

# Chapter 5

## English Phrasal Verbs and their Hindi Equivalents

### **5.1 English phrasal verbs and obtaining their Hindi equivalents**

This chapter reports the main work on the research topic and is divided into two parts. The present section compares the selected examples of the English phrasal verbs with their Hindi equivalents to determine the mapping patterns and the possible divergence. First, the morpho-syntactic structures of Hindi verbs are briefly examined for identifying the possible equivalents for the English phrasal verbs. This is important to understand the essence of semantic nuances of phrasal verbs in English and the respective strategies to map those nuances into Hindi. An attempt is made to establish a semantic correspondence in the verbal system of both the languages.

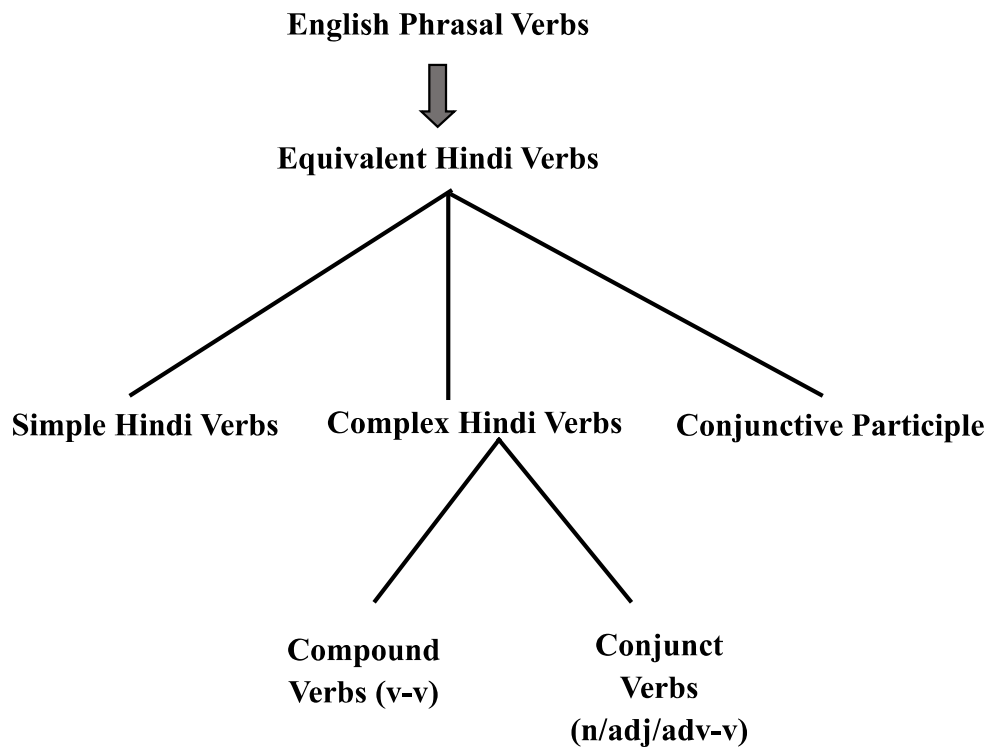
In the second section, the compositional semantics of the selected particle elements of the EPVs are examined to identify their mapping strategies in their Hindi equivalents. In this section, certain types of phrasal verbs along with their Hindi equivalents are discussed. The equivalent Hindi verb forms are examined to determine the semantic correspondence between English and Hindi.

### 5.1.1 Hindi Verb Structures for English Phrasal Verbs

This section presents the morpho-syntactic structure of the Hindi verbs used to represent the multiple context-specific senses of selected English phrasal verbs. The grammatical structure of the equivalent Hindi verbs in terms of semantic equivalence of EPVs has been examined. The EPVs with multiple contextual sense interpretations have corresponding multiple contextual semantic equivalence in Hindi verb forms depending upon their various contextual occurrences.

The Hindi equivalent forms of the EPVs are observed to include monolexemic simple Hindi verbs, conjunct verbs (N/ADJ/ADV-V), compound verbs (V-V), conjunctive participle constructions, and certain frozen expressions in certain cases. The mapping of the English phrasal verbs in these different Hindi verb forms is dependent on the specific senses of the EPVs. An EPV is observed to have multiple senses and each sense is mapped to a particular verb form in Hindi. However, there appears to have no formalizable rules to identify or classify these mapping patterns according to the specific senses of EPVs. Like in English, where a phrasal verb is seen to have other alternatives including simple (single) lexical verbs, Hindi also have multiple possible equivalents of an English phrasal verb (even in a particular single sense) across simple, compound and complex verbs.

Figure (5.1) presents the classes of the Hindi verbal system used to represent English phrasal verbs in Hindi.



**Fig. 5.1. Equivalent Hindi verbs for English Phrasal Verbs**

### **5.1.1.1 Simple Hindi verbs**

We observe that particular senses of the English phrasal verbs are represented in Hindi by monolexemic simple verbs. In this case, the indivisible lexical-semantic content of the phrasal verb is represented by a single lexical item in Hindi. The semantics of the constituent elements of phrasal verbs have a single-word lexical equivalent in Hindi. This Hindi lexical equivalent represents the semantics of phrasal verbs ranging from literal to idiomatic. Therefore, the simple Hindi verb can take care of the semantics of both the constitutive elements (verb & particle) of English phrasal verbs. Some illustrative examples are given in Table 1.

