</b> corporal punishment in schools.  |
| 2. Apply for (a job)          | I want to <b>apply for</b> the job.                         |
| 3. Bump into (sb or sth)      | He was not looking and ran <b>bump into</b> a tree.         |
| 4. Complain about (sb or sth) | I always <b>complain about</b> bad service or shoddy goods. |
| 5. Comply with (rules)        | All the citizens must <b>comply with</b> the law.           |
| 6. Confide in (sb)            | I have never felt able to <b>confide in</b> my sister.      |
| 7. Consist of (sth)           | The atmosphere <b>consist of</b> more than 70% of nitrogen. |
| 8. Differ from (sth)          | Our tastes <b>differ from</b> each other.                   |
| 9. Hint at                    | You hinted at that but I could not make out.                |
| 10. Revolt against            | Children always <b>revolt against</b> parental disciplines. |

## 3. Adjectival Collocation

Adjectival collocation here refers to two types of grouping of words: (i) an adjective followed by a noun (Adj+N) and (ii) a noun followed by another noun (Adj+P). The following are some specimen examples that the researcher collected from both online and offlines secondary sources.

### Structure-1: Adj + N

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Alternative medicine            | <b>Alternative medicine</b> has been gaining credence in recent year. |
| 2. Annual turnover/report/revision | Our corporation has an <b>annual turnover</b> of \$3.2.               |
| 3. Balanced diet                   | Milk provides a very healthy and <b>balanced diet</b> .               |
| 4. Blind faith                     | He seems to have a <b>blind faith</b> in his boss.                    |
| 5. Economic growth                 | The pace of <b>economic growth</b> is picking up.                     |
| 6. Ethnic tensions                 | The shooting inflamed <b>ethnic tensions</b> .                        |

7. Foreign policy
8. Fundamental rights  
**fundamental right.**
9. Heavy traffic
10. Racial discrimination

The president is hawkish on **foreign policy**.  
The constitution of Sri Lanka provides for education as a  
The **heavy traffic** detained us for half an hour.  
He spoke out against **racial discrimination**.

### Structure-2: Adj + P

1. Capable of
2. Content with
3. Different from  
English.
4. Disturbed by
5. Fond of
6. Loyal to
7. Optimistic about
8. Proficient in
9. Ready for
10. Shocked at

You are **capable of** better work.  
Are you **content with** your parent salary.  
American English is significantly **different from** British  
She was **disturbed by** news of her mother's illness.  
He is **fond of** swimming.  
She is **loyal to** her country.  
He is **optimistic about** the future.  
She is **proficient in** several languages.  
Be **ready for** the song.  
He was **shocked at** her smoking.

### 4. Adverbial Collocation

Adverbial collocation here refers to two types of grouping of words: (i) an adverb followed by an adjective (Adv+Adj) and (ii) an adverb followed by a verb (Adv+V). The following are some specimen examples that the researcher collected from both online and offline secondary sources.

#### Structure-1: Adv + Adj

1. Blissfully ignorant/unaware
2. Completely abnormal
3. Deeply affected  
soldiers.
4. Fully satisfied
5. Happily married
6. Highly controversial
7. Painfully slow
8. Perfectly normal
9. Reasonably priced
10. Strongly recommended

I was **blissfully ignorant** of the whole collapse.  
His brother is **completely abnormal**.  
He was **deeply affected** by the death of one of his fellow  
They were **fully satisfied** with the meals.  
I am **happily married** man.  
Abortion is a **highly controversial** issue.  
Collecting data is a **painfully slow** process.  
This is a **perfectly normal** stage of development.  
These shoes are **reasonably priced**.  
Early booking is **strongly recommended**.

