

Chapter 3

Comparative Studies on English Phrasal Verbs: A Brief Survey

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses existing literature on the study of English phrasal verbs and their contextual equivalents in different target languages. In these comparative studies, primarily the contextualisation process of multiple contextual meanings of the English phrasal verbs and their mapping patterns are discussed. Some of the observations and assumptions of the previous chapter are briefly mentioned here for their quick reference to the survey of literature on comparative studies reported in this chapter. As we have discussed in the previous chapters, English phrasal verbs are a distinct category of phrasal lexemes and their equivalents cannot be directly mapped into other languages. Their syntactic and semantic intricacies provide significant challenges and create difficulties at various degrees of contextualisation. Their semantic significance poses a major problem in the process of contextualisation. The lack of phrasal verbs in non-Germanic language families complicates the translation of their semantics into these target languages on various levels. Phrasal verbs denote activities or states and delineate their spatial-temporal attributes. The particle component of phrasal verbs primarily signifies these alterations. The addition of particles leads to a systematic and standardised expansion of the semantics of regular verbs. While the English verb does not possess a consistent structural representation of aspect, the particle either imparts an additional aspectual meaning to the main verb (eat - eat up) or adds a lexical alteration of its primary meaning

(Croft 2012). Frequently, the particle alters the verb's meaning: it may pertain to motion or location, convey aspectual information, or entirely transform the expression's meaning. The semantic intricacies of phrasal verbs affect their translation into the target language. Phrasal verbs in English are pervasive and frequently possess many interpretations. Simultaneously, they are essential and demanding due to their intricate syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, and cultural intricacies, which hinder the identification of precise equivalents in the target language. The complications are mostly introduced by the particle component of the structure. The syntactic complexities arise from the relative arrangement of particles in relation to the objects within the syntactic structures. The conversion of a verb into a phrasal verb introduces nuanced variations in its structure and meaning, culminating in a singular, indivisible semantic unit that remains intact. Their multiple meanings present considerable complications and challenges in translating from English to other languages. A significant semantic distinction exists between a verb and its most distinctive form, the phrasal verb. The selection of equivalent counterparts is predominantly governed by the contextual framework in which it occurs.

Translation has emerged as a prevalent method in contrastive language studies among researchers and practitioners in information transmission. Translation pertains to the transference of knowledge between languages or cultures (Munday, *et al* 2022 among others). This suggests that greater focus is directed towards the issue of common meaning and the methods employed to convey those meanings. Expressions in the source language may possess unique semantic equivalence in the target language. Phrasal verbs are peculiar to a language and function meaningfully as a single indivisible lexical semantic unit. They comprise a verb and a particle; their meaning cannot be directly inferred from the individual meanings of the components in isolation. Consequently, their meanings are not intelligible by literal word-for-word translation. Phrasal verbs frequently go

unrecognised among native speakers. Nonetheless, non-native speakers face difficulties when addressing these polysemous phrases with various meanings. For instance, the phrasal word "pick up" is frequently used and is polysemous, possessing several meanings such as "physically lifting something", "buying something", and "learning something". Phrasal verbs can express a concept concisely, maintaining a balance between literal and abstract interpretations of their meaning. The phrasal verb "break down" effectively conveys a person's mental condition. Nonetheless, it is clear that the person has not physically collapsed like a vehicle; instead, this signifies a metaphorical representation of a frail mental condition that has descended into utter despair. Consequently, translating a source language text into a precise equivalent counterpart in the target language is often impractical due to linguistic and cultural differences across languages.

A great deal of studies examined the strategies and challenges involved in translating phrasal verbs, given their non-compositional characteristics and the lack of direct equivalents in the target language (Saleh, 2011; Ismatova et al., 2020; Usmanovna, 2021). The strategies employed for translating phrasal verbs from English to other languages have been analysed using several methodologies (Newmark 1988, Baker 1992). Several studies examined the translation of phrasal verbs from a structuralist perspective, concentrating on the morpho-syntactic structure of the target text and the degree of semantic information conveyed. Research has delineated many strategies utilised by translators for rendering phrasal verbs, such as paraphrasing, employing more neutral terminology, calque, and cultural adaptation in languages that lack formal equivalence for this distinctive construction. The utilisation of parallel corpora in translation has been widely advocated, offering benefits such as familiarity with authentic language usage, improved accuracy, and the development of research skills (Frankenberg-Garcia, 2009;

Zanettin, 2017; Awal et al., 2014). Studies have shown that employing corpus-based translation exercises enhances students' translation skills, precision, and confidence (Bowker, 2002). In the past decade, EPVs have primarily been studied about their semantic equivalence across different language pairs. In the sections that follow, we classify these studies according to their language pairs and provide an overview of each of them, also as a research reference for the present study. A total of 21 languages pairs from non-Indic languages and about 40 works (including research papers and dissertations) have been surveyed and their gist presented in this chapter. Besides, a few language pairs with Indic languages are also discussed.