Table (1): EPV => Simple verbs in Hindi

<i>Si. no.</i>	<i>Phrasal verbs</i>	<i>English-to-Hindi translation of phrasal verbs sentential occurrences</i>	<i>Hindi equivalents</i>
1.	Take out  (to remove)	He took out a handkerchief and wiped sweat from his face.  <i>usane rUmAla nikAlA aura apane chehare se pasInA</i> {he-ERG handkerchief remove and his face from sweat <i>poMChA.</i> Wiped}	<i>nikAl</i>
2.	Put up  (to build)	They're planning to put a hotel up where the museum used to be.  <i>ve vahA.N eka hoTala banAne kI yojana banA rahe haiM</i> {they there a hotel build to plan make PROG be-PRS <i>jahA.N kabhI saMgrahAlaya huA karatA thA.</i> where once museum happen do be-PST}	<i>banA</i>
3.	Take off  (to remove)	He took off his clothes and got into the shower.  <i>usane apane kapaRe utAre aura shAvara meM snAna</i> {he-ERG his clothes remove and shower into bath <i>hetu chala gaya.</i> of left go-PST}	<i>utAr</i>
4.	Turn up  (to arrive)	Do you think many people will turn up?  <i>kyA Apako lagatA hai ki bahuta se loga pahu.NcheMge?</i> {do you-HON think be-PRS that many of people arrive-FUT}	<i>Pahu.Nch</i>
5.	Give up  (to quit)	Don't offer him a cigarette, he's trying to give it up.  <i>use sigareTa kI peshakasha mata karo vaha ise ChoRane</i>	<i>ChoRa</i>

		{him cigarette of offer not do he it quit <i>kA prayatna kara rahA hai.</i> of try do PROG be-PRS}	
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### 5.1.1.2 Complex Hindi verbs

The Hindi complex verb constructions are also among the most common ways to represent the semantics of English phrasal verbs into Hindi. South Asian Languages, including Hindi, are rich in complex verb constructions constituting complex predicates. The Hindi complex verbs include verb/noun/adjective/adverb-verb combinations. The verb(v1)-verb(v2) constructions are compound verb constructions, whereas noun/adjective/adverb-verb combinations are conjunct verb constructions in Hindi. The Hindi compound and conjunct verbs map a large number of senses of English phrasal verbs.

#### 5.1.1.2.1 Compound Verb Constructions

The Hindi compound verb constructions as an equivalent expression for English phrasal verbs denote the semantics of the respective English phrasal verbs.

Table (2): Hindi compound verb as an equivalent expression for EPVs.

<i>Si no.</i>	<i>Phrasal verbs</i>	<i>English-to-Hindi translation of phrasal verbs sentential occurrences</i>	<i>Hindi equivalents</i>
1.	Come out <i>(to appear)</i>	The clouds finally parted and the sun came out. <i>aMtataH bAdala ChaMTa gae aura sUraja nikala AyA.</i> {finally clouds part go-PST and sun out come-PST}	<i>nikal A</i>
2.	Set out	They set out to discover a cure for cancer.	<i>nikal paR</i>

	(to start)	<i>ve kaiMsara kA ilAja khojane ke lie nikala paRe.</i> {they cancer of cure for out start}	
3.	Take up (to begin work)	He's taken up the position of supervisor. <i>unhoMne paryavekShaka kA padabhAra saMbhAla</i> {he-HON-ERG supervisor of position handle <i>liyA hai.</i> take-PST be-PRS}	<i>saMbhAl le</i>
4.	Give up (to stop doing)	I've given up trying to help her. <i>maiMne usakI madada karane kI koshisha karanA</i> {I-ERG her-ACC help do of try do <i>ChoRa diyA hai.</i> leave give-PST be-PRS}	<i>ChoR de</i>
5.	Come down (to fall)	A lot of trees came down in the storm. <i>A.NdhI meM DheroM peRa gira gae.</i> {storm in a lot tree fall go-PST}	<i>gir jA</i>

In general, the Hindi compound verb has a single-word equivalent as an alternative choice unless specifically necessitated by aspectual conditions. The Hindi light verbs *lo* 'take' and *do* 'give' provides aspectual meanings of completion (Abbi & Gopalakrishnan, 1991, Butt, 2005) in the listed examples.

<i>EPVs (senses)</i>	<i>Simple Hindi verb</i>	<i>Compound verb Alternative</i>
Take out (to remove)	<i>nikAlo</i>	<i>nikAl lo</i>
Put on (to wear)	<i>pahano</i>	<i>pahan lo</i>
Give up (to quit)	<i>ChoRo</i>	<i>ChoR do</i>
Put out (to extinguish)	<i>bujhAo</i>	<i>bujhA do</i>

Put on ( <i>to apply</i> )	<i>lagAo</i>	<i>lagA do</i>
Pick up ( <i>to lift up</i> )	<i>uThAo</i>	<i>uThA lo</i>

### 5.1.1.2.2 Conjunct Verb Constructions

The Hindi conjunct verb involves the combinations of noun/adjective/adverb-verb as an equivalent expression for English phrasal verbs.

#### (a) Noun-verb combinations (N-V)

<i>Si no.</i>	<i>Phrasal verbs</i>	<i>English-to-Hindi translation of phrasal verbs sentential occurrences</i>	<i>Hindi equivalent</i>
1.	Set up  ( <i>to establish</i> )	They set up a commission to investigate the matter.  <i>unhoMne mAmale ki jAMcha ke lie eka Ayoga kA</i>  {they-ERG matter of investigate to a commission of <i>gaThana kiyA.</i>  form do-PST}	<i>gaThana</i>  <i>karna</i>
2.	Take off  ( <i>stop working temporarily</i> )	He took two weeks off in September.  <i>unhoMne sitaMbara meM do saptAhoM kA avakAsha</i> <i>liyA.</i>  {he-HON-ERG September in two weeks of leave take-PST}	<i>avakAsha</i>  <i>lena</i>
3.	Carry out  ( <i>to do or complete something</i> )	Don't blame me, I'm only carrying out instructions.  <i>mujhe doSha mata do maiM sirpha nirdeshoM kA</i>  {I-DAT blame not give I only instructions of <i>pAlana kara rahA hU.N.</i>  carry do PROG be-PRS}	<i>pAlana</i>  <i>karna</i>

4.	Take off	The plane took off at 8.30 a.m.	<i>uRAAna</i>
	(to depart)	<i>vimAna ne prAtaH 8.30 baje uRAAna bharI.</i> {plane ERG a.m. 8.30 o'clock take off}	<i>bharna</i>
5.	Hang on	Sally's on the other phone – would you like to hang on?	<i>pratIkShA</i>
	(to wait)	<i>sailI dUsare phona para hai – kyA Apa kuCha dera</i> <i>pratIkShA kareMge?</i> {Sally other phone on be-PRS – would you-HON some time hang do-FUT}	<i>karna</i>

#### ***noun-verb-verb combinations (n-v-v)***

Certain senses of the English phrasal verbs are realised as the combination of noun followed by two verbal elements. Where the first noun denotes the lexical-semantic content, the first verbal element represents the action, and the v2 marks the completion of the event.