#### Structure-2: Adv + V

1. Badly damage
2. Bitterly criticize
3. Closely examine
4. Flatly refuse
5. Outrightly reject  
plan in 2002.
6. Sincerely appreciate
7. Strongly recommend/condemn  
checked every year.
8. Thoroughly enjoy  
costumes.
9. Totally agree
10. Vaguely remember

The warehouse has been **badly damaged** by fire.  
He likes to **bitterly criticize** the government.  
Voters should **closely examine** all the issues.  
I **flatly refuse** to accept my contradictions on this point.  
Apart from that, Israel itself had **outrightly rejected** the  
I **sincerely appreciate** it.  
It is **strongly recommended** that the machines should be  
I **thoroughly enjoyed** the different displays of clothes and  
I **totally agree** with you.  
I can **vaguely remember** my first day at school.

## 5. Phrasal Verb Collocation

Phrasal verb collocation is different from verbal collocation in that the former gives a new meaning; whereas, the latter gives a literal meaning as listed under section-2 above. Since, phrasal verb consists of a verb plus preposition or adverb, here, we shall see some examples of two types of constituent structure for phrasal verb collocation.

Structure-1: (V+P/Adv)	Meaning	Usage
1. Break down	Stop functioning	The
2. <b>Bring up</b>	Care a child	She <b>brought up</b> three sons on her own.
3. Call off	Cancel	He <b>called off</b> the meeting due to bad weather.
4. <b>Calm down</b>	Relax after anger	<b>Calm down</b> for a minute and listen to me.
5. <b>Carry on</b>	Continue	They will <b>carry on</b> with their plan.
6. Come across	Meet by chance	Be careful when you <b>come across</b> the street.
7. Give up	Quit	I can not answer that puzzle; I <b>give up</b> .
8. Hang out	Spend time	Later, I went to <b>hang out</b> at my friend's place.
9. <b>Hold on</b>	Wait a moment	<b>Hold on</b> , I will check in my diary.
10. <b>Hook up</b>	Meet someone	They first <b>hooked up</b> last year in a New year bash.

Structure-2: (V+P/Adv+P)	Meaning	Usage
1. Look forward to	Await eagerly	We <b>look forward to</b> your favorable reply.
2. Put up with	Tolerate	I can not <b>put up with</b> it any longer.
3. Catch up with	Go fast to catch sb.	Go on ahead. I will <b>catch up with</b> you.
4. Look down upon	Despise	We shall never <b>look down upon</b> manual labour.
5. Do away with	Get rid of sth	We must <b>do away with</b> illiteracy.
6. Get along with	Mix well with sb	I want to <b>get along with</b> everyone.
7. Live up to	Meet expectations	The event did not <b>live up to</b> expectations.
8. Get carried away	Be emotional uncontrollably	The team <b>got carried away</b> after winning the championship and created ruckus all around.
9. Make away with	Steal	The thieves made away with paintings.
10. A		

It is noteworthy in the above phrasal collocations that a new meaning is derived (see the meaning column) because of collocating prepositions or adverbs to the verb. Hence, phrasal verb collocation is subject to be learnt consciously.

## 6. Prepositional Collocation

A prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition. The following are some of the usage of prepositional collocations beginning with *to, out, by, on, beyond, under, at, in, for, from, with, within, without, during, against, inside, over*.

### BEYOND

1. Beyond recognition	I saw him 25 years ago, now his face is <b>beyond recognition</b> .
2. Beyond one's reach	With a strong will power, nothing is <b>beyond one's reach</b> .
3. Beyond one's understanding	The rules of this game are <b>beyond my understanding</b> .
4. Beyond compare	These precious jewels are <b>beyond compare</b> .
5. Beyond one's control	The situation was just <b>beyond my control</b> .
6. Beyond my expectation	The restaurant has succeeded <b>beyond my expectations</b> .

