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**COMMUNICATIVE VERBAL COLLOCATIONS FOR ENGLISH CONVERSATION****Sanjay K. Jha**

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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 highly communicative verbal collocations for daily conversation by EFL and ESL learners.

**Keywords:** Collocation, Verbal Collocation, Structure of Collocation, Base, Collocate .

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**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 verbal collocation in English.

**Table-1. Classification of Collocation on the basis of Function and Form**

<b>FUNCTION</b>	<b>FORM</b>	<b>EXAMPLES</b>
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 IN phrase FOR phrase FROM phrase WITH phrase WITHIN phrase WITHOUT phrase DURING phrase AGAINST phrase INSIDE phrase OVER 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) 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. However, this study enlists highly communicative verbal collocations used in daily daily conversation. The following data of verbal collocation will prove useful for the EFL and ESL learners whose first language is Hindi.

## 2.2 Verbal Collocation

With reference to the tabular data (see table-1), verbal collocation has three types of collocational grouping: (i) a verb followed by a noun phrase (V+NP), (ii) a verb followed by an adverb (V+Adv), and (iii) a verb followed by a preposition (V+P). The hallmark of the below-mentioned verbal collection is its Hindi and English gloss for better understanding of the used collocations. The following are some commonly used examples collected from both online and offline secondary sources.

### 2.2.1 Structure-1: V+ NP

The collocational structure of V+NP is the most frequent under verbal collocation. Most of such collocations end with a noun phrase which can be replaced by another noun phrase. For example, in the first collocation - *accept a challenge* below, the noun phrase *a challenge* can be replaced by another noun phrase like *accept a defeat*, *accept a gift*, *accept an invitation*, etc. Thus, one can form more and more collocations on the stated pattern.

VERBAL COLLOCATIONS	HINDI GLOSS	ENGLISH GLOSS
<b>Accept a challenge</b> He is a man who is always ready to <b>accept a challenge</b> .	चुनौती स्वीकार करना	Literal meaning
<b>Ask a question</b> Raise your hand if you want to <b>ask a question</b> .	प्रश्न पूछना	Literal meaning
<b>Ask for help</b> Some people find it difficult to <b>ask for help</b> .	मदद मांगना	Literal meaning
<b>Ask permission</b> He <b>asked permission</b> to leave the room.	मंजूरी लेना	Literal meaning
<b>Break one's promise</b> He <b>broke his promise</b> of not drinking wine again.	वादा तोड़ना	Literal meaning
<b>Break the rule</b> If you <b>break the rule</b> , you will be reprimanded first by your boss.	नियम तोड़ना	Literal meaning
<b>Catch a bus</b> If I <b>catch a bus</b> now, I will be able to make a visit to his place and return home by evening.	बस पकड़ना	To get on a bus
<b>Catch a cold</b> Keep your feet dry so you do not <b>catch a cold</b> .	सर्दी लगना	Become infected with a cold
<b>Catch fire</b> These thatched roofs frequently <b>catch fire</b> .	आग लगना	Ablaze
<b>Come close</b> He had <b>come close</b> to death.	पास आना	Literal meaning
<b>Come to an end</b> All good things <b>come to an end</b> .	समाप्त होना	To stop or end
<b>Do a favor</b> Could you <b>do a favor</b> for me?	एहसान करना	Help
<b>Do a good job</b> He is able to <b>do a good job</b> , but he will first make a fuss about it.	अच्छा काम करना	To do something well
<b>Do a report</b> Could you <b>do a report</b> for me?	रिपोर्ट तैयार करना	Make a report