<i>Si no.</i>	<i>Phrasal verbs</i>	<i>English-to-Hindi translation of phrasal verbs sentential occurrences</i>	<i>Hindi equivalent</i>
1.	Break up (to discontinue a relation)	After the assault, she broke up with her boyfriend. <i>durvyavahAra ke bAda usane apane premI se saMbaMdha toRa liyA.</i> {assault of after she-ERG her boyfriend with relation break take-PST}	<i>saMbaMdha toRa lenA</i>

#### **(b) Adjective-verb combinations (ADJ-V)**

<i>Si no.</i>	<i>Phrasal verbs</i>	<i>English-to-Hindi translation of phrasal verbs sentential occurrences</i>	<i>Hindi equivalent</i>

1.	Pay off	All her hard work paid off, and she passed the exam.	<i>saphala</i>
	(to become successful)	<i>unakA kaThina parishrama saphala huA aura vaha parIkShA meM uttIrNa ho gaIM.</i> {her hard work paid off and she exam in pass be go-PST-FEM}	<i>honA</i>
2.	Come out	The exam results come out in August.	<i>ghoShita</i>
	(to declare)	<i>parIkShA ke natIje agasta meM ghoShita hote haiM.</i> {exam GEN results August in declare happen be-PRS}	<i>honA</i>
3.	Get down	I know it's frustrating, but don't let it get you down.	<i>udAsa</i>
	(to feel unhappy or depressed)	<i>maiM jAnatA hU.N ki yaha hatAshAjanaka hai, kiMtu isakI vajaha se Apa udAsa nA hoM.</i> {I know be-PRS that it's frustrating be-PRS, but it reason of you-HON sad not get}	<i>honA</i>
4.	Run out	My patience is beginning to run out.	<i>samApta</i>
	(to be finished)	<i>merA dhairya samApta hone lagA hai.</i> {my patience end be start be-PRS}	<i>honA</i>
5.	Turn down	Please turn down the volume.	<i>kama</i>
	(to lower)	<i>kRRRipayA AvAza kama kareM.</i> {please volume lessen do}	<i>karnA</i>

### ***Adjective-verb-verb combinations (adj-v-v)***

Certain senses of English phrasal verbs are realised as the combination of adjectives followed by two verbal elements. Where the first adjective denotes the lexical-semantic content, the first verbal element represents the action, and the v2 marks the completion of the event.

<i>Si no.</i>	<i>Phrasal verbs</i>	<i>English-to-Hindi translation of phrasal verbs sentential occurrences</i>	<i>Hindi equivalents</i>
1.	Put off (to postpone)	The manager put the meeting off for an uncertain period of time. <i>prabaMdhaka ne anishchita samaya ke lie baiThaka ko sthagita kara diyA.</i> {manger ERG uncertain period of time of meeting ACC adjourned do give-PST}	<i>sthagita kara denA</i>
2.	Break down (stop operating or functioning)	Our car broke down and we had to push it off the road. <i>hamArI kAra baMda paR gaI aura hameM use dhakka de kara saRka para se haTANA paRA.</i> {our car stop starting fall go-PST and we it push give do road on from move be-PST-PERF}	<i>baMda paR jAnA</i>
3.	Go off (stop functioning)	The lights went off in several villages because of the storm. <i>AMdhi ke kAraNa kaI ga.NvoM ki battI gula ho gaI.</i> {storm of reason several villages of lights went off}	<i>gula ho jAnA</i>
4.	Close down (stop operating)	All the mines in this area were closed down in the 1980s. <i>1980 ke dashaka meM isa ilAke kI sabhi khadAnoM ko baMda kara diyA gayA thA.</i> {1980 of decade in this area of all mines ACC close do give-PST go-PST be-PST}	<i>baMda kara denA</i>
5.	Turn off (stop)	Turn off the fan, please. <i>kRRipayA paMkhA baMda kara dIjie.</i>	<i>baMda kara denA</i>

	<i>operating)</i>	{please fan stop perating do give-HON}	
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**(c) Adverb-verb combinations (ADV-V)**

English phrasal verbs are realized as Hindi conjunct verbs of the combination *adverb-verb*. The first element, ‘adverb’ of the Hindi conjunct verb, overtly marks the directional sense of the English phrasal verb particles in Hindi.

<i>Si no.</i>	<i>Phrasal verbs</i>	<i>English-to-Hindi translation of phrasal verbs sentential occurrences</i>	<i>Hindi equivalent</i>
1.	Go out <i>(move out of or depart from)</i>	I want to go out. <i>maiM bAhara jAnA chAhatA hu.N.</i> {I out go want be-PRS}	<i>bAhara</i> <i>jAnA</i>
2.	Come in <i>(to enter)</i>	Can I come in? <i>kyA maiM aMdara A sakata hU.N?</i> {do I in come can be-PRS}	<i>aMdara A</i>
3.	Put down <i>(to put something onto surface)</i>	I put down my suitcase and turned to say goodbye. <i>maiMne apanA sUTakesa nIche rakhA aura alavidaA kahane ke lie muRA.</i> {I-ERG my suitcase down put and goodbye say to turned}	<i>nIche</i> <i>rakhA</i>
4.	Put up <i>(to raise)</i>	I put my hand up to ask the teacher a question. <i>maiMne shikShaka se prashna pUChane ke lie apanA hAtha Upara uThAyA.</i> {I-ERG teacher of question ask to my hand up lift}	<i>Upara</i> <i>uThA</i>
5.	Turn back <i>(to reverse)</i>	I turned back to see what was wrong. <i>maiM yaha dekhane ke lie pIChe muRA ki kyA</i>	<i>pIChe</i> <i>muRA</i>

		<i>gaRbaRa thA.</i> {I this see to back turned that what wrong be-PST}	
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### ***Adverb-verb-verb combinations (adv-v-v)***

Certain senses of phrasal verbs are mapped by Hindi adverb-verb-verb structure to denote the motion-related senses. However, the directional senses are represented by the first element (adverb) of the Hindi conjunct verb.