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 7. Beyond this point         | No unauthorized weapons allowed <b>beyond this point</b> .                                 |
| 8. Beyond a reasonable doubt | I am satisfied that the prosecution has proved its case <b>beyond a reasonable doubt</b> . |
| 9. Beyond the beyond         | His behavior was <b>beyond the beyonds</b> .   |
| 10. Beyond measure           | Her work has improved <b>beyond measure</b> .  |

## FROM

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. From dawn till dusk         | There is traffic in the streets <b>from dawn till dusk</b> .     |
| 2. From the very beginning     | He knew they'd be friends <b>from the beginning</b> .            |
| 3. From the bottom of my heart | I am sorry, and I mean that <b>from the bottom of my heart</b> . |
| 4. From work                   | I have just returned <b>from work</b> .                          |
| 5. From home                   | I work <b>from home</b> twice a week.                            |

## TO

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. To date                     | <b>To date</b> , we have not received any replies.                  |
| 2. To one's credit             | There are ten books <b>to his credit</b> .                          |
| 3. To one's surprise           | <b>To my surprise</b> , my song appealed to many young people.      |
| 4. To the best of my knowledge | <b>To the best of my knowledge</b> , he is pioneer of Karmic study. |
| 5. To the extent of            | He is in debt <b>to the extent of</b> 300.                          |
| 6. To the fullest              | I want to enjoy my life <b>to the fullest</b> .                     |
| 7. To the letter               | She obeyed his instructions <b>to the letter</b> .                  |
| 8. To the purpose              | His defending argument was well <b>to the purpose</b> .             |
| 9. To the satisfaction of      | The charge must be proved <b>to the satisfaction of</b> the court.  |
| 10. To this day                | <b>To this day</b> , I still don't understand why he did it.        |

## OUT

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Out of context   | Quotes can be manipulated and used <b>out of context</b> .                               |
| 2. Out of curiosity | Many came <b>out of curiosity</b> to have a glimpse of Narendra Modi.                    |
| 3. Out of order     | My mobile was <b>out of order</b> , but it is functional now.                            |
| 4. Out of control   | The plane got <b>out of control</b> and crashed.   |
| 5. Out of danger    | He was admitted to a nearby hospital and is <b>out of danger</b> now.                    |
| 6. Out of jealousy  | He lived on their island where he was killed by a cousin of his <b>out of jealousy</b> . |
| 7. Out of hatred    | Both the communities attacked each other <b>out of hatred</b> .                          |
| 8. Out of fashion   | Some styles never go <b>out of fashion</b> .   |
| 9. Out of curiosity | I opened the parcel <b>out of curiosity</b> .  |
| 10. Out of place    | I felt <b>out of place</b> among foreigners.   |

## BY

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. By accident   | I found her lost necklace <b>by accident</b> while searching my purse.      |
| 2. By far        | Dhoni is the best captain <b>by far</b> .                                   |
| 3. By force      | The leader made laws and imposed them <b>by force</b> .                     |
| 4. By law        | <b>By law</b> , all restaurants must display their prices outside.          |
| 5. By mistake    | I took his bag <b>by mistake</b> .  |
| 6. By nature     | The great characters of literature are <b>by nature</b> a rebellious lot.   |
| 7. By profession | I am a network engineer <b>by profession</b> , but I like teaching physics. |
| 8. By request    | Catalogs are available <b>by request</b> .                                  |
| 9. By the time   | <b>By the time</b> I reached the station, the train had left.               |
| 10. By the way   | <b>By the way</b> , how is your sister's health?                            |

## ON

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. On a large scale   | They are preparing for war <b>on a large scale</b> .             |
| 2. On a regular basis | The hospital bed is changed <b>on a regular basis</b> .          |
| 3. On an average      | <b>On an average</b> , I sleep only three to four hours.         |
| 4. On board           | Welcome <b>on board</b> .  |
| 5. On fire            | The house was <b>on fire</b> .                                   |
| 6. On leave           | Professor Jha will be <b>on leave</b> this semester.             |
| 7. On paper           | <b>On paper</b> , their country is a multi-party democracy.      |
| 8. On show            | My paintings will be <b>on show</b> in Art Gallery for one week. |
| 9. On the move        | The army is <b>on the move</b> .                                 |
| 10. On time           | He often meets any deadline <b>on time</b> .                     |

