

CCA offers free online collocation search service to teachers, students and researchers who are interested in appropriate use of modern Chinese collocations. Currently our database contains over 300,000 Modern Chinese collocations automatically extracted from CTC, a text corpus for second language acquisition built by Beijing Normal University, and over 1,500,000 collocations from Chinese Wikipedia Corpus. We define nine types of collocations with 26 forms in the following table.

Type	Freq	Form	Example
Classifier-Noun	28663	classifier+noun	个人 (ge person) – person
Preposition-Postposition	11556	preposition+X+postposition	在 X 上 (zai X shang) – on X
Preposition-Verb	21405	preposition+X_verb	把 X 解决 (ba X solve) – solve X
		preposition+X+verb+particle	把 X 吃了 (ba X eat le) – eat something
		preposition+X+verb+particle1+particle2	把 X 吃完了 (ba X eat up le) – have eaten up X
Predicate-Complement	43618	predicate+(X)+complement	吃饱 (eat full) – eat to be full
		predicate+complement+particle	快乐多了 (happy more le) – much happier
		predicate+adverb+complement	看不出来 (recognize not out) – can not recognize
		predicate+particle+(X)+complement	玩得愉快 (play de happy) – play happily
		predicate+particle+adverb+complement	玩得非常愉快 (play de quite happy) – play quite happily
		predicate+numeral+complement	试三遍 (try three times) – try three times
		predicate+particle+numeral+complement	试了三遍 (try le three times) – have tried three times
		predicate+adjective+complement	穿漂亮一点 (dress beautiful a bit) – dress a bit more beautifully
Verb-Object	127866	verb+object	喜欢看书 (like reading) – like reading
		verb+particle+object	唱着歌 (sing zhe song) – singing a song
		verb+particle1+particle2+object	学到了技术 (learn dao le technology) – have learnt the technology
Subject-Predicate	233430	subject+(X)+predicate	歌曲流行 (song popular) – the song is popular
		subject+(X)+predicate+particle	我经历过 (I experience guo) – I have experienced
		subject+(X)+predicate+particle1+particle2	戒指找回来了 (ring find back le) – the ring is found
Adjective-Noun	28353	adjective+(X)+noun	著名大学 (famous university) – famous university
		adjective+(X)+de+(X)+noun	卑鄙的人 (mean de people) – mean people
Adverb-Predicate	180584	adverb+(X)+verb	突然改变 (suddenly change) – change suddenly
		adverb+de+verb	有效地提高 (effective de improve) – improve effectively

		adverb+(X)+adjective	非常 漂亮(very beautiful) – very beautiful
Connectives	5503	conjunction/adverb+X+conjunction/adverb	虽然 X 但是(although X but) – although

It is very simple and convenient to use CCA to search for collocations:

Step 1. Input a keyword e.g. “对”(dui, correct, yes) or multiple keywords (with space between words) e.g. “买东西”(buy something).

Step 2. Select one or more collocation types. The default is “Select All”.



Step 3. Click “Submit”, then the system will output the selected types of collocations with frequency  $\geq 3$ . Relevant collocations (“Typical Variants”) are also given in the same row. On top of the searching result, we list the easily confused words to make search recommendations.

In this searching result page, users can:

- Click “Frequency” or “Mutual Information” to rank the collocations. The default list is ranked by frequency.
- Click any collocation to obtain its context sentences.
- Click “Click for more collocations” to obtain the full list of collocations in a new page.
- Click “Click for more sentences” to obtain the full list of context sentences in a new page.

You may also be interested in: 正确 向 跟 给 对于 对待

ID	Preposition-Verb Collocation	Frequency	Mutual Information	Typical Variants
1	对 X 说	719	1.40	
2	对 X 有	450	1.40	对 X 有了
3	对 X 是	328	1.35	
4	对 X 进行	188	1.10	对 X 进行了
5	对 X 感	105	1.80	
6	对 X 产生	86	1.20	对 X 产生了
7	对 X 满意	60	1.67	
8	对 X 没有	51	1.20	
9	对 X 了解	50	1.32	对 X 了解得
10	对 X 表示	42	0.87	对 X 表示出

Click for more collocations

**Sentences with Preposition-Verb Collocation 「对 X 进行」**

挑选航天员的时候, 要让他们在医院里住一个月的时间, 对他们全身的各个器官都进行检查和化验。

而中国画常用的是“散点透视”的方法, 就是画家对自己经历的事物进行艺术概括, 然后把东西南北、春夏秋冬各种景象都反映在一幅画中, 画面的容量自然就增加了许多。

然后就要对“证”进行仔细分析和辨别, 决定治疗的方法, 最后给病人开出药方, 这就是“辨证论治”, 是中医诊病的基本理论, 也是中医给病人看病的基本过程。

另外, 中医还把人体看做一个互相关联的整体, 反对头疼医头, 脚疼医脚, 而是要对全身的情况进行综合考察, 针对不同的情况来辨证施治。

我们应该较为冷静、客观地对在中国历史上延续了一千三百年的科举制度进行评价。

为了节省自然资源 and 保护环境, 我们应该对垃圾进行分类并回收。

A.您应该在产品交换前向经销商要求开箱, 对机器质量进行验收。

央行今年连续加息及调减利息税的政策, 促使多家银行开始对银行理财产品进行重新设计, 以稳定投资者。

而要想提高每一个员工的竞争力, 并将他们的力量有效地凝聚起来, 最好的办法就是对员工进行培训。

由于不同国家或地区的经济发展水平、社会文化背景、政治法律等环境各不相同, 所以, 进行国际贸易一般要对原有产品进行改进。

Click for more sentences

The collocation data in CCA is automatically extracted from the text corpus and may inevitably contain mistakes. We highly appreciate users' questions and suggestions regarding the data, the UI/UX design and anything that could help us to improve CCA. Please contact us via the following email address if you find collocation errors or have questions/advice:

Email: [cca\\_service@163.com](mailto:cca_service@163.com)

We sincerely hope to offer convenient and reliable collocation search service to assist the Chinese vocabulary learning.

Thank you!

CCA Team

Jan, 2016