<b>Earn money</b> She is working hard to <b>earn money</b> .	पैसे कमाना	Literal meaning
<b>Express concern</b> Many teachers <b>express concern</b> over the poor results of the students.	चिंता व्यक्त करना	Literal meaning
<b>Get a degree</b> His plan is to <b>get a degree</b> in economics.	डिग्री हाशिल करना	Literal meaning
<b>Get angry</b> He was beginning to <b>get angry</b> .	नाराज होना	Literal meaning
<b>Get wet</b> Take some spare clothes in case you <b>get wet</b> .	भीग जाना	Literal meaning
<b>Give punishment</b> The teacher <b>gave punishment</b> to John.	दंड देना	Literal meaning
<b>Go bankrupt</b> The company is about to <b>go bankrupt</b> .	दिवालिया होना	Unable to pay one's debts
<b>Go mad</b> Staying at home all day during Corona lockdown, I was on the verge of <b>going mad</b> .	पागल हो जाना	To become mentally ill
<b>Go missing</b> The ship <b>went missing</b> in the dense fog.	गायब हो जाना	To become lost or absent
<b>Go quiet</b> She <b>went quiet</b> for a moment.	शांत हो जाना	Not saying anything
<b>Have a good time</b> Did you <b>have a good time</b> in Spain?	अच्छा समय गुजरना	To enjoy oneself
<b>Have a rest</b> They both wanted to <b>have a rest</b> .	आराम करना	Relax
<b>Have lunch</b> The students <b>have lunch</b> at school.	भोजन करना	To have a meal in the midday
<b>Keep a secret</b> Can I trust you to <b>keep a secret</b> ?	रहस्य गुप्त रखना	Not disclosing
<b>Keep calm</b> It is important to <b>keep calm</b> in an emergency.	शांति बनाये रखना	To be peaceful and worry free
<b>Leave a message</b> You can <b>leave a message</b> with reception.	संदेश देना	Literal meaning
<b>Lose one's temper</b> I <b>lost my temper</b> and yelled at him.	नाराज होना	To get extremely angry
<b>Make a contract</b> They are all set to <b>make a contract</b> for the new products.	अनुबंध करना	To make a legal agreement
<b>Make a deal</b> We need to <b>make a deal</b> for this project.	सौदा करना	To negotiate an arrangement
<b>Make a mess</b> The kids <b>made a mess</b> in the bedroom.	गड़बड़ करना	Create an untidy state
<b>Make a mistake</b>	गलती करना	Literal meaning

Anyone can <b>make a mistake</b> .		
<b>Meet a deadline</b>	समय पे कार्य पूरा करना	To finish work on time
Working under pressure to <b>meet a deadline</b> is beyond his ability.		
<b>Meet (with) an accident</b>	दुर्घटना होना	Literal meaning
The man is injured because he <b>met an accident</b> .		
<b>Miss an opportunity</b>	अवसर गवाना	Lose a chance
He did not <b>miss an opportunity in his life</b> .		
<b>Organize a party</b>	पार्टी का आयोजन करना	Literal meaning
They <b>organized a party</b> in his honor.		
<b>Pay a fine</b>	जुर्माना भरना	Literal meaning
He will have to <b>pay a fine</b> of Rs. 1000 for not wearing seatbelt while driving.		
<b>Pay attention</b>	ध्यान देना	Literal meaning
<b>Pay attention</b> to the road signs.		
<b>Place an order</b>	ऑर्डर देना	To order something.
I would like to place an order for 10 copies of this book.		
<b>Save energy</b>	ऊर्जा बचाना	Literal meaning
Everyone is being encouraged to <b>save energy</b> .		
<b>Save time</b>	समय की बचत करना	Literal meaning
We will take a cab to <b>save time</b> ; otherwise, we will not reach on time.		
<b>Take a break</b>	थोड़ा आराम करना	Relax
You have been working since morning, now I think you need to <b>take a break</b> .		
<b>Take a lesson</b>	सबक लेना	Literal meaning
I have <b>taken a lesson</b> from this defeat.		
<b>Take a look</b>	नज़र डालना	Glance
Let's <b>take a look</b> at the damage.		
<b>Take a seat</b>	बैठना	To sit down
<b>Take a seat</b> while I get you something to drink.		
<b>Take action</b>	कार्रवाई करना	To act against something
We will <b>take action</b> against those who are late for school.		
<b>Take a leave</b>	छुट्टी लेना	Literal meaning
I'll need to <b>take a leave</b> from work when the baby is born.		

### 2.2.2 Structure-2: V + Adv

The collocational structure of V+Adv is relatively less used in comparison with the previous verbal collocation. In this structure, a verb is followed by an adverb. But, the possibility of replacing an adverb by another adverb in this structure is not wide open. Thus, such a collocation is close-ended.

VERBAL COLLOCATIONS	HINDI GLOSS	ENGLISH GLOSS
<b>Abuse physically</b>	शारिरीक कष्ट देना	To injure someone intentionally
He often <b>abuses his servants physically</b> as well as verbally.		
<b>Act Suspiciously</b>	संदिग्ध रूप से कार्य करना	To make one feel suspicious