## UNDER

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Under consideration       | Several proposals are <b>under consideration</b> by the state assembly.  |
| 2. Under construction        | Yesterday we passed under a temple <b>under construction</b> .           |
| 3. Under pressure            | I had to say <i>yes</i> <b>under pressure</b> .                          |
| 4. Under repair              | Traffic will be diverted while the road is <b>under repair</b> .         |
| 5. Under review              | The matter of these kinds of games is still <b>under review</b> .        |
| 6. Under stress              | I have been <b>under stress</b> at work lately.                          |
| 7. Under the impression that | I was <b>under the impression that</b> he has a Ph.D degree.             |
| 8. Under the influence of    | He was <b>under the influence of</b> alcohol when his car hit the truck. |
| 9. Under the stairs          | There is a store-room <b>under the stairs</b> .                          |
| 10. Under treatment          | He is <b>under treatment</b> for malaria.                                |

## AT

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. At a discount         | The students can buy books <b>at a discount</b> .                           |
| 2. At a distance         | I could not understand what he said as I was <b>at a distance</b> .         |
| 3. At a glance           | I could see <b>at a glance</b> that the situation was serious.              |
| 4. At an advantage       | The younger policy holders are <b>at an advantage</b> .                     |
| 5. At fault              | It was later found that the ferry captain <b>was at fault</b> .             |
| 6. At the age of         | He became the mayor <b>at the age of</b> thirty only.                       |
| 7. At the end            | He turned up <b>at the end</b> of the meeting.                              |
| 8. At the end of the day | I became very tired <b>at the end of the day</b> .                          |
| 9. At the outset         | He made it clear <b>at the outset</b> that he is not going to quit his job. |
| 10. At the same time     | He looked hurt and angry <b>at the same time</b> .                          |

## IN

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. In a hurry     | I'm <b>in a hurry</b> , so come to the point.                            |
| 2. In advance     | You must pay for the ticket <b>in advance</b> .                          |
| 3. In any case    | <b>In any case</b> , the report will be made public next month.          |
| 4. In case        | Take an umbrella, <b>in case</b> it rains                                |
| 5. In common      | They have many qualities <b>in common</b> .                              |
| 6. In detail      | The results must be analysed <b>in detail</b> .                          |
| 7. In full swing  | When we arrived the party was already <b>in full swing</b> .             |
| 8. In love (with) | I think it's a sheer waste of time falling <b>in love with</b> any girl. |
| 9. In touch       | I could not remain <b>in touch</b> with my school friends.               |
| 10. In vain       | Hard work never goes <b>in vain</b> .                                    |

## FOR

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. For a change     | Let's take a walk <b>for a change</b> .                                  |
| 2. For a good cause | Money and education must flow into the country <b>for a good cause</b> . |
| 3. For a moment     | Wait <b>for a moment</b> outside the room.                               |

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 4. For a while          | Initially, he remained calm <b>for a while</b> but later he became furious. |
| 5. For ages             | I haven't seen him <b>for ages</b> .  |
| 6. For example/instance | Many factors are important, <b>for example</b> , class, gender, ages, etc.  |
| 7. For hire             | These tents are <b>for hire</b> for the mountaineers.                       |
| 8. For lack of          | <b>For lack of</b> motivation, he could not do much in his life.            |
| 9. For sale             | I have put my two flats up <b>for sale</b> .                                |
| 10. For the good of     | Modi has done a lot <b>for the good of</b> the country.                     |

