

## Collocation

= a word or phrase that is often used with another word or phrase (a recurrent word combination) in a way that sounds correct to native speakers of the language.

## Examples of Most Frequent Collocations in Academic Writing

The author

- makes a **significant/considerable contribution**
- **defends, argues convincingly, dis/agrees profoundly**
- gives **supporting evidence**, sets out **powerful argument**, and goes **into great detail** to support the argument.
- first **gathers evidence**,
- then **carries out a detailed study/ ground-breaking research**
- **addresses/approaches/tackles the problem of**
- **claims/asserts/maintains/declares the importance of**
- **emphasises/highlights/stresses several main points**
- **observes/notes/comments on/points out contradiction** in such approach
- **is un/able to firmly/conclusively establish a connection/relationship** between the two phenomena
- **questions previous interpretations, challenges the theory of, advances/puts forward/proposes a new approach**
- **states/suggests/demonstrates/describes/assesses the significance of**
- **takes up/adopts the position**
- **lays emphasis on** examining the vital changes in the **latest development**
- **briefly summarises/draws conclusion, draws analogy/parallel**

It is necessary to **acknowledge all the sources**.

It is vital not to **commit plagiarism**.

Such examples **provide clear illustration** of the fact.

The theory **contains/reveals some/serious/essential inconsistencies**.

Groups A and B consisted of 14-year-olds and 16-year-olds, **respectively**.

R. and K. both studied the problem. The **former** wrote a book; the **latter** published two papers.

The idea is **loosely based on/associated with the initial** study of

The aim is to **briefly/thoroughly examine the effects/evidence** of

The statistics **broadly/largely support** this view.