3.2 Comparative Study of English Phrasal Verbs: Existing

Literature

3.2.1 English-Russian-Finnish

Mudraya et al. (2005) analyse English phrasal verbs with their translation equivalents in Russian and Finnish, focussing on morpho-syntactic structures and semantic characteristics. The study seeks to generalise variations in syntactic structure and common instances of semantic disparities, uncovering notable cross-linguistic structural divergences across the three languages examined. A notable distinction is that neither Russian nor Finnish employs phrasal verbs. Both languages utilise various grammatical methods to express the meanings conveyed by English phrasal verbs. The Russian translations of English phrasal verbs exhibit a markedly different structure compared to the English morpho-syntactic structure. In Russian, the particle component of English phrasal verbs is typically conveyed using verbal prefixes. For example, English phrasal verbs containing particle elements, which would independently act as function words like *in*, *out*, *up*, *down*, etc., are typically translated into Russian as single verbs with an added

prefix, as in “die down – замирать; find out – выяснить; wake up – разбудить”. The particle element in English phrasal verbs indicates the spatial direction of the action or conveys its qualitative or quantitative attributes, including initiation, duration, completion, intensity, and so forth. Similarly, Russian verbal prefixes (вы-, за-, на-, о/об-, раз-, etc.) can denote diverse aspects of acts and states, thereby closely resembling the semantic functions of the particle parts in the English phrasal verbs. Moreover, instances exist where an English phrasal verb with various meanings can be rendered into distinct Russian verbs corresponding to each interpretation (e.g. die down - замирать, затихать, увядать, угасать). Moreover, if an English phrasal verb is highly idiomatic, it will be translated into Russian either with an idiomatic term that may have a significantly different literal meaning or with an extensive explanation. On the other hand, the study indicates that Finnish utilises multiple methods to represent the meanings conveyed by English phrasal verbs in the English-Finnish language pair. Like Russian, many English phrasal verbs can be rendered as single verbs in Finnish (e.g. die down – lakata; vaieta; hiipua; tyyntyä, wake up – herättää; herätä, take apart - purkaa; arvostella). In certain instances, Finnish employs phrases or idiomatic complement combinations {Verb + noun/adjective/adverb} that consist of two or more words (e.g. switch off - kytkeä pois päältä). The analysis demonstrates significant distinctions between English phrasal verbs and their counterparts in the two other languages, while also identifying general comparable structural trends among them. The research indicates that these patterns typically possess single-word translation counterparts in Russian and Finnish. Although the study's depth and scale are limited, it provides valuable insights into the morpho-syntactic structural relationships among equivalent expressions in the three languages, benefiting fields such as language instruction, contrastive linguistics, and multilingual lexicon extraction.

3.2.2 English-Serbian-Romanian

Novakov and Lazović (2022) conducted a comparative analysis of the Romanian and Serbian translation equivalents of English phrasal verbs featuring the particles *off* and *up*. The study examines the translation equivalents, highlighting the similarities and differences between the two languages. The Romanian and Serbian languages do not possess formal counterparts for English phrasal verbs. This comparative study examines Romanian and Serbian translation equivalents following the structuralist approach and compares their morpho-syntactic structures with the English text. The research reveals that the spatial directional senses of these two particles are denoted by the verb with specific prefixes in each of the examined languages. The Serbian translations include verbs with prefix (e.g. to slip off- preleti; to fly off – odleti) which themselves carry the literal meaning of spatial separation. The Romanian translation equivalents also include verbs with prefixes (e.g. to slip off – alunece; to fly off – îndepărteze) which indicate the literal meaning of spatial separation. The Serbian translation frequently employs prefixed verbs as an equivalent for English phrasal verbs, as Serbian verbal prefixes, like English particles, can convey both literal and abstract meanings (Klajn, 2003; Novakov, 2018; Novakov, 2019). The study indicates that the translations vary in the morphological and syntactic methods employed in the translation process. Serbian and Romanian translation equivalents include verbal lexemes with and without a prefix. In Serbian, prefixed verbs occur more frequently than in Romanian, particularly with literal and semi-idiomatic combinations. Most translated verbal lexemes in both languages are perfective, as majority of English phrasal verbs indicate telicity and the completion of the event.

3.2.3 English-Arabic

Fattah (2017) examines the lexical translation challenges faced by Yemeni learners of English as a foreign language and highlights the errors these learners commit when

translating multi-word verbs to Arabic and vice versa. The study highlights phrasal verbs as a significant linguistic element in English and a challenging aspect in lexical translation. The study indicates that Yemeni EFL learners were unable to accurately translate phrasal verbs into their Arabic equivalents. They encounter greater difficulty in translating Arabic expressions into their English counterparts rather than English-to-Arabic, particularly for multi-word verbs. The causes of the inaccurate translation stem from the learners' inadequate practice, reliance on literal translation, complete misunderstanding of word meanings, unfamiliarity with the grammatical category, and insufficient exposure to them. Arabic exhibits analogous structures to English phrasal verbs (Khurma, 1997). In Arabic, the particle following the verb is predominantly a preposition rather than an adverb. Given that the Arabic language encompasses various structures, learners ought to be acquainted with them. Regrettably, this is not accurate. The extensive range of phrasal verbs and their multiple meanings complicate the memorisation process for learners. The findings indicate that, in the majority of instances, a lack of understanding of the phrasal verb correlates with an inability to translate it. The test demonstrated that Yemeni EFL learners are unable to accurately translate unfamiliar phrasal verbs. When they are familiar with the phrasal verbs, they translate them accurately. It is evident that the learners encounter these issues due to insufficient knowledge of the target lexical elements.