### WITH

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. With all/full respect  | <b>With all respect</b> , I hold him in high esteem as my Godfather.     |
| 2. With the help of       | I read English magazines <b>with the help of</b> a dictionary.           |
| 3. With regard/respect to | I have nothing to say <b>with regard to</b> your complaints.             |
| 4. With regret            | News of her death was received <b>with regret</b> by her friends.        |
| 5. With reference to      | I am writing <b>with reference to</b> your today's article in TOI.       |
| 6. With the exceptions of | <b>With the exception of</b> bland soup, the food was very good.         |
| 7. With the aid of        | Due to leg injury, he crossed the road <b>with the aid of</b> his stick. |
| 8. With a will            | He is always ready to help the needy <b>with a will</b> .                |
| 9. With a view to<br>BJP. | He called a meeting <b>with a view to</b> discuss ten grave issues of    |
| 10. With a view of        | We need a room <b>with a view of</b> the sea.                            |

### WITHIN

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Within reach            | The ball was almost <b>within his reach</b> .                              |
| 2. Within walking distance | Her work place is <b>within walking distance</b> from her residence.       |
| 3. Within one's budget     | This necklace is <b>within my budget</b> ?                                 |
| 4. Within one's grasp      | The rope was <b>within his grasp</b> , but he was too weak to reach to it. |
| 5. Within an hour          | I will be back <b>within an hour</b> .                                     |
| 6. Within reason           | He'll do anything <b>within reason</b> but he won't break the law.         |
| 7. Within one's rights     | You are <b>within your rights</b> to demand a refund.                      |
| 8. Within one's power      | I will do everything <b>within my power</b> to help.                       |
| 9. Within limits           | I am willing to help, <b>within limits</b> .                               |
| 10. Within reach (of)      | We live <b>within reach</b> of the station.                                |

### WITHOUT

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Without a break     | They worked through the night <b>without a break</b> .                    |
| 2. Without a hitch     | Everything had gone <b>without a hitch</b> .                              |
| 3. Without a plan      | Works like constructing buildings can't be done <b>without a plan</b> .   |
| 4. Without any doubt   | He is <b>without any doubt</b> the cleverest student, I have ever taught. |
| 5. Without any warning | The company fired him from the job <b>without any warning</b> .           |
| 6. Without delay       | He informed me about the accident <b>without delay</b> .                  |
| 7. Without fail        | I promise to take part in the congregation <b>without fail</b> .          |
| 8. Without question    | I trust him <b>without question</b> .                                     |
| 9. Without respect     | <b>Without respect</b> , love can't go far.                               |
| 10. Without thinking   | Speaking <b>without thinking</b> is shooting without aiming.              |

### DURING

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. During prayer/meeting | We should maintain silence <b>during prayer</b> .                      |
| 2. During the day/night  | He must have changed clothes <b>during the night</b> .                 |
| 3. During the holidays   | <b>During the holidays</b> my sister and I went to Spain for a change. |
| 4. During war            | There was too much bloodshed <b>during war</b> .                       |
| 5. During weekends       | I will finish my pending work <b>during weekends</b> .                 |
| 6. During the days       | Payment must be made <b>during 30 days</b> .                           |



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 7. During the summer                         | She swims every day <b>during the summer</b> .                            |
| 8. During the trip                           | We got along well <b>during the trip</b> .                                |
| 9. During the period/time<br><b>decades.</b> | Industrial production has expanded <b>during the last three decades</b> . |
| 10. During the year                          | Exploration activity slowed <b>during the 1970s</b> .                     |

## AGAINST

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Against the law                   | It is <b>against the law</b> to park here overnight.                         |
| 2. Against all the odds              | <b>Against all the odds</b> , he got pass marks in all the papers.           |
| 3. Against the clock<br>time.        | The team was working <b>against the clock</b> to finish the project on time. |
| 4. Against the grain                 | It is <b>against the grain</b> for me to tackle dishonest people.            |
| 5. Against the tide<br>opinion.      | He doesn't have the courage to go <b>against the tide</b> of public opinion. |
| 6. Against one's will                | We can't force or employee <b>against their will</b> to work overtime.       |
| 7. Against all risks                 | The policy provides protection <b>against all risks</b> .                    |
| 8. Against nature                    | The proposal was <b>against my nature</b> .                                  |
| 9. Against somebody's<br>wishes      | He became a dancer <b>against the wishes of his family</b> .                 |
| 10. Against one's better<br>judgment | I made some investment <b>against my better judgement</b> .                  |

