

Adverbial Collocations for Conversation

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Abstract: This study hypothesizes that a language like English can be better learnt by learning it in collocational form rather than word form. Collocation, which is a vital unit of phraseology, is a natural association or grouping of a word particularly with another word (s) because words have cohesive nature or natural tendency of being grouped with particular word (s). Given this cohesive nature of words, this study identifies 50 adverbial collocations for daily conversation by EFL and ESL learners.

Keywords: Collocation, Adverbial, Structure

1. Introduction

The term collocation was firstly coined by Firth (1957, p11). Sinclair (1970, p150) finds collocation between two items significant, such that they co - occur more often than their respective frequencies and the length of the text in which they appear would predict. The year of 1986 saw a monumental work in the form of *The BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English* by (Benson et al.1986) that discussed combinations of English words using different constituent structures at great length. In a similar vein, Nattinger and DeCarrico (1982, p59), believe that lexical phrase (collocation) can be an effective unit of language when it comes to learn a language because speaking a language means conversing in, and comprehending a language means understanding phrases, not as isolated bits of grammatical structure, but as parts of the general ebb and flow of the surrounding discourse. Pertinently, Nation (2004, p32) regards collocation as “words that often occur together” or the company a word keeps. In corpus linguistics and computational linguistics, collocation is defined as a sequence of words that co - occur more often than would be expected by chance (Duan and Qin, 2012). In recent works on collocation, Williams (2019) takes further the notion of significant word associations of both *base* and *collocate* to the theory of collocational network that adopts a statistical approach in which cohesive nature of collocation is exploited. It is important to mention here that the terms like

base and *collocate* have been used as *head word* and *collocating word* in this study.

Contrary to conventional conviction about constituents of collocation in which a collocation consists of base or headword + collocate, this study does not advocate the structure of base + collocate for a collocation because *base* and *collocate* are not constant in terms of their positions. For instance, 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, predicting whether a base will be preceded by a collocate or followed by a collocate is difficult. This study classifies collocation on the basis of form and function. In terms of function, the collocation can be of seven types namely *nominal*, *verbal*, *adjectival*, *adverbial*, *phrasal verb*, *prepositional*, *transitional* and there are 14 in terms of form as mentioned in Jha (2020 - 1).

2. Results and Discussion

In what follows, the study firstly presents classification of Collocation on the basis of Function and Form followed by the list 50 frequently used adjectival collocation in English.

Table 1: Classification of Collocation on the basis of Function and Form

FUNCTION	FORM	EXAMPLES
Nominal	N+P+N (Noun + Preposition + Noun) N+N (Noun+Noun)	Course of action (The action to be taken) Birth certificate (a proof of birth)
Verbal	V+NP V+Adv V+P	Catch a cold (Become infected with a cold) Behave properly (Act in a proper manner) Believe in (Trust)
Adjectival	Adj+N Adj+P	Blind faith (Belief without reasoning) Excited about (Very eager for something)
Adverbial	Adv+Adj Adv+V	Fully aware (Well - informed) Badly need (Need something desperately)
Phrasal verb	V+P V+P+P	Break down (Stop functioning) Do away with (Get rid of something)
Prepositional	TO phrase OUT phrase BY phrase ON phrase BEYOND phrase UNDER phrase AT phrase	To my surprise (shockingly) Out of affection (With fondness) By chance (Coincidentally) On a regular basis (Regularly) Beyond repair (irreparable) Under consideration (Being thought about) At the moment (Now)

Volume 13 Issue 2, February 2024

Fully Refereed | Open Access | Double Blind Peer Reviewed Journal

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	IN phrase FOR phrase FROM phrase WITH phrase WITHIN phrase WITHOUT phrase DURING phrase AGAINST phrase INSIDE phrase OVER phrase	In a nutshell (in short) For the reason that (Because) From hand to mouth (With no saving) With due respect (Respectfully) Within the law (Legally) Without any difficulty (Easily) During business hour (Working hour) Against all the odds (Despite hurdles) Inside out (Very well) Over head and ears (Completely)
Transitional	To sum up	To Conclude

The table above gives a holistic overview of the types of collocation used in terms of function and form. Hence, understanding this table is essential as it creates a road - map of learning collocations for the EFL and ESL learners.