Police nabbed him as he was <b>acting suspiciously</b> .		
<b>Ask politely</b>	नम्रता पूर्वक पूछना	To ask respectfully
She never <b>asks</b> anything <b>politely</b> .		
<b>Become increasingly</b>	तेजी से बढ़ते हुए बनना	Grow faster
Now Corona has <b>become increasingly</b> more fatal.		
<b>Behave properly</b>	ठीक से व्यवहार करना	To act in a proper manner
He will have to <b>behave properly</b> if he wants to continue his service in the academic arena .		
<b>Behave rudely</b>	बदतमीजी करना	To act in a rough manner
She always <b>behaves rudely</b> with her parents.		
<b>Close gently</b>	धीरे से बंद करना	To close something lightly
He <b>closed</b> the door <b>gently</b> .		
<b>Come regularly</b>	नियमित रूप से आना	Literal meaning
<b>He comes regularly to my class.</b>		
<b>Deliver daily</b>	रोज देना	To give something regularly
<b>He delivers newspaper daily to my office.</b>		
<b>Divide equally</b>	बराबर बांटना	Literal meaning
The cake was <b>divided equally</b> among the children.		
<b>Do deliberately</b>	जानबूझकर करना	To do something intentionally
I did not <b>do</b> it <b>deliberately</b> , it happened by accident .		
<b>Do properly</b>	ठीक से करना	Literal meaning
He always <b>does his work properly</b> .		
<b>Drive safely</b>	ठीक से चलाना	Literal meaning
You need a clear head to be able to <b>drive safely</b> .		
<b>Eat properly</b>	ठीक से खाना	Literal meaning
You should <b>eat properly</b> , otherwise your immunity will go down.		
<b>Eat away</b>	धीरे धीरे बर्बाद हो जाना	To erode gradually
The river bank had been <b>eaten away</b> over the years by the flood water.		
<b>Escape narrowly</b>	बाल बाल बचना	To escape unhurt very closely
He <b>escaped the accident very narrowly</b> .		
<b>Exercise regularly</b>	नियमित व्यायाम करना	Literal meaning
It is important to <b>exercise regularly</b> .		
<b>Fail Miserably</b>	बुरी तरह से असफल होना	To fail very badly
He was confident, but in the final interview, he <b>failed miserably</b> .		
<b>Fall dramatically</b>	बुरी तरह से गिरना	To fall quickly
The property price has <b>fallen dramatically</b> during corona epidemic.		
<b>Fare well</b>	अच्छा करना	Do well
She <b>fares well</b> in her exams.		
<b>Go smoothly</b>	ठीक से चलना	Move well
After two months' lockdown, now life is <b>going smoothly</b> .		
<b>Help cheerfully</b>	खुशी से मदद करना	To help happily
<b>He always helps me cheerfully.</b>		



<b>Inquire curiously</b> She <b>inquired curiously</b> about the next announcement.	उत्सुकता से पूछना	Ask inquisitively
<b>Invest heavily</b> After Corona, India has started <b>investing heavily</b> in health sector.	खूब निवेश करना	Make too much investment
<b>Leave suddenly</b> He <b>left the scene suddenly</b> .	अचानक चल देना	Literal meaning
<b>Listen carefully</b> You must all <b>listen carefully</b> to the teacher.	ध्यान से सुनना	To pay attention to something
<b>Live happily</b> The couples are <b>living happily</b> .	खुशी से रहना	Literal meaning
<b>Need badly</b> I <b>need it badly</b> .	बहुत जरूरत होना	Need urgently
<b>Pass easily</b> He has <b>passed the test easily</b> .	आसानी से पास हो जाना	Literal meaning
<b>Place gently</b> <i>She <b>placed the beautiful jar gently</b> on the window <b>ledge</b>.</i>	धीरे से रखना	Put something carefully
<b>Protest violently</b> The crowd was <b>protesting violently</b> against rising crimes.	हिंसक विरोध करना	Literal meaning
<b>Pull steadily</b> <i>He <b>pulled steadily</b> on the rope and helped her to safety.</i>	स्थिरता से खींचना	Pull in a controlled way
<b>Rain heavily</b> It began to <b>rain heavily</b> in the evening.	तेज़ बारिश होना	Literal meaning
<b>React angrily</b> The prime minister <b>reacted angrily</b> to claims that he had lied.	गुस्से में जवाब देना	Literal meaning
<b>Realize suddenly</b> I <b>realized suddenly</b> that someone was following me.	अचानक ऐहसास होना	To feel something suddenly
<b>Remember vaguely</b> It has been more than 12 years, now I <b>remember him very vaguely</b> .	थोड़ा याद रहना	To have dim remembrance
<b>Shout loudly</b> If you <b>shout loudly</b> , you will hear the echo in the valley.	ज़ोर से चिल्लाना	Literal meaning
<b>Solve easily</b> He <b>solved the puzzle easily</b> .	आसानी से हल करना	Literal meaning
<b>Speak clearly</b> <i>Speak clearly</i> into the microphone.	ठीक से बोलना	Literal meaning
<b>Tease mercilessly</b> She started crying as he <b>teased her mercilessly</b> .	बुरी तरह से चिढ़ाना	Make fun of someone unkindly
<b>Think carefully</b> <i>Think carefully</i> about every spending decision you make.	ध्यान से सोचना	Literal meaning
<b>Think clearly</b> She was simply too tired to <b>think clearly</b> .	अच्छे से सोचना	To think without any doubt
<b>Think deeply</b> I should have <b>thought more deeply</b> before I agreed.	गहराई से सोचना	To think carefully or seriously