## INSIDE

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Inside information | I have some <b>inside information</b> about his family life.              |
| 2. Inside story       | Only he is aware of the <b>inside story</b> about his family feud.        |
| 3. Inside track       | With his experience in sales, he has the <b>inside track</b> for the job. |
| 4. Inside knowledge   | It was nice to have a bit of <b>inside knowledge</b> .                    |
| 5. Inside the hour    | I want you off my land <b>inside the hour</b> .                           |
| 6. Inside feeling     | I do not know his <b>inside feeling</b> .                                 |
| 7. Inside the month   | I want full report <b>inside three months</b> .                           |
| 8. Inside lane        | People should use the <b>inside lane</b> and overtake if necessary.       |
| 9. Inside forward     | How can you compare me to an <b>inside forward</b> .                      |
| 10. Inside leg        | The average <b>inside leg</b> now measures just 7cm.                      |

## OVER

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Over the past decade | I have seen many changes <b>over the past decade</b> in crafts industry. |
| 2. Over fifty           | <b>Over fifty</b> , one must undergo quarterly health check.             |
| 3. Over bridge          | Streets and lanes were built <b>over bridge</b> to avoid intersections.  |
| 4. Over one's head      | My jokes always seem to go <b>over Stephen's head</b> .                  |
| 5. Over easy            | He orders eggs <b>over easy</b> , bacon and sliced tomatoes.             |
| 6. Over there           | We can see his house <b>over there</b> .                                 |
| 7. Over acting          | Simla put a finger to her lips in a show of <b>over acting</b> .         |
| 8. Over the wicket      | Srinath a right arm fast bowler bowling <b>over the wicket</b> .         |
| 9. Over time            | The rocks have eroded away <b>over time</b> .                            |
| 10. Over the line       | The ball went <b>over the line</b> .                                     |

## 7. Transitional Collocation

Transitional Collocations are the phrasal expressions which are used to move from one text to another for the purpose of summarizing, paraphrasing, comparing, and so on. The following are some of the popular transitional collocations used frequently in spoken and written discourse:

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. To sum up                | <b>To sum up</b> , there are three main ways of tackling this problem.      |
| 2. Precisely speaking       | <b>Precisely speaking</b> , there factors impede learning English spelling. |
| 3. In a nutshell            | <b>In a nutshell</b> , she deserved to be the winner of this game.          |
| 4. In addition to           | <b>In addition to</b> a fat salary, the company offers attractive perks.    |
| 5. By the time              | <b>By the time</b> we arrived, they had left for the airport.               |
| 6. At the outset            | <b>At the outset</b> , I would like to thank the organizer of this event.   |
| 7. To illustrate this point | To illustrate this point, I have used this pie chart.                       |
| 8. To show sequence         | To show sequence, I have used this flow chart.                              |
| 9. All things considered    | All things considered, he is at fault.                                      |
| 10. Given these points      | Given these points, the university has decided to ban use of plastic.       |

## Conclusion

Although, lexical item keeps increasing along with time but collocational phrases remains comparatively static for a longer period of time. Therefore, it is imperative to learn words in the form of collocations rather than in isolation (Jha, 2020). In its pursuit of exploring possible types of collocations, the study has listed up seven types of collocations and 15 types of patterns in which English collocations may occur.

## References

Jha, S.K. (2020). *Collocation: A Dynamic Unit of Language*. Dynamics of Language, Literature, and Communication. Veda Publications.

Courtesy: Collins dictionary and Macmillan dictionary