<i>Si no.</i>	<i>Phrasal verbs</i>	<i>English-to-Hindi translation of phrasal verbs sentential occurrences</i>	<i>Hindi equivalent</i>
1.	Take out ( <i>move out</i> or <i>cause to leave</i> )	She took him out of the party and spoke to him for a few minutes. <i>vaha use pArTI se bAhara le gaIM aura usase kuCha minaTa taka bAta ki.</i> {she him party of out take go-PST and him few minutes for	<i>bAhara le ja</i>
2.	Get out ( <i>to escape</i> )	I left the door open and the cat got out. <i>maine dvAra khulA ChoRa diyA aura billi bAhara nikala gayI.</i> {I-ERG door open leave give-PST and cat out get go-PST}	<i>bAhara nikala ja</i>
3.	Take down ( <i>move downward</i> )	The nurse will take you down in the lift. <i>narsa Apako liphTa se nIche le jAeGI.</i> {nurse you lift in down take go-FUT}	<i>nIche le ja</i>
4.	Take in ( <i>move</i> )	He was homeless, so we took him in. <i>vaha beghara thA, isalie hama use aMdara le gae.</i>	<i>aMdara le ja</i>

	<i>inside)</i>	{he homeless be-PST, so we him in take go-PST}	
5.	Put back (put something back where it belongs)	Will you put the books back when you've finished with them?  <i>jaba Apa kitAbeM pUrI paRha leMge to kyA Apa use vApasa rakha deMge?</i>  {when you books all read take-FUT then will you them back put give-FUT}	<i>vApasa rakha de</i>

### 5.1.1.3 Conjunctive Participle Constructions

The conjunctive participle constructions are observed in the cases when it is essential to represent the manner of the action; otherwise, some more important aspects in translation will be left out. The Hindi conjunctive participle constructions represent the manner of the action denoted by the verb.

<i>Si no.</i>	<i>Phrasal verbs</i>	<i>English-to-Hindi translation of phrasal verbs sentential occurrences</i>	<i>Hindi equivalent</i>
1.	Break down (cause to fall by force)	We broke the door down and ran in.  <i>hamane daravAjA toRkara girA diyA aura aMdara bhAge.</i>  {we-ERG door break-by fall give-PST and in run}	<i>toRkara girA di</i>
2.	Get out (to escape from a place)	A team of commandos got the hostages out from the rebel base.  <i>kamAMDo kI eka TIma ne baMdhakoM ko bAgiyoM ke aDDe se ChuRAkara le gae.</i>  {commando of a team ERG hostages ACC rebels of	<i>ChuRAkara le jA</i>

		base from free-by take go-PST}	
3.	Break out <i>(to escape)</i>	The prisoner broke out of the prison.	<i>toRkara</i>
		<i>kaidI havAlAta toRkara bhAga gae.</i>  {prisoner prison break-by run go-PST}	<i>bhAga jA</i>
4.	Walk up <i>(to reach by walking)</i>	She walked up to you.	<i>chalkara</i>
		<i>vaha Apa ke pAs chalkara pahu.Nch gayI.</i>  {she you of to walk-by reach go-PST}	<i>pahu.Nch</i>
5.	Ran up <i>(to reach by running)</i>	He ran up to the house and rang the doorbell.	<i>dauRkara</i>
		<i>vaha dauRkara ghara pahu.NchA aura daravAje kI ghaMTI bajAI.</i>  {he ran-by house reached and door of bell rang}	<i>pahu.Nch</i>

#### 5.1.1.4 Phrasal Equivalents

Certain senses of EPVs are observed to map onto Hindi as more complex structures than the above-listed ones. This includes the translation process by incorporating phrasal equivalents in the Hindi language. For instance, for “go over”, as in (1a), an additional adverbial expression *dhyaaAnapUrvaka* ‘carefully’ is used.

Example set (1): Phrasal verb ‘go over’

*Sense: to examine or look at something in a careful or detailed way.*

(1a) Remember to go over your essay for grammar and spelling mistakes before you hand it in to me.

(1b) *apane nibaMdha ko mujhe sauMpane se pUrva Apa vyAkaraNa aura vartanI kI galatiyoM ke lie ise dhyAnapUrvaka jA.Ncha leM.*

{your essay ACC DAT hand of before you grammar and spelling of mistakes for it

carefully check take-HON}

Example set (2): Phrasal verb 'blow up'

*Sense: to destroy something or kill someone with a bomb, or to be destroyed or killed by a bomb*

(2a) They threatened to blow up the plane if their demands were not met.

(2b) *unhoneM mA.Nga pUrI na hone para vimAna ko bama se uRane ki dhamaki dI.*

{they-HON demand met not happen on plane ACC bomb of blow of threaten give-PST}

Example set (3): Phrasal verb 'take in'

*Sense: to cause someone to believe something that is not true, or to trick or deceive someone*

(3a) I can't believe she was taken in by him.

(3b) *mujhe vishvAsa nahIM ho rahA hai ki vaha usake jhA.Nse meM A gal thI.*

{I-DAT believe not be PROG be-PRS that she him swindle in come go-PST be-PST}

Example set (4): Phrasal verb 'sum up'

*Sense: to describe or express the important facts or characteristics about something or someone*

(4a) The best way of summing up the situation in our office is to say that it is "absolute chaos".

(4b) *hamAre daphtara ke hAlAta ko saMkShepa meM batAne kA sabase achChA tarIkA hai yaha kahanA ki yahA.N "saMpUrNa arAjakata" hai.*

{our office of situation of short in narrate of best way be-PRS this say that here absolute chaos be-PRS}

Example set (5): Phrasal verb 'hold back'

*Sense: to stop someone or something developing or doing as well as they should*

(5a) She felt that having children would hold her back.