<b>Think positively</b> You should always <b>think positively</b> .	सकारात्मक सोच रखना	To be optimistic
<b>Think rationally</b> We need to <b>think rationally</b> about social issues.	तर्कसंगतपूर्वक सोचना	Fair and logical thinking
<b>Think seriously</b> I <b>thought seriously</b> about my doctor's advice.	गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना	Think carefully
<b>Touch softly</b> He <b>touched the baby very softly</b> .	धीरे से छूना	Touch gently
<b>Whisper softly</b> <b>He whispered in her ear softly, I love you.</b>	धीरे से फुसफुसाना	To speak softly
<b>Win comfortably</b> India <b>won the final match comfortably</b> .	आराम से जीतना	To win easily
<b>Work hard/well</b> He has <b>worked hard/well</b> on this project.	कठिन परिश्रम करना	Literal meaning

### 2.2.3 Structure-3: V + P

In the collocational structure of V+P, a verb is followed by a preposition compulsorily. In other words, the preposition used after the verb is idiosyncratic (specific) to that verb. For instance, *to* has to come necessarily after *agree* in the first collocation especially when we agree to something. The possibility of replacing a preposition by another preposition will not give intended meaning. Thus, the stated structural pattern is close-ended.

VERBAL COLLOCATIONS	HINDI GLOSS	ENGLISH GLOSS
<b>Agree to</b> (something) I do not <b>agree to</b> corporal punishment in schools.	सहमत होना	To accept something
<b>Agree with</b> (someone/something) He always <b>agrees with</b> my opinion.	सहमत होना	To have the same opinion
<b>Aim at</b> Our products <b>aim at</b> improving your English skill.	उद्देश्य होना	To intend
<b>Apologize for</b> I want to <b>apologize for</b> my mistakes.	क्षमा माँगना	To regret for making mistakes
<b>Apply for</b> (a job) More than 500 candidates have <b>applied for</b> this job.	आवेदन करना	To make a formal request
<b>Arrive at</b> (any site) He <b>arrived at</b> the station on time.	पहुँचना	Reach at destination
<b>Ask about</b> Visitors usually <b>ask about</b> the history of the castle.	के बारे में पूछना	To put the question
<b>Ask for</b> I would never <b>ask for</b> any favors from him.	माँगना	To request
<b>Associate with</b> Now he has <b>associated with</b> farming occupation.	से जुड़ना	Linked with
<b>Blame on</b> Don't <b>blame on</b> me.	इल्जाम लगाना	Accuse



<b>Believe in</b> I don't <b>believe in</b> talking; I <b>believe in</b> doing.	में विश्वास रखना	Trust
<b>Belong to</b> They <b>belong to</b> the country club.	का होना	To be part of
<b>Borrow from</b> She <b>borrowed</b> the sweater <b>from</b> Sally.	से उधार लेना	To loan from somebody
<b>Bump into</b> Yesterday, I <b>bumped into</b> your dad in the supermarket.	से टकरा जाना	To hit someone by mistake
<b>Care for</b> I had a strong desire to help and <b>care for</b> disabled people.	की देखभाल करना	To protect someone
<b>Compare with</b> These mountains don't <b>compare with</b> the Himalayas.	से तुलना करना	To judge against something
<b>Complain about</b> (something) He always <b>complains about</b> bad service or shoddy goods.	के बारे में शिकायत करना	Literal meaning
<b>Comply with</b> (rules) All the citizens must <b>comply with</b> the lockdown guidelines during Corona pandemic.	अनुपालन करना	To obey an order, rule etc.
<b>Confide in</b> (somebody) I do not <b>confide in</b> any of my close relatives.	में विश्वास करना	To trust somebody
<b>Consist of</b> (something) The atmosphere <b>consists of</b> more than 70% of nitrogen.	से बना होना	To be formed of something
<b>Deal with</b> He is a difficult man to <b>deal with</b> .	से निपटना	To do something about
<b>Depend on</b> Happiness does not <b>depend on</b> any external condition.	पर निर्भर करना	Literal meaning
<b>Differ from</b> (something) Our tastes <b>differ from</b> each other.	से भिन्न होना	Literal meaning
<b>Discuss with</b> He <b>discussed with</b> me a lot about his property issues.	चर्चा करना	To talk about something
<b>Dream about</b> I <b>dream about</b> being with you forever.	के बारे में सपना देखना	To fantasize about something
<b>Escape from</b> They managed to <b>escape from</b> the smoldering building.	बच निकलना	To get away from a place
<b>Forget about</b> Don't <b>forget about</b> the party you promised.	भूल जाना	Literal meaning
<b>Glance at</b> I only <b>glanced at</b> the first page of the newspaper this morning.	नज़र डालना	To give a quick short look
<b>Happen to</b> I cannot tolerate anything bad <b>happening to</b> him.	होना	Literal meaning
<b>Hide from</b> She always tries to <b>hide from</b> her irate teacher.	से छुपाना	Literal meaning
<b>Hint at</b> You <b>hinted at</b> that, but I could not make out.	इशारा देना	To say or suggest indirectly