Ayadi (2010) examined lexical translation challenges and the difficulties of translating phrasal verbs from English to Arabic among learners. The researcher established a mixed-methods approach for her investigation. She collected data through a test comprising two exercises: the first segment focused on gathering quantitative data, while the subsequent phase aimed at qualitative data collection. She classified issues into four distinct categories: (a) phonological issues, (b) lexical issues, (c) grammatical issues,

and (d) stylistic issues. Moreover, she determined that Arab learners of English struggled to identify precise and exact equivalents for the English phrasal verbs due to their insufficient understanding of their meanings.

Aldahesh (2008) performed a study on the translation of idiomatic phrasal verbs into Arabic. The study seeks to identify the commonalities and differences between English and Arabic phrasal verbs, highlighting the challenges faced by professional translators and translation students in rendering idiomatic phrasal verbs from English. The researcher identifies two facets of these difficulties: (a) overt erroneous errors and (b) covert erroneous errors. He indicated that the primary challenge was attaining functional-pragmatic equivalency, namely covert erroneous errors. Overt erroneous errors, including literal translation, mistranslation, simplification of idioms, and breaching of the Arabic language system, alongside covert erroneous errors such as improper Arabic collocation, register shifts, incorrect execution of speech acts, paraphrasing, and the use of colloquial and regional Arabic dialects, were the primary factors contributing to the inability to convey suitable functional pragmatic equivalents of idiomatic English phrasal verbs (IEPVs). There are numerous evident explanations for these incorrect translations. Initially, the interference of the subjects' first language (Arabic) with their second language (English). The grammatical structure of IEPVs is completely odd for Arabic native speakers. In contrast to English, Arabic restricts proper verbs from collocating with adverbs. The sole form of phrasal verbs in Arabic is the verb + preposition structure. Consequently, the participants interpreted the literal meanings of the second components of the specified IEPVs, either translating them as prepositions or disregarding them entirely. The polysemous structure of IEPVs complicates the subjects' ability to select the proper meaning among the multiple interpretations assigned to each PV. In specific cases, the IEPVs possess a one-word Arabic counterpart. Kharma and Hajjaj (1989) indicate

that, at times, an entire English sentence corresponds to a single verb in Arabic. Adverbial particles are not employed in Arabic in a comparable manner. Additionally, Ghazala (2003) asserts that while IEPVs lack direct Arabic equivalents, "they can all be translated accurately into their precise literal meanings, provided the translator comprehends them appropriately within their English contexts prior to translating them into Arabic" (p. 213). He further clarifies that they should not be conflated with prepositional verbs, which, due to their verbs maintaining their conventional meanings, "can be comprehended and translated literally and directly" (p. 312). Ghazala (2003) asserts that the intricacy of EPVs, arising from the existence of thousands of them and their multiple meanings, "may inherently complicate the translation process, leading to the frequent selection of non-idiomatic translations into Arabic, where such phrasal combinations are rare" (p. 213).

3.2.4 English-Japanese

Kido (2024) discusses parallels between English verb-particle constructions (VPCs) and Japanese verb-verb compounds (VVCs). The research shows a grammatical correlation between English VPCs and Japanese VVCs. This implies that VPCs and VVCs are linked not only by their semantics but also as realisational versions of the same abstract language structure. A concept denoting spatial or locational meaning signified by particles in English, as in *John lifted the box up*, the same concept is observed with verbs in Japanese. The research indicates that VPCs in English correspond to the relationship between verb-verb compounds (VVCs) in Japanese. The study focuses on literal and aspectual verb-particle formations because of their semantic transparency, which facilitates their processing in syntax. The literal and aspectual English VPCs are represented by verb-verb compounds (VVCs) in Japanese. The compositional phrasal verb forms using directional components align with Japanese lexical compound verbs. Furthermore, the aspectual PV formulations align with Japanese syntactic compound verbs. Kageyama (2013) asserts

that lexical compound verbs are defined by the direct attachment of V2 to V1, separated by a conjunctive form marker. In contrast, V2 in syntactic compound verbs considers VP1 as an argument. V2 in syntactic compound verbs denotes an aspectual characteristic of V1.

In another work, Laurence-Christopher (2021) presents an analysis of phrasal verbs in English and compound verbs in Japanese, focussing on second language acquisition and language instruction. The work examines English phrasal verbs and Japanese compound verbs, elucidating the use of spatial notions in both languages across various non-spatial contexts, as well as the extent of morphological and semantic correspondence between the two categories. It specifically examines constructions derived from the fundamental spatial ideas of internal motion, external motion, and upward motion, namely “verb + in/into,” “verb + out,” and “verb + up” in English, along with their corresponding equivalents in Japanese. The study examines the morphological and/or semantic correspondence between phrasal verbs and Japanese compound verbs. The primary finding is that phrasal verbs retaining the spatial significance of the second element (i.e., particle or preposition) match more readily to equivalent compound verbs. As meaning has broadened to encompass non-spatial interpretations, particularly aspectual meanings, correspondence has become more restricted. In such instances, morphological equivalence may not correspond to semantic equivalence.

3.2.5 English-Persian

Several works are reported for this language pair and seven of them are briefly outlined here. In one of the works, Maecen and Chilukuri (2019) analysed the structure of phrasal verb construction in Persian and English to classify the divergences in their formation. Phrasal verbs in English comprise a combination of lexical verbs and particles. In

contrast, the analysis points out that Persian phrasal verbs comprise at least three components, typically including a preposition, a noun, and a verb. In Persian, the composition of phrasal verbs cannot consist of less than three elements. Phrasal verbs in Persian are formed with the preposition "az" (from), and its omission is not permissible. In Persian, phrasal verbs constitute a unit that conveys a distinct meaning, typically corresponding to a simple or compound verb. Persian phrasal verbs are often figurative or ironic, unlike their English counterparts.

In another work, Tarighi and Rabi (2018) examined the Persian translation equivalents of English phrasal verbs (PVs) to ascertain the frequency and usage percentage of the preferred translation processes employed by Persian translators. The typological syntactic and semantic characteristics distinguishing English phrasal verbs are not conventionally found in the Persian language, which is part of a distinct branch of the Indo-European family. This analysis utilises three Persian translations of Dan Brown's *Inferno* (2013) as its corpus, using on Baker's (2011) taxonomy of translation techniques, referred to here as procedures, to address non-equivalence at the word level. The examined Persian translations indicate that the equivalence procedure occurs with the greatest frequency compared to all other procedures. Persian compound verbs (CVs) correspond to English phrasal verbs (PVs); nevertheless, the former possesses a distinct morpho-syntactic structure and interpretation, leaving their application for translating PVs highly contingent upon the contextual transparency of the latter. Dabir-Moghaddam (1997) defines Persian Compound Verbs (CV) as verbs characterised by a complex morphological structure comprising two components. The first component is a non-verbal element, while the subsequent component is a verbal element. He proposes two methods for constructing CVs: Combination, which involves merging an adjective, noun, prepositional phrase, adverb, or past participle with a verb. b) The incorporation of

nominal parts serving as direct objects occurs through the elimination of grammatical endings, while prepositions from prepositional phrases acting as adverbs of location are omitted, allowing for their integration with a verb to form compound verbs (CVs). Bateni (2003) characterises Persian CVs as a combination of a noun, adjective, or another element with a verb. This study reveals that equivalence is the most frequently employed approach by Persian translators in translating English phrasal verbs. The equivalence achieved a percentage score of 48.86% based on the statistical findings of this study. This suggests that selecting a Persian CV or a direct translation of PVs was preferred among these translators. The presence of free nominal/non-verbal morphemes within the structure of verbs, as a morpho-syntactic approach supplementary to affixing in the word formation processes of both languages, can be construed for such high frequency. Paraphrasing through the use of unrelated terminology, at 23.50%, ranked second among the methods employed by Persian translators for converting phrasal verbs into Persian. This study's results indicate that Persian translators significantly mistranslated or omitted numerous phrasal verbs, warranting further investigation into the potential causes of these errors and omissions.

In yet another work, Yaghoubi and Kafipour (2016) analyse the two Persian translations of metaphorical phrasal verbs in George Orwell's novel '1984' to identify notable discrepancies. The researchers utilised Newmark's translation methodologies as a framework for analysing the translation methods. This analysis revealed that context is crucial, as translation lacking context is often unjustifiable. Upon analysing the strategies utilised by translators for rendering phrasal verbs into Persian, the researcher determined that, of the seven strategies proposed by Newmark (1988), the following were not implemented in practice: 'translation of a metaphor by the same metaphor combined with sense', 'conversion of a metaphor to sense', and 'translation of a metaphor by a simile plus

sense'. The four strategies employed by translators involve: 'reproducing the same image in the target language' is the most frequent method, 'replacing the image in the source language with a standard target language image' as the second and 'deletion' the least frequent among all.

Another work by Salehipour and Karimnia (2015) examines the strategies employed by Iranian students in translating English phrasal verbs into Persian. The research analysed the prevalence of four translation strategies according to Sadeghi's (2009) framework: literal translation, approximate equivalent, explanation, and free translation. The findings demonstrate that literal translation was the predominant method for translating English phrasal verbs into Persian. Cultural uncertainties were the primary reason for the imprecise translation of a phrasal verb from English to Persian. The study's findings corroborate Newmark's (1988) assertion that literal translation is a conventional approach for translating an ambiguous extra-linguistic language level. A translator may find it more straightforward to translate a hierarchical level of a source text verbatim rather than investigating its linguistic or extralinguistic context by assessing its background. The study's findings corroborated the results identified by Liao and Fukuya (2004). The authors figure out that the disparities between first and second languages, along with the semantic complexity of phrasal verbs may account for the learners' avoidance. This study asserted that learners' avoidance of phrasal verbs reflects inter-language growth, integrating findings from prior research. Consequently, it may be inferred that Iranian translators prefer employing more accessible translation techniques, as indicated by the findings of the study conducted by Moradi and Karimnia (2013).

Davoudi et al. (2013) examined the translations of phrasal verbs in news articles. In contrast to other situations involving news, time constraints compel translators to respond swiftly, necessitating the rapid identification of solutions and strategic decisions.

Their investigation revealed that domestication was the predominant method employed by Persian translators when translating English phrasal verbs into Persian.

Yarahmadzahi et al. (2013) examined the translation of English phrasal verbs into Persian in Rowling's (2005) *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*. They employed a hybrid taxonomy of translation techniques derived from Newmark's (1988) and Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) approach. They computed the frequency of the procedures and conducted a quality evaluation based on the outcomes. They determined that CV is the predominant method for translating a PV in Persian.