Adverbial Collocation

Referring to the data in table - 1, adverbial collocation has two types of grouping: (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. Unlike, the structure of Adv + Adj collocation, Adv + V collocation is more widely used in conversation. Hence, the study enlists 50 frequently used adverbial collocations in table - 2 below for the EFL and ESL learners. It is imperative to restate that in the collocational structure of Adv + V, an adverb is grouped with a verb. The hallmark of the below - mentioned adverbial collocation is its Hindi and English gloss for better understanding of the used collocations.

Table 2: Adverbial Collocation based on Structure: Adv + V

Index	COLLOCATIONS	HINDI GLOSS	ENGLISH GLOSS
1.	Actively participate She actively participates in local politics.	सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेना	Take part enthusiastically
3.	Badly damage The warehouse has been badly damaged by fire.	बुरी तरह क्षतिग्रस्त होना	Literal meaning
4.	Badly injure/hurt Two children were badly injured in the accident.	बुरी तरह से घायल होना	Seriously get injured
5.	Badly need Most the refugees badly needed food and medicine.	बहुत जरूरत होना	Need something desperately
6.	Bitterly criticize He always bitterly criticizes the government.	कटु आलोचना करना	To strongly criticize
7.	Briefly describe He has briefly described me his problems.	संक्षेप में वर्णन करना	Describe in short
8.	Clearly identify I clearly identified her among the crowd.	ठीक से पहचानना	Recognize well
9.	Closely examine Voters should closely examine all the issues associated with the politicians before voting.	बारीकी से जांच करना	Carefully consider
10.	Completely change Marry has completely changed herself in the recent past.	पूरी तरह से बदलना	Literal meaning
11.	Completely destroy The bomb completely destroyed the airport.	पूरा बर्बाद कर देना	Literal meaning
12.	Completely forget He had completely forgotten his wife's birthday.	पूरी तरह से भूल जाना	Literal meaning
13.	Currently face The entire world is currently facing humanitarian crisis due to Corona pandemic.	वर्तमान में जूझना	Experience presently
14.	Currently join He has currently joined a new organization.	हाल ही में भर्ती होना	Literal meaning
15.	Deeply regret Later on she deeply regretted her words	काफ़ी अफ़सोस करना	Immensely feel apologetic
16.	Directly influence The climate does not directly influence the spread of Corona.	सीधे प्रभावित करना	Affect in a straight manner
17.	Distinctly remember Eva distinctly remembers leaving the key at the reception.	साफ़ तौर पर याद होना	To recall in a very definite way
18.	Eagerly await The results are eagerly awaited by the students.	बेसब्री से इंतजार करना	To wait impatiently
19.	Effectively communicate She effectively communicates at work place.	कारगर बातचीत करना	Talk efficiently
20.	Firmly believe My father firmly believes in unconditional support to others.	दृढ़ विश्वास करना	To believe strongly and truly
21.	Flatly refuse	सीधा मना कर देना	Absolutely reject

