Collocation

What is collocation?

- collocation is the way in which particular words tend to occur or belong together.
 For example, you can say:
 - Meals will be served outside on the terrace, weather permitting.
 BUT NOT Meals will be served outside on the terrace, weather allowing.

Both these sentences seem to mean the same thing: **allow** and **permit** have very similar meanings. But in this combination only **permitting** is correct. It COLLOCATES with **weather** and **allowing** does not.

Types of collocation

- In order to write and speak natural and correct English, you need to know, for example:
 - which adjectives are used with a particular noun
 - which nouns a particular adjective is used with
 - which verbs are used with a particular noun
 - which adverbs are used to intensify a particular adjective

Collocation in this dictionary

■ To find out which adjectives to use with a particular noun, look at the examples at the entry for the noun. Typical adjectives used with the noun are separated by a slash (/):

Can you say 'pink wine'?

wine (1) Al /wam/ noun, verb

■noun 1 M M [U, C] an alcoholic drink made from the juice of GRAPES that has been left to FERMENT. There are many different kinds of wine: sparkling wine ◊ red/rosé/white wine ◊ a selection of fine wines ◊ a glass/bottle of wine ◊

He never drank wine, beer or spirits. • see also RED WINE, TABLE WINE, WHITE WINE

(No, rosé)

If you look up an adjective you will see what nouns are commonly used with it:

Which words can be used with the adjective 'heady'?

heady /'hedi/ adj. (head-ier, head-iest) 1 [usually before noun] having a strong effect on your senses; making you feel excited and confident SYD intoxicating: the heady days of youth \$\display\$ the heady scent of hot spices \$\display\$ a heady mixture of desire and fear \$\display\$ SYNONYMS AT EXCITING

(days, scent, mixture)

Look at the examples in a noun entry to find out what verbs can be used with it:

Which verbs are used with 'mortgage'?

mort-gage 2+ 62 /mɔ:gidʒ; NAmE 'mɔ:rg-/ noun, verb
■noun (also informal home loan) a legal agreement by
which a bank or similar organization lends you money to
buy a house, etc., and you pay the money back over a
particular number of years; the sum of money that you
borrow: to apply for/take out/pay off a mortgage ◊ mortgage rates (= of interest) ◊ a mortgage on the house ◊ a
mortgage of £60000 ◊ monthly mortgage payments \$ ONRDFINDER NOTE at HOME \$ see also ENDOWMENT MORTGAGE,

(apply for, take out, pay off)

If you look up an adjective, you will see which adverbs you can use to intensify it:

'Strongly' or 'bitterly' disappointed?

(bitterly)

Important collocations are printed in bold type within the examples. If the meaning of the collocation is not obvious there is a short explanation after it in brackets.

having unexpected luck hoping you will be lucky

luck (1) A2 /lak/ noun, verb

noun [U] 1 1 1 2 2 good things that happen to you by chance, not because of your own efforts or abilities: with (any) ~ With any luck, we'll be home before dark. ⋄ (Br£) With a bit of luck, we'll finish on time. ⋄ ~ with (doing) sth So far have had no luck with finding a job. ⋄ I could hardly believe my luck when he said yes. ⋄ It was a stroke of luck that we found you. ⋄ by ~ By sheer luck nobody was hurt in the explosion. ⋄ We wish her luck in her new career. ⋄ in~ You're in luck (= lucky)—there's one ticket left. ⋄ out of ~ You're out of luck. She's not here. ⋄ What a piece of luck! э see also BEGINNER's LUCK

hoping someone else will be lucky

not being lucky