(5b) *use lagA ki bachche hone ke kAraNa usakI pragati meM bAdhA A jAegI.*

{she felt that children having that reason her progress in hurdle come go-FUT}

## 5.2 Mapping of the English Phrasal Verb Particles in Hindi

This section presents the semantic mapping of the English phrasal verb particles in their corresponding Hindi equivalents. Based on the semantic compositionality, phrasal verbs in English are categorised into three semantic classes: Literal, Aspectual and Idiomatic.

- (1) Literal Phrasal Verbs [verb + Directional Particle; e.g. *take out, go out*, etc.]
- (2) Aspectual Phrasal Verbs [verb + Aspectual Particle; e.g. *drink up, eat up*, etc.]
- (3) Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs [verb + particle; e.g. *give up, turn up*, etc.]

The first type, literal phrasal verbs, comprises semantically compositional or transparent PV constructions, and the particles in this type are directional or spatial in meaning.

- (1) a. Sheila *took out* the clothes.
- b. He was homeless, so we *took* him *in*.
- c. James *took up* the magazine from the table.
- d. Mary *took down* the books from the top shelf.
- e. Sam *put* the books *away* on the shelf.

These particles, such as *out, in, up, down, and away*, represent the direction or space in which the object moves. Furthermore, these particles show the path through which the object moves.

The second type comprises aspectual PV constructions, in which the particle indicates the aspect of the verb phrase. For example, the particle *up* in (2a) means “completion” (Dehé, 2002).

(2) a. John ate up the cake.

The third type consists of idiomatic PV constructions. They form a semantic unit whose meaning is not fully predictable from the meaning of its constituents. In addition, this type of PV can be paraphrased by a simple verb (Dehé, 2002).

(3) a. John will turn down that job. (“refuse to accept”)

b. You shouldn’t put off such tasks. (“postpone”)

c. She gave up alcohol at the age of thirty. (“quit”)

In (3a), for example, the PV ‘*turn down*’ means “refuse to accept”. The verb ‘*turn*’ and the particle ‘*down*’ do not maintain their primary meanings: the verb ‘*turn*’ does not take an object as its complement, and the particle ‘*down*’ does not keep its original concept of “downward movement”. With idiomatic phrasal verbs, it is not possible by definition to assign a specific meaning to the particle or to the verb (e.g. *to give up*, *to turn up*, *to set up*, *to point out*). The idiomatic phrasal verbs must be listed in the lexicon as a separate lexical entry (Jackendoff, 2002).

As described thus far, the PVs in (3) are thought to be stored in the lexicon because they are non-compositional as they denote an idiomatic meaning. In contrast, the PV in (1) and (2) are categorised as compositional where particles provide consistent directional or aspectual meaning. The verb with a directional and aspectual particle is semantically compositional and contrasts with the idiomatic (non-compositional combinations) whose meaning cannot be inferred from their parts (Thim, 2012). Thereby, literal and aspectual phrasal verbs are semantically compositional and are considered to be processed in syntax because of their transparency. This leads to the identification of

semantic representation in Hindi of the compositionally interpretable semantics (e.g. spatial directional and aspectual completive senses) of the respective particles in EPVs.

### **5.2.1 Literal Phrasal Verbs**

The literal phrasal verbs are classified on the basis of semantic compositionality. The verb retains its primary meaning, and the particle may only relate to direction or location. Both elements retain their primary meaning. The particular attention here is to examine the way the spatial directional sense of the particle is represented in Hindi. To identify the cross-linguistic differences in realizing the similar concepts in both languages, we utilized Langacker's (1987) Trajector-Landmark Theory, Talmy's (2000) Event-Integration Theory and Lakoff and Johnson's (1987) image schema structure and transformations to examine the mapping of spatial senses of particles in Hindi. The literal constructions of English phrasal verbs present the semantic compositionality of the constituent elements and are regarded as fully compositional or semantically transparent. The verb and the particle contribute their primary meaning and are translated into Hindi by simple and complex Hindi verbs. The literal phrasal verbs are translated into Hindi by considering the individual semantics of both the verb and the particle. Each constituent of English phrasal verbs has a distinct lexical-semantic unit or fused in the main verb in Hindi. For instance: come out- *bAhar* 'out' *A* 'come'; take out- *nikAl* 'out' *le* 'take'; get out- *nikal* 'out' *ja* 'go'. The semantics of each constituent of phrasal verbs (verb and particle) has a distinct lexical representation in Hindi. The Hindi counterpart for the verbal element of the English phrasal verb is also a simple verb in Hindi. On the other hand, the English particle counterpart can be an adverb and/ or verb. This semantics is represented by the first element of the Hindi complex verbs. In Hindi conjunct verb constructions, the particle senses are overtly represented by the first element (generally an adverb). On the other hand, in Hindi compound verb constructions, this particle sense is represented by

the verb. However, the simple Hindi verb lexicalizes the semantics of both elements. For instance, In the example set (1), the sense of the phrasal verb *take out* is ‘to withdraw’ and is realised as simple verb in Hindi. The main verb *take* has a static change of position sense only. The prototypical meaning of *out* is “the TR (trajector) away from or not inside of LM (landmark)”, with the evidence based on Langacker’s Trajector-Landmark Theory (1987). The particle *out* has a spatial meaning associated with it. The event shows the withdrawal of money from the bank account. The image schema associated with the verb *take* is TRANSFER, and the particle *out* denotes the PATH schema or the direction of the movement with a SOURCE at the beginning point, which is the bank account in this construction. The image schema used here is TRANSFER of object from SOURCE with specific PATH. The image schema transformation is Trajectory. Here, money is the Trajector and the bank account behaves as an abstract Landmark from where the money has been withdrawn.

