**Aims**

- To research the most pervasive problems involving grammatical and lexical collocations encountered by writers of academic English and the collocations which might find most useful.
- To investigate how lexicographic data on collocation can be optimally integrated with digital writing environments.

**Identifying problematic collocations for users**

**Learner corpora**

- BAWE (texts by university students in the UK)
- Cambridge Academic English Corpus (CAC) (includes writing from students at US and UK institutions)
- Cambridge Learner Corpus (CLC) (with texts from past First Certificate, Advanced Certificate and Proficiency papers)
- International Corpus of Learner English (Br-ICLE and P-ICLE)

**Existing Literature**

- ‘Get it right’ boxes in the Macmillan English Dictionary (Rundell, 2007)
- Error warning boxes in EAP textbooks e.g. Academic Vocabulary in Use (McCarthy & O’Dell, 2008) and scholarly work on miscollocations.

**Identifying the base**

- Academic Vocabulary List (AVL) (Gardner & Davies, 2014)
- Cross-disciplinary AVL use in student writing (Durrant, 2016)
- At least 500 maximally-useful bases (top AVL & problematic for learners)

**Limitations**

- BAWE and CAC may not disclose sufficient data on problematic collocations.
- The texts from CLC and ICLE might not be considered to be academic texts.
- We nevertheless feel that inspecting how core academic collocation bases are used in these corpora can help us obtain a measure of recurrent problems shared by less proficient writers.

**Tools and resources**

- Sketch Engine (Kilgarriff et al., 2004)
- Word Sketch (occurrence & logDice)
- Pearson International Corpus of Academic English (Ackermann et al., 2010)
- Oxford Corpus of Academic English (OCAE)

**Identifying salient collocations**

**Rationale**

When researching what collocation prompts will be useful to writers, both lexical and grammatical collocations will be considered (e.g. randomly selected and depending on). The exact types of prompts we intend to offer writers will depend on the logical collocational paradigms they evoke.

**Integrating data with text editors**

The objective of the study was to determine the effectiveness of advice from medical professionals to overweight men. One hundred participants were randomly assigned to treatment and control groups. Healthcare professionals were divided into men in the treatment groups. At one-year follow-up, when analyzed according to intention to treat, the treatment group reported significant weight loss compared with the control group (p < 0.05), open-ended questionnaires were administered to ascertain the influencing factors. Successful weight loss depends on factors such as motivation, diet, and exercise.