Hosseini (2011) examined the methods employed in the translation of English phrasal verbs into Persian. The researcher chose three translations of "Lord of the Flies" for her project. The aims were to: (a) examine the methodologies employed by Persian translators in their translations. (b) analyse and identify the lost qualities of English phrasal verbs in the translation process, and (c) investigate the reasons for the potential loss of distinctive traits while translating phrasal verbs into Persian. Through data analysis, the researcher proposed the following methodologies for translating phrasal verbs (PVs) into Persian: (1) Translating PVs into Persian compound verbs (CVs). (2) Translating phrasal verbs into verbal groups. (3) Translating phrasal verbs into single-word verbs. (4) Translating phrasal verbs into two or more verbs. (5) Translating phrasal verbs into complete sentences. (6) Omission. Hosseini (2011) determined that selecting a Persian CV is the predominant method for translating PVs.

3.2.6 English-Uzbek

Sakhoddinova (2023) examines the lexical and grammatical characteristics of English phrasal verbs and the difficulties associated with their translation into Uzbek. It explicitly analyses their unique qualities and complexities while offering practical ways for

translating English phrasal verbs into Uzbek. The primary challenge in translating English phrasal verbs into Uzbek arises from the divergent grammatical structures of the two languages. Uzbek is an agglutinative language wherein affixes are appended to a root for word formation. On the other hand, English significantly emphasises the usage of prepositions and particles to construct phrasal verbs. The disparity between the two complicates the precise articulation of the intended meaning and idiomatic subtleties of English phrasal verbs in Uzbek. The translation of phrasal verbs necessitates a profound comprehension of the structural-semantic, pragmatic, and idiomatic subtleties of both languages concerned. For translators and language learners, assessing the context and exploring alternate vocabulary and grammatical structures in Uzbek is essential for accurately conveying the intended meaning of English phrasal verbs. Uzbek may not possess direct equivalents for specific phrasal verbs, necessitating the adaptation or creation of new expressions or the utilisation of alternative structures to convey analogous concepts.

Ismatova et al. (2020) examine the approaches for translating phrasal verbs from English to Uzbek, aiming to uncover semantic correspondences within the verbal systems of both languages. The study elucidates the issues encountered in the translation of phrasal verbs. The study delineates various challenges, including lexical, semantic, and stylistic issues associated with the translation of phrasal verbs. The semantic unpredictability renders them challenging to translate. A potential answer for the challenge of translating phrasal verbs is to rely on context and employ language strategies such as omission, generalisation, and addition in the translation process. Phrasal verbs in one language likely possess distinct forms in other languages. It may possess a unique structure while retaining a partially similar meaning.

3.2.7 English-Swedish

Taylor (2022) analyses the translation equivalents of English metaphors, idioms, and phrasal verbs in Swedish, employing a translation technique for figurative expressions suggested by Liu and Zhang (2005), Newmark (1988), and Lakoff and Johnson (2003). The results indicate that literal translation is the predominant approach, followed by transference and meaning translation. The potential for employing literal translation reveals several commonalities and shared lexicon between Swedish and English.

3.2.8 English-Russian

Usmanovna (2021) elucidates the fundamental semantic correspondences between the English and Russian verb systems in the context of translating English phrasal verbs into Russian. The Russian language possesses a sophisticated system of verb prefixes. Similar to adverbial particles in English, Russian prefixes possess significant lexical strength. They assume many nuances of meaning in diverse contexts. The research revealed that Russian verb prefixes correspond to the semantic role of English adverbial particles. Consequently, while translating from English to Russian, the significance of the English adverbial element of a phrasal verb is primarily expressed through a Russian prefix that most precisely encapsulates the essence of the action or state described.

Similarly, in his work, Yatskovich (1999) elucidates the nature of certain semantic correspondences within the English and Russian verbal systems. The study focuses on the semantic functions of English adverbial particles in relation to Russian verbal prefixes, asserting that, besides their analogous functions to English particles, Russian verbal prefixes also exhibit similar semantic functions, denoting various qualities of actions and states. The overlap affects the translation of English phrasal verbs (EPVs) into Russian,

since the meaning of the English adverbial component is primarily expressed through a Russian prefix that most properly represents the nature of the stated action or state.

3.2.9 English-Croatian

Božić (2020) analyses the translation equivalents of English phrasal verbs with the particle "off" into Croatian. The study compares the semantics of English particles with their Croatian prefix counterparts. The study found that the Croatian equivalents were formed primarily by combining the prefix with the verb, representing the most prolific word formation process. The particle "off" typically corresponds semantically to the prefix used in the Croatian language. In the Croatian language, prefixes can signify a change in aspect. The research indicates that the Croatian language adheres to Andre Martinet's concept of linguistic economy, as most phrasal verbs are rendered as single-word verbs in Croatian. e.g. *cool off* ∅ *rashladiti*.

3.2.10 English-Czech

Halova (2020) presents a corpus-based analysis of the most frequent phrasal verbs in English and their corresponding Czech equivalents. The study examines the lexico-semantic characteristics of English phrasal verbs and their potential Czech counterparts. The research indicates that certain Czech prefixes, adverbs, or prepositions align with specific English particles. The Czech language lacks the word "phrasal verb," however it generates new verbs with comparable semantic significance via affixation. Owing to distinct linguistic typologies, Czech prefixation is juxtaposed with English phrasal verbs, which undergo a morphologically divergent process, as Czech is an inflectional language while English is analytic. Phrasal verbs that denote the completive function of the particle, such as *drink up* and *fasten up*, are translated into Czech using a perfective verbal aspect, indicating that the activity is completed or concluded. Czech verbal

prefixation is a mechanism that lexically corresponds with English phrasal verbs. The processes do not coincide morphologically due to different language typologies. English particles and Czech verbal prefixes exhibit semantic correspondence.