	I flatly refused to his job offer.		
22.	Freely admit She freely admitted her mistakes and apologized.	खुलके स्वीकार करना	Accept wholeheartedly
23.	Wholeheartedly appreciate We wholeheartedly appreciate the contributions made by Mr. Modi to the nation.	दिल से सराहना करना	Literal meaning
24.	Fully explore The scientists have now fully explored the structure of Corona.	खोज निकलना	Study thoroughly
25.	Fully recover It will take some time for the patient to fully recover .	पूरा चंगा हो जाना	To heal completely
26.	Fully understand It took me one day to fully understand the reason of her anger.	पूरी तरह से समझना	Literal meaning
27.	Generally prefer The people of big cities generally prefer eating out with their families.	आम तौर पर पसंद करना	Usually prefer
28.	Greatly admire I greatly admire the dedicated service of the medical staff during Corona pandemic.	बेहद तारीफ करना	To greatly respect or appreciate
29.	Hardly know I hardly know the people I am working with.	बहुत कम जानना	Barely know
30.	Hotly deny The boy hotly denied breaking the window.	झल्लाते हुए इंकार करना	Deny in an angry or excited way
31.	Outrightly reject The committee has outrightly rejected the proposed plan.	सीधा ठुकरा देना	Completely turn down
32.	Quickly find She quickly finds any word in the dictionary.	तुरंत ढूँढना	Literal meaning
33.	Really appreciate I really appreciate your nicely drawn painting.	सचमुच तारीफ करना	Literal meaning
34.	Regularly attend I regularly attend your lecture.	नियमित भाग लेना	Literal meaning
35.	Seriously doubt The teacher seriously doubted the pupils' ability to succeed.	गम्भीरता से शक करना	To suspect critically
36.	Seriously think We are seriously thinking of launching a new project for self employment.	गंभीरता से सोचना	Literal meaning
37.	Simply ignore Simply ignore that rogue; or else, he will stoop you to his level.	सीधे नजरअंदाज करना	Literal meaning
38.	Sincerely appreciate I sincerely appreciate your valuable contributions.	ईमानदारी से सराहना	Literal meaning
39.	Sincerely hope I sincerely hope you will be rewarded for your work.	दिल से उम्मीद करना	Literal meaning
40.	Strongly advise The doctor strongly advised him to lose 25 Kilos weight.	सख्ती से सलाह देना	Strongly recommend
41.	Strongly agree I strongly agree at this point.	पूरी तरह से सहमत होना	Fully agree
42.	Strongly argue I am not going to strongly argue with him at this juncture.	कराई से बहस करना	Discuss sternly
43.	Strongly criticize The new measures were strongly criticized by the opposition parties.	कड़ी आलोचना करना	Strongly disapprove something
44.	Strongly recommend My supervisor had strongly recommended my name for the current job that I am doing.	जोरदार सलाह देना	Strongly suggest
45.	Successfully complete She has successfully completed her Yoga programme.	सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करना	Successfully accomplish
46.	Thoroughly enjoy I thoroughly enjoyed the displays of clothes and jewelry.	खूब आनंद लेना	Completely enjoy
47.	Thoroughly inspect They received orders to thoroughly inspect all items of the travellers.	पूरी तरह से जाँच करना	To closely monitor or examine
48.	Totally agree I totally agree with you.	पूर्णतः सहमत होना	Literal meaning
49.	Usually call She usually calls me at 9 PM.	सामान्यतः फोन करना	Literal meaning
50.	Usually experience What do people usually experience in their first day at work?	प्रायः अनुभव करना	Literal meaning
51.	Vaguely remember I vaguely remember my first day at school.	हल्का याद रहना	To remember hardly or barely

4. Conclusion

To sum up, the study identifies adverbial collocation based on the structure of (i) Adj + Adv and (ii) Adv + V. This study is significant for the reason that the purpose of learning a language is not to know merely the meaning of words; but also to know the usage of a word with another word (s) meaningfully in daily conversation (Jha, 2020 - 2). To that end, the study has not only elucidated the concept of collocation in general, but it has exemplified adverbial collocation based on the structure of Adv + V in particular. Irrespective of the fact that new lexical items are added in the lexicon on regular basis because of advancement in science, technology, and several other fields of life, it is remarkable that collocational phrases remain relatively static in number for a longer period of time. Thus, learning words in the form of collocations is more advisable than learning them in isolation as separate words. Such an approach has proved useful for the learners in becoming effective communicators of English.

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