<b>Insist on</b> I <b>insisted on</b> paying for the damage.	ज़ोर डालना	To say or demand firmly
<b>Invite to</b> Have you been <b>invited to</b> their marriage anniversary party?	निमंत्रण देना	Literal meaning
<b>Laugh at</b> Don't <b>laugh at</b> others.	पे हँसना	Literal meaning
<b>Listen to</b> We should <b>listen to</b> our elders.	सुनना	Literal meaning
<b>Look at</b> <b>Look at</b> the picture.	को देखना	Literal meaning
<b>Object to</b> I <b>object to</b> your opinion.	असहमत होना	To differ
<b>Participate in</b> You should <b>participate in</b> this training course.	में भाग लेना	Literal meaning
<b>Pay for</b> You will have to <b>pay for</b> the excess luggage.	भुगतान करना	To give money for something
<b>Point at</b> I <b>pointed at</b> him, but he failed to see me.	पे इशारा करना	To indicate
<b>Protect from</b> Delicate plants must be <b>protected from</b> cold wind and frost.	से बचाना	Literal meaning
<b>Protest about</b> Now Indians <b>protest about</b> Chinese products.	का विरोध करना	To have objection
<b>React to</b> I am not sure how he's going to <b>react to</b> the news of losing the championship.	प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करना	To respond
<b>Recover from</b> She is <b>recovering from</b> the flue.	से ठीक होना	To get well
<b>Refer to</b> She <b>referred to</b> the last stanza of her poem while speaking on Corona.	का उल्लेख करना	To mention some(body/thing)
<b>Reply to</b> He made no <b>reply to</b> my request.	का जवाब देना	To answer
<b>Rescue from</b> He <b>rescued her from</b> the burning building.	से बचाना	To save from danger
<b>Resign from</b> I will now <b>resign from</b> my position as secretary.	से इस्तीफा देना	To leave your job or position
<b>Result in</b> I hope that this documentary evidence will <b>result in</b> the police finding your car.	में परिणित होना	To cause to happen
<b>Revolt against</b> Children always <b>revolt against</b> parental disciplines.	के खिलाफ विद्रोह करना	To oppose
<b>Search for</b> The rescue team is <b>searching for</b> the black box of the crashed plane.	खोजना	Literal meaning
<b>Separate from</b> <b>Separate</b> all the rotten apples <b>from</b> the fresh ones.	से अलग करना	Literal meaning

<b>Specialize in</b> I <b>specialize in</b> tropical medicine.	का विशेषज्ञ होना	A special line of study
<b>Succeed in</b> Shimpson <b>succeeded in</b> getting a new job.	में सफल होना	Manage to achieve your aim
<b>Think about</b> He not only <b>thinks about</b> his responsibilities but also makes everyone responsible.	के बारे में सोचना	Literal meaning
<b>Vote for</b> India <b>voted for</b> Mr. Modi for the second term.	को मतदान देना	To elect somebody
<b>Wait for</b> I am <b>waiting for</b> you for the past three hours.	इंतज़ार करना	Literal meaning
<b>Work on</b> She is <b>working on</b> the new project.	पे काम करना	To do something specific
<b>Worry about</b> He told his parents not to <b>worry about</b> him.	के बारे में चिंता करना	Literal meaning

### 3. CONCLUSION

To sum up, the study enlists highly communicative verbal collocations based on three possible structures. 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). 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.

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