Hartman (2016) compares the functions of the particle “up” in English phrasal verbs with Czech verbal prefixes to identify similarities. The initial assumption is that both the particle in English and verbal prefixes in Czech can modify the same verbal features and influence semantic and grammatical meaning in an equivalent way. The grammatical aspect of Czech verbs expresses the relation of the verb to the completion of a process. In many cases, the perfective aspect is marked by adding a prefix to an imperfective verb. The majority of verb prefix changes the grammatical aspect and the meaning of the base verb (Karlik, 1996, p. 318). Czech verbs can be divided into either one-word or multi-verb expressions. Some affixes are purely grammatical (mostly suffixes that express person, tense, etc.). In contrast, others (primarily prefixes) contribute to word formation, more specifically derivation, that alternates or completely changes the meaning of the root/stem (Petr & Komárek, 1986, p. 412). Czech verbal prefixes can be categorised as lexical and super lexical. There is no difference between Czech and English verbs regarding semantic and syntactic roles and functions. What is different is the form of the expressions. While Czech verbs are heavily inflected and morphologically recognisable, English verbs tend to be neutral, retaining the same form as nouns or adjectives (Levin, 1993, p. 3). In order to be able to fully understand the correlations between particles in English phrasal verbs and verbal prefixes in Czech and their impact on meaning, the researcher finds it essential to explore the semantic properties of the mentioned morphemes. For instance, (6), eat up and (6a), sežrat, both use equivalent base verbs that are modified by added particle/prefix with different spatial (and metaphorical) but the same semantic features, lexical telicity. Czech prefixes do not always retain a

single meaning but can change it depending on the verb to which they are connected. The study concludes that particles in English phrasal verbs and prefixes in Czech mark both directional sense and telic lexical aspect (Poldauf, 1954).

Dezortová (2010) analysed the Czech translations of English phrasal verbs. The study compares the meanings of phrasal verbs with the meanings given by monolingual dictionaries and compares them with translations of phrasal verbs found in parallel corpora. The study focuses only on translations by a verb and not by other parts of speech (e.g. adjectives or nouns). The most common translation of the verb *carry out* into Czech is the Czech verb *provést / provádět*. It showed 34 various translations of the phrasal verb *carry out* by Czech verbs for 154 occurrences. After a manual selection, the researcher found 494 corresponding translations of the phrasal verb into Czech by a Czech verb. The fact that the Czech language allows the speaker to combine many verbs with the adverb *zpět* thus provides many modulations of the verbs *vrátit se* or *jet zpět*. In conclusion, it can be said that although there is currently no English-Czech dictionary of phrasal verbs best suited for translators, there are multiple resources, including English-Czech parallel corpora, which can help in finding the correct Czech equivalents.

3.2.11 English-Indonesian

Djamaal (2019) identifies the translation method followed while translating idiomatic English phrasal verbs into Indonesian. The study selects an Indonesian translation of the novel *The Alchemist* to analyse the translation strategies employed in rendering the phrasal verbs' semantics into Indonesian. The translation strategies are examined based on Baker's translation methods and Nida's equivalence theory. The study found four translation methods: translation using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation employing an idiom of similar meaning but different form, translation through paraphrase, and translation via omission. The majority of idiomatic phrasal verbs in the

text are translated through the paraphrase approach. In other words, translation through paraphrase is the predominant method of translating the English phrasal verbs of *The Alchemist* into Indonesian. This study indicates that the meaning equivalences in the novel can be categorised into formal and dynamic equivalence. The study reveals that dynamic equivalence is predominantly utilised in the translation of idiomatic phrasal verbs in *The Alchemist*, emphasising the reader and the target language.

In another study, Santika et al. (2018) analysed the strategies involved for translating English phrasal verbs into Indonesian based on Mona Baker's translation methods theory (1992, 26-42). The study provides a qualitative descriptive account of Indonesian translation equivalents of English phrasal verbs. The study observed variant words in selecting the equivalent of the specified phrasal verbs. The majority of phrasal verb equivalents correspond to their source language meanings. The standard strategy to translate English phrasal verbs into Indonesian is *Translation by more neutral/less expressive words*, wherein the selected equivalents possess less expressiveness compared to their source language. However, their meanings closely resemble to those in the source language. The phrases in the source text exhibit diverse word correspondences in the target language. The equivalent counterpart can be categorised within the classification of verbs in Indonesian grammar: intransitive and transitive. However, transitive categories are neither classed as separable nor fused, as is the case in English. Alongside the aforementioned classification, certain equivalents of the specified term require nouns, adverbs, adjectives, and passive verbs. Phrasal verbs also possess meanings that can benefit identifying corresponding words in the target language.

In another study, Kurniadi (2018) investigates the most frequent strategies employed by six EFL students in translating English phrasal verbs into Indonesian. The study aims to achieve its objectives by employing the foundational strategies described by

Mona Baker: similar meaning and form, dissimilar meaning and form, paraphrase and omission. The study found that the most frequent strategy was the translation through similar meaning and form, followed by paraphrasing as the second most frequent strategy. The lack of other strategies suggests that the students were unable to exhibit enhanced creativity in generating natural meanings. This contrasts with Baker's notion, which identifies four strategies. The results indicate that the strategies for translating idiomatic expressions could benefit students in translating the text; thus, these strategies require greater emphasis to enhance students' comprehension.

