

Collocations

- Different words when come together, we try to find out how to put them together in collocations.
- Is an expression of 2 or more words that correspond to a conventional way of saying things.
 - "broad daylight" — is a collocation.
 - 'proverb' / 'muhavaza'
 - eg.,
 - broad means wide
 - daylight means light
- when both words come together, it means
 - It is very sunny /
 - There is enough sunlight.
- bright daylight OR narrow darkness is not a collocation.

'Big mistake' — Is a collocation
~~the~~ 'Large mistake' — Not a collocation.

hydraulic oil filter, file transfer protocol, (ftp)
hypertext transfer protocol.
http.

These words come together to form a collocation.

→ There are terms, technical terms & terminologies or terminological phrases.

They are

→ Collocations extracted from technical domains.

Examples

① strong tea

Synonym of strong ~~tea~~ won't work as a collocation.

② 'weapons of mass destruction' is a collocation but,

weapons of big destruction won't work as a collocation.

③ to make up

means to cover up in the talk/ communication.

बिना किसी बात को बना लेना.

④ he knocked at the door

⑤ I made it all up.

means I made the story all up

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Definition of Collocation :-

→ A sequence of two or more ~~words~~ consecutive words, that has characteristics of a syntactic and semantic unit, & whose exact & unambiguous meaning or connotation cannot be derived directly from the meaning or connotation of its components.

→ 2 or more words when taken together as a unit have a meaning, & whose ~~the~~ individual words don't have a meaning if considered separately.

→ 3 Criteria :-

- ① Non-compositionality
- ② Non-substitutability
- ③ Non-modifiability.

→ Used to test collocations.

Criteria ① Non Compositionality

→ A phrase is ~~non~~ compositional if the meaning can be predicted from the meaning of the parts.

→ Group of words ^{been} have separately meaningful is called compositional.

→ Collocations are not fully compositional
→ there is usually an element of meaning added to the combination.

eg strong tea (Separate together meaning)
tight lipped (Not saying anything at all, firmly)
(Keeping silent)

Applⁿ :- T test, Chi Square test.

→ Idioms are the most extreme examples of non-compositionality

eg. in broad daylight. 19/11/18 19/11/18

→ The whole unit must be considered in NLP tasks such as Machine Translation.

i.e. all words must be considered together as a unit in such phrases. Teacher's Signature _____

Criterio ② Non-Substitutability

~~Test, Cai~~

→ If we consider a near-synonym of a word & replace it, then there is no meaning to the collocation.

→ We cannot substitute near synonyms for the components of a collocation. ***

eg, strong is a near synonym of powerful
strong tea ✓
powerful tea X Not a collocation

yellow is as good as a description of the colour of white wines.

white wine ✓

yellow wine X Not a collocation

eg. 'broad daylight' can never be
'wide daylight'. (as a collocation)

Ques ③ Non modifiability

→ Many collocations cannot be freely modified with additional lexical material or through grammatical transformations.

e.g.,

weapons of mass destruction ✓

↓
weapons of massive destruction. X
cannot be modified.

in broad daylight ✓

↓
broad daylights

*** lexical = relating to the words ^{or vocabulary} of a language

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