Example Set 1: The phrasal verb ‘take out’	
Example 1a – English	
1a. I took some more money out of my account yesterday.	
Sense	To withdraw
Image Schema	TRANSFER, SOURCE-PATH
Image Schema Transformation	Trajectory
Example 1b – Hindi	
1b. <i>maine kala apane khAte se kuCha aurA paise nikAle.</i> {I-ERG yesterday my account from some more money withdraw}	
Sense	To withdraw
Image Schema	TRANSFER, SOURCE-PATH

Image Schema Transformation	Trajectory
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In Hindi, the phrasal verb *take out* is realized as the simple Hindi verb *nikAl* ‘to withdraw’. The Hindi verb *nikAl* ‘to withdraw’ has both the information of a motion and the direction of the motion outward from a source so that it can take care of the semantics of both *take* and *out* of English phrasal verbs. The same image schema is retained for the Hindi constructions. However, in Hindi the TRANSFER and the PATH image schema focusing on its source is represented by the simple Hindi verb *nikAl*. The semantics of English verb and particle is fused in the simple Hindi verb, and as a result, the spatial sense of the particle is also lexicalised in it. Therefore, in Hindi, the spatial directional sense of the particle *out* is represented by the simple Hindi verb.

The same schema can also be obtained in Hindi by the compound verb *nikAl lenA*. Hook (1979) points out that the “use of compound verbs allows the mind to travel across the phases of an action while using the simple verb illuminates a single stage”. Therefore, the phrasal verb realized as a simple Hindi verb do also have a compound verb alternative in Hindi, though the semantic content is lexicalized in the Hindi main verb only. In the compound verb constructions (VV) in Hindi, the directional sense of the particle is lexicalized in V1. The first verb, *nikAl* ‘withdraw’, depicts the PATH with a SOURCE, and the second verb represents the TRANSFER of the OBJECT from the bank account to the speaker. Here, the spatial sense of the particle is realised by the V1 *nikAl* ‘withdraw’ of the Hindi compound verb.

In the next example set (2), the sense of the phrasal verb *come out* is ‘to appear or become visible’. The main verb *come* has an inherently directed motion sense only. The prototypical meaning of *out* is “the TR (trajector) away from or not inside of LM (landmark)”, with the evidence based on Langacker’s Trajector-Landmark Theory (1987).

The particle *out* has a spatial sense associated with it. The event shows that the sun (trajector) moves outside the clouds (landmark). The particle *out* denotes the sense of being noticeable or coming into existence from invisible to visible. It marks directional outward sense. The image schema used here is PATH with a focus on the GOAL. The image schema associated with the verb *come* is GOAL, and the particle *out* is associated with a PATH schema. The image schema transformation represented by this event is Trajectory.

Example Set 2: The phrasal verb ‘come out’	
Example 2a – English	
2a. The rain stopped and the sun came out.	
Sense	appear or become visible
Image Schema	PATH-GOAL
Image Schema Transformation	Trajectory
Example 2b – Hindi	
2b. <i>baarisha ruka gaii aur surya nikala aayaa.</i>  {rain stop go-PST-PERF and sun rise come-PST}	
Sense	Appear or become visible
Image Schema	PATH-GOAL
Image Schema Transformation	Trajectory

The phrasal verb *come out* is realized in Hindi as the compound verb *nikala* ‘out’ *A* ‘come’. The same image schema is retained in Hindi construction by the compound verb *nikala A*. The first verbal element, V1 *nikala*, denotes the PATH schema representing the outward directed motion (i.e. to be in visible form), and the second verbal element, V2 *A*, denotes the GOAL schema. Therefore, the directional outward sense of the English

particle *out* is mapped by the V1 *nikala* of the Hindi compound verb. The image schema transformation is Trajectory.

In the next example set (3), the sense represented by the phrasal verb *put out* is ‘to take something out’. The particle *out* marks spatial directional outward sense of motion to the verb. This sense denotes the movement of trajector outside the landmark, i.e. from inward to outward. The entity (stuff) is the trajector, and the landmark is the shelves. The event shows the motion of trajector away from the landmark and towards the speaker. The inward-to-outward movement is best captured by the PATH schema realized as a constituent of the SOURCE-PATH-GOAL schema. The image schema transformation used here is Trajectory.

Example Set 3: The phrasal verb ‘put out’	
Example 3a – English	
3a. Time now to put out the stuff from the back of the shelves.	
Sense	to take something out
Image Schema	SOURCE-PATH-GOAL
Image Schema Transformation	Trajectory
Example 3b – Hindi	
3b. <i>sAmAna ko almAriyoN ke piChe se bAhara nikAlne kA samaya A gayA hai.</i> {stuff-3-DAT shelves PSP back from out remove-CAUS PSP time come go-PERF be-PRS-3}	
Sense	to take something out
Image Schema	SOURCE-PATH-GOAL
Image Schema Transformation	Trajectory

The Hindi construction can also be conceptualized as a similar schema corresponding to the English construction. In Hindi construction, the conjunct verb ‘*bAhara nikAlnA*’ is a grammatical sequence of adverb-verb combination that together represent the SOURCE-PATH-GOAL or PATH schema where the first adverb *bAhara* denotes the spatial direction of motion directed towards the GOAL of the event and the first verbal element V1 *nikAlnA* provides the directional PATH with a SOURCE at the beginning. Therefore, the spatial directional sense of the particle *out* is represented by the first adverb of the Hindi conjunct verb.

In the next example set (4), the sense of the phrasal verb *take out* is ‘get hold and move outside the kitchen’ where the Landmark is the kitchen, and the Trajector is the children. The event shows that the trajector is moved outside or away from the landmark. The main verb *take* has a static change of position sense only. The prototypical meaning of *out* is “the TR (trajector) away from or not inside of LM (landmark)”, with the evidence based on Langacker’s Trajector-Landmark Theory (1987). The particle *out* has a directional spatial meaning associated with it. The image schema associated with the verb *take* is TRANSFER, and the particle *out* is associated with a PATH image schema with a focus on the SOURCE of motion, which is the kitchen in this construction. The event integration takes place when they are put together, and the distinctness of the events disappears, and it is conceptualized as a whole. When these two image schemas are united together, an emergent sense appears, which completes the motion event. As a result, we conceptualize an image schema transformation known as Trajectory.