3.2.12 English-Ukrainian

Vorobiova et al. (2018) examine English phrasal verbs with the particle *out* in the context of their Ukrainian translation equivalents. The study points out the principal methods of translating phrasal verbs into Ukrainian. The researchers distinguish two ways of translating strategies – morphological and syntactic. The morphological approach mostly involves Ukrainian prefixal verbs, with non-prefixal verbs being less common, while the syntactic approach utilises free or fixed word combinations. The study highlights that the categorial status of the phrasal verbs (PhVs) affects their translation equivalents, contingent upon their semantic categories. English phrasal and Ukrainian prefixal verbs (PVs) might be considered comparable units semantically. The semantic comparability of English PhVs and Ukrainian PVs is illustrated in Talmy's (1991) work, which categorises both English and certain Slavic languages, specifically Russian and Ukrainian, as “satellite-framed” languages. In these languages, the role of a “satellite” - an element that primarily describes the spatial characteristics of an action - can be marked by English postpositive components and by prefixes in Russian, Ukrainian, German and other languages. The researcher regards these word-building elements (postpositives and prefixes) as equivalent expressions, as they perform identical roles in relation to a bare

verb/verbal stem – modifying the verbal meaning. This derivational isomorphism results in a situation where phrasal verbs lacking direct equivalents in the Ukrainian language, particularly those characterised by semantic “transparency”, i.e. the complex unit’s meaning can be derived from its component meanings, are usually translated into Ukrainian by prefixal verbs. The research’s theoretical and practical uniqueness is in examining the translation idiosyncrasies of verbal complexes in relation to their categorial status and derivational and semantic characteristics. The identical PhVs may exhibit mono, dual or multi-equivalent correspondence within Ukrainian prefixal (infrequently non-prefixal) verbs or verbal classes. The study demonstrates a specific parallel between the translation idiosyncrasies of PhVs-*out* and their derivational and semantic characteristics. The morphological approach is employed to PhVs-*out* with a derivational status that operates as compound or analytical verbs. The prevalence of Ukrainian prefixal verbs as their translation equivalents demonstrates that these units share analogous word-building and semantic characteristics despite their distinct morphological structures.

3.2.13 English-Serbian

Mandic` (2016) presents a contrastive study of the English phrasal verbs with the particles *down* and *up* and their Serbian translation equivalents in the form of prefixed verbs. The study focuses on verbal categories of aspect and aktionsart, particularly the telicity feature as well as the degrees of idiomaticity in English phrasal verbs and their Serbian equivalents. The study employs the cognitive approach to phrasal-verb semantics and equivalence in translation as the theoretical framework. The results show that most Serbian translations of phrasal verbs with the particles *down* and *up* are prefixed perfective verbs, while the imperfective prefixed verbs are rather limited. Syntactically, the Serbian language lacks constructions like the phrasal verbs in English. The

predominant constructions are Serbian prefixed verbs. Serbian prefixed verbs are employed when the components of English phrasal verbs maintain their basic meanings. However, as the components of phrasal verbs broaden their meanings, the translation counterparts typically require complementation, often in the form of objects prepositional phrases. Mostly, context plays a significant role in translating phrasal verbs. In Serbian, translation sometimes typically relies on paraphrasing, clauses, or fixed due to the absence of suitable single-word equivalents. In addition to prefixed verbs, alternative constructions consist of verbs complemented by prepositional phrases, adjectives, adverbs, collocations and a limited number of clauses. With regard to the aspectual functions, particles in English phrasal verbs act as telic aktionsart markers. In contrast, Serbian prefixes serve as markers of the perfective aspect, as prefixation is the primary method of perfectivisation in Serbian. Furthermore, the study indicates that the aspectual characteristics in English must be observed at the syntax level, whereas in Serbian, at the morphological level. The study highlights that the majority of English and Serbian instances exhibit telicity with a natural endpoint. In English, telicity is marked by phrasal verb particles, whereas in Serbian, it is represented by verbal prefixes. The English phrasal verb particles and the Serbian verbal prefixes denote telic aktionsart.

In another study, Kardoš (2014) examines English two-word verbs containing the particles *off* and *on* together with their Serbian translation equivalents to identify the methods of translating these expressions into Serbian. The study also addresses the concept of aspect and aktionsart along with their translation equivalents in Serbian. Serbian lacks grammatical structures similar to English two-word verbs, expressed through divergent linguistic methods. Serbian prefixed verbs are among the prolific constructions encountered as translation equivalents. Mišeta-Bradarić (1989) presents instances of two-word verbs with distinct particles translated through verbal prefixation