Example Set (4): The phrasal verb ‘take out’	
Example (4a) – English	
(4a). She took the children out of the kitchen.	
Sense	Move out, cause to leave

Image Schema	TRANSFER + PATH with SOURCE
Image Schema Transformation	Trajectory
Example 4b – Hindi	
(4b). <i>vaha bachchoM ko rasoI se bAhar le gaI.</i> {She children ACC kitchen of out take go-PST}	
Sense	Move out, cause to leave
Image Schema	TRANSFER + PATH with SOURCE
Image Schema Transformation	Trajectory

In Hindi, *take out* is realized as a complex predicate of the form *bAhar-le-jAnA* (literal; out-take-go). The realized Hindi complex predicate is a combination of the grammatical sequence of adverb-verb-verb. The same image schema is retained for the Hindi constructions. However, in Hindi, the TRANSFER schema comes from the verbal element *le jAnA* ‘take go’ (compound verb), and the PATH focusing on its source comes from the first adverb *bAhar* ‘out’. The directional outward sense of the particle *out* is represented in Hindi by the first adverb *bAhar* ‘out’, and the verbal element *le jAnA* ‘take go’ represents the accompanied motion of an entity or person. Therefore, Hindi overtly marks the directional sense of the particle *out* by the first element of the Hindi complex predicate.

The close examination of the Hindi equivalents of literal phrasal verbs shows that the PATH schema representing the spatial directional sense of motion, associated with English particle(s), is represented by a simple Hindi verb, V1 of the Hindi compound verb. In Hindi conjunct verb constructions, this PATH schema is realised as a verbal modifier (generally adverb), the first element of Hindi conjunct verbs. Hindi complex verbs involve compound and conjunct verb constructions. Therefore, the spatial

directional sense of particle is mapped by the simple Hindi verb or by the first component of the Hindi complex verbs.

### 5.2.2 Aspectual Phrasal Verbs

Aspectual PVs are the class where “particles contribute consistent aspectual meaning” (Celce-Murcia & Larsen-Freeman, 1999, p. 432). On the basis of our initial observations, we hypothesize that the aspectual senses of the particle in the EPVs are directly mapped by V2 (light verb) component of the Hindi compound verb construction. The hypothesis is based on the observation that verbs from a semantic class will form PVs with similar sets of particles (Villavicencio, 2005), and PVs formed from verbs of a semantic class draw on the same meaning of the given particle (Cook & Stevenson, 2006). We have argued that the aspectual senses of the particles in English phrasal verbs are semantically equivalent to the V2 (light verbs) of the Hindi compound verb constructions. This is further based on the observation that particles add a sense of completion to the verb to change the semantics of the atelic verb to telic (Brinton, 1985). The light verbs of Hindi compound verbs are also observed for their completive function (Hook, 1974; Abbi & Gopalakrishnan, 1991; Poornima & Koenig, 2009; Poornima, 2012).

In the discuss below, we compare the Hindi equivalents of aspectual-completive constructions of PVs. Regarding the aspectual-completive functions, the particle *up* is mainly associated with completive functions. Therefore, we examined the aspectual completive constructions of English phrasal verbs with the particle *up* in the context of their Hindi equivalents.

#### Aspectual-completive PVs with the particle *up* and their Hindi equivalents

<i>SI no.</i>	<i>EPVs</i>	<i>English examples with Hindi translation</i>	<i>Hindi equivalents</i>

1.	Drink up	(1a) Drink up and get dressed. (1b) <i>Pii lo aura taiyAra ho jAo.</i> {drink take and dressed happen go}	<i>pI lo</i>
2.	Fill up	(2a) Fill up the glass with water. (2b) <i>gilAsa ko pAnI se bhara do.</i> {glass ACC water with fill give}	<i>bhara do</i>
3.	Eat up	(3a) He ate the sandwich up. (3b) <i>vaha saiMDavicha khA gayA.</i> {he sandwich eat go-PST}	<i>khA jA</i>
4.	Clean up	(4a) He cleaned up his room. (4b) <i>usane apanA kamarA sAfa kara liyA.</i> {he-ERG his room clean do give-PST}	<i>sAfa kara le</i>
5.	Close up	(5a) They closed up the shop for the night. (5b) <i>unhoMne rAta ko dukAna baMda kara dI.</i> {they-ERG night ACC shop close do give-PST}	<i>baMda kara de</i>

Largely, the EPVs with aspectual sense of the particle are translated into Hindi by a compound verb. However, there are certain constructions where an extra element is added as a verbal modifier of the Hindi compound verb, which denotes the verb's semantics in EPVs. For instance, *sApha kara denA* 'literal- clean do give' for 'clean up'; *baNda kara denA* 'literal- close do give' for 'close up'. Here, the first element of the Hindi complex predicate denotes the verb's semantics, followed by the verbal operator. The second element of the verbal operator denotes a completed action. The analysed Hindi translation equivalents of the aspectual-completive constructions of the EPVs show that the aspectual-completive sense of the particle is represented in Hindi by V2 of the Hindi compound verb. The most frequent V2 in Hindi that marks the aspectual completive senses of the particles are *le* 'take', *jA* 'go', and *de* 'give'. These V2s in the Hindi compound verbs indicate the termination or completion of the action denoted by V1 of

the Hindi compound verb. The aspectual constructions of English phrasal verbs are observed to map onto Hindi complex verb constructions. The aspectual particles in English phrasal verbs are largely associative with completive functions where a particle changes an activity verb to accomplishments. This denotes the semantics of reaching a GOAL or utilising all completely or all of something.

Hindi aspectual system is particularly complex and have been extensively studied in linguistics research (Kellogg 1876; Hook 1974, 1991, 1993; Shapiro 1989; Butt 2005, 2010; Butt & Ramchand 2005; Singh 1990, 1994, 1998; Kachru 2006). We do not present a detailed discussion of these studies here as that is not the actual goal of the thesis.

### **5.2.3 Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs**

Idiomatic phrasal verbs belong to non-compositional constructions where both the elements of phrasal verbs give up their primary meaning and produce a more special meaning that cannot be inferred from the individual semantics of the constituent parts. In contrast to compositional ones, in non-compositional PVs, the verb and the particle do not provide consistent semantics (relating to direction or location). The directional and aspectual functions of particles are compositionally interpretable and can be directly translated into the target languages, whereas the idiomatic function of particles is not amenable to such mapping. This makes it much more complex to find semantic correspondence for constituents of phrasal verbs and finding their semantic equivalence based on each component part is not an option. The idiomatic senses of the EPVs are translated into Hindi in the form of both simple and complex verbs. The translation of such EPVs becomes challenging because there is no clue from the individual semantics of constitutive elements (verb and particle). Therefore, the complexities of the translation process are discussed by multiple interpretations of a single phrasal verb translated

differently in Hindi. The single phrasal verb can be contextually dependent and can have accordingly multiple equivalents in Hindi. The context provides information about selecting the most appropriate equivalent expression(s) in Hindi. Some illustrative examples of the phrasal verb *give up* denoting the non-compositional senses are presented in (1-3).

### **The PV ‘give up’**

(1a) English: She mustn’t **give up** hope, she told herself.

(1b) Hindi: *usane apane Apa se kahA ki vaha ummiida nahiN **ChoRegii**.*

{she-ERG herself to tell that she hope not leave-FUT}

(2a) English: You’ve **given up** your right to name your successor.

(2b) Hindi: *Apa apane uttarAdhikAri chunane kA adhiikAra **kho die haiN**.*

{you-HON your successors select of right loose give be-PR-HON}

(3a) English: The last Taleban fighters finally **gave up**.

(3b) Hindi: *Akhiirii Taleban fighers ne Akhira kara **Atmasamrapana kara diyA**.*

{last taleban fighters ERG finally CPP surrender do give-PST}

The phrasal verb *give up* is translated into Hindi using a simple verb in the example set (1). In (2) and (3), it is translated into compound and conjunct verb respectively. The Hindi translation of the PV ‘give up’ varies from simple to complex verbs. The examples (1-3) clearly show that English PVs, for the most part, are translated into Hindi as complex verbs, including compound and conjunct verbs.

Certain phrasal verbs where it is necessary to include the manner of action are represented through conjunctive participle constructions. For instance (4):

(4a) English: The prisoner **broke out** of the prison.

(4b) Hindi: *kaidI havAlAta **toRkara bhAga gae**.*

{prisoner prison break-by run went}

Besides these illustrative examples, the idiomatic EPVs largely behave as frozen expressions and require contextual translation, including as equivalent idiomatic expressions in Hindi. For instance, *make up* has multiple idiomatic senses and they are to be contextually translated in Hindi, as in (5).

5a. Some solutions have to be found to make up for such losses.

make up: *bharpai karna*

5b. Hispanics make up more than 15 percent of the US population.

make up: *hae*

5c. You should *make up your mind* about who you will vote for.

make up (your mind): *nishchaya karna*

Let us briefly outline the major points of this chapter. The examination of English phrasal verbs, particularly in the context of mapping divergences in their equivalent Hindi expressions, reveals some interesting and significant lexical, semantic, and structural divergences between English and Hindi for the English phrasal verbs. One of the obvious divergences comes from the fact that Hindi grammar lacks phrasal verb constructions in the sense they exist in English. Hindi does not have the combination of verb and particle where the particle modifies its meanings and/or completely changes from compositional to idiomatic. However, Hindi employs a variety of grammatical mechanisms to convey the meanings expressed by English phrasal verbs.

In all the examples set analysed, the semantics of EPVs are observed to be mapped in Hindi with simple verb or complex verbs (compound (V1-V2) and conjunct verb (noun/adjective/adverb-verb)) including conjunctive participle constructions and some fixed lexical and phrasal expressions. The sense exhibited by the English phrasal

verb constructions and their constituent elements is mapped by these verbal structures and their respective constituents in Hindi.

The Hindi mapping patterns of the English phrasal verb particles show that the literal phrasal verbs are translated into Hindi by combining the primary individual meaning of each of the constituents. The semantics of both elements are represented in Hindi by a simple verb and complex verb constructions. In simple Hindi verbs, the meaning of both the verb and the particle components of the EPVs are taken care of. The directional semantics of the particle are also mapped by the simple Hindi verbs. For instance, the Hindi verb *nikAlnA* for 'take out'; *uThAnA* for 'pick up' and 'take up', *utArnA* for 'take down'. In Hindi compound verb constructions, the directional semantics of EPV particles are represented by the V1 element. For instance, in *nikala* 'out' *A* 'come for the phrasal verb 'come out', the directional sense of the particle is mapped by the V1 *nikala*. In Hindi conjunct verbs, the directional semantics of the particle is overtly represented by the first element (generally adverb) of the Hindi conjunct verb, as in *bAhar AnA* for 'come out' *bAhar jAnA* for 'go out', *bAhar rakhAnA* for 'put out'.

The aspectual completive sense of the particles in English phrasal verbs is observed to map by the light verb (V2) element of the Hindi compound verbs. For instance, 'to drink up' ~ *pI lenA*, 'to Eat up' ~ *khA lenA*, 'to Give out'- *de denA*, 'to Catch up' - *pakaRa lenA*. The V2 of the Hindi compound verbs semantically correspond to aspectual completive functions of the particle in EPVs. The idiomatic constructions are mapped in Hindi by simple or complex verbs depending on their respective sense synonyms in English latinized forms. For instance- to pick up language (to learn) '*bhAShA sikhnA*', to pick up speed (to gain) '*gatI pakRnA*', to put on clothes (to wear) '*kapRA pahannA*'. In general, identification of the context of use of the phrasal verbs provides some clues for their best suitable equivalent in Hindi. The equivalent Hindi expression for

English phrasal verbs could be simple or complex verb constructions. The question of where it is realized as simple or complex verbs in Hindi is a matter of degree and is purely context-sensitive and depends largely on the selectional preferences of the available linguistic markers.

The discussions in this chapter clearly show the complexities in formalizing the mapping patterns of the EPVs to Hindi equivalents. The present study has tried to achieve some clarity in this direction. However, there remain a number of challenging issues to be addressed. In the next chapter, we briefly summarize the work and conclude the study by outlining the major points covered and issues that remain to be further explored.