(e.g. wear out – *istrošiti*, sleep off – *ispavati*). The study discusses the correlation between particles in English two-word verbs and Serbian verbal prefixes. Milivojević (2005) elucidates that English phrasal verb particles and Serbian verbal prefixes are identical in their functions. She agrees with Brinton that English particles function as semantic or lexical markers rather than grammatical aspectual markers, as they denote telic aktionsart rather than perfective aspects. Serbian verbal prefixes largely denote perfective aspect, serving as the principal grammatical mechanism for perfectivisation. In addition to the perfective aspect, verbal prefixes convey other meanings akin to English aktionsart, including telicity. English two-word verb particles and Serbian verbal prefixes denote aktionsart at the lexical level. The meaning of continuation expressed by the particle *on* in English two-word verb is transferred through the Serbian adverbial *dalje*. The Serbian translation equivalents of English phrasal verbs comprise Serbian prefixed or simple verbs presented in perfective or imperfective aspects. Some instances of verb-verb, verb-adverb, noun, and collocation-type translations are observed in Serbian. Concerning the telicity feature, the study indicates that almost all the English examples are telic, supporting the assertion that particles function as indicators of telic aktionsart; the particle *off* either introduces the concept of telicity or reinforces it. The telic characteristic is subsequently transferred to Serbian counterparts. Consequently, the majority of instances in the corpus signify perfective and telic situations, which in Serbian are expressed by perfective verbs that are either lexically perfective (e.g. *skinuti* from English “take off”) or perfectivized through prefixation (e.g. *zapečatiti* from English “seal off”). Analogous to the two-word verbs with *off*, the two-word verbs with *on* are mostly translated by Serbian verbs. According to Mišeta-Bradarić (1989), Serbian prefixed verbs typically correspond to English two-word verbs, where the components maintain their basic meanings.

Lazović (2009) examines the basic semantic and syntactic characteristics of English phrasal verbs and identifies the most common translation equivalents in Serbian, focusing on the grammatical categories of aspect and transitivity in both languages. The study points out that phrasal verbs pose complex semantic, grammatical and stylistic characteristics, which makes their translation into Serbian, a language that lacks similar structures, complex and challenging. The Serbian language lacks verb-particle constructions where particles either modify or completely change the verb's meaning. English can express semantic nuances with a single phrasal verb, whereas Serbian mostly employs a highly developed system of verbal prefixes to fulfil similar functions, as these prefixes are lexically strong and thus resemble English adverbial particles in their semantic roles by denoting various qualities of actions and states. In translating from English to Serbian, the Serbian prefix is typically employed to most properly describe the action or state analogous to the meaning expressed by the adverbial component of the phrasal verb in English. This pertains more to semantic nuances than to grammar. A further issue encountered in translating English phrasal verbs is their polysemy. The utilisation of prefixes is the predominant and conventional method for translating phrasal verbs into Serbian. The English particle and Serbian prefixes encode the semantics of the termination of the action, indicating that the action is completed. In addition to the productive translation method using prefixes, phrasal verbs were translated through other means: monomorphemic simple verbs, phrases or clauses, adverb + verb or verb + adverb, verb + noun, and noun. Most Serbian-translated verbs exhibit the same transitivity as their English verbs; transitive verbs were translated as transitive and intransitive verbs as intransitive. In English, unlike Serbian, aspect is a syntactic rather than morphological characteristic, as it is 'partly implied in the meaning of the prediction'; in Slavic languages, prefixes, which function as prepositions, are frequently

used to change and form a different aspect. The strategies employed by translators involve (1) prefixes, the predominant method, followed by (2) simple/monomorphemic verbs, (3) phrases or clauses, (4) verb + adverb, (5) verb + noun, (6) nouns, and ultimately (7) complete omission, though in limited instances. Serbian predominantly uses verbal prefixes to denote various aspects of action and states, which parallels the semantic functions of English adverbial particles. A contrastive analysis of two fundamental verb categories, transitivity and aspect, yields two conclusions: (a) English phrasal verbs and their Serbian counterparts typically exhibit identical transitivity, and (b) English phrasal verbs employed in the progressive aspect are rendered by imperfective Serbian verbs.

Milivojević (2005) demonstrates through contrastive analysis that the particles of phrasal verbs in English are linguistically comparable to the perfective verbal prefixes in Serbian. The verbs were selected based on their particles, seen as the most indicative either for aspect/aktionsart marking (Brinton, 1985; Bolinger, 1971; Palmer, 1988) or for their prevalent occurrence in English 'verb plus particle' constructions (cf. Anastasijević 1968). The study analyses 40 translation equivalents, demonstrating that phrasal verb particles in English and perfective prefixes in Serbian serve as indicators of telic aktionsart at the lexical level of the verb. The particles and prefixes similarly influence the aspectual use of verbs in their respective languages: although English particles do not impede their use in the progressive aspect, Serbian prefixes obstruct their usage in the imperfective aspect. The suitable approach for translating the English progressive of phrasal verbs into Serbian, both semantically and grammatically, is the modal aorist of Serbian perfective verbs. Serbian and English appear to have a converging relationship in terms of lexicon and grammar. Consequently, a distinction exists between Serbian and English; the examined linguistic elements exhibit similarities in distribution and equivalence in meaning. The perfective prefix affixed to verbs in Serbian has both grammatical and

lexical functions. Grammatically, it denotes the perfective aspect, whereas lexically, it generates a new verb from the simple, unprefixated verb form. In Serbian, perfective prefixes, and in English, phrasal verb particles, form new lexemes when added to the base form of the verb. The prefixes predominantly signify the perfective aspect. Prefixed verb forms are often non-idiomatic; rather, they delineate the internal structure of the action represented by the verb: its completeness.

3.2.14 English-Albanian

Poshi and Lacka (2016) identify the problems and methods encountered in the translation of idioms and fixed expressions, including phrasal verbs, from English to Albanian following the translation methods set out by Baker's (1992) *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. The translation process becomes more complex and challenging while translating idioms and fixed expressions, which initially appear untranslatable. The results indicate that multiple factors must be addressed to accurately translate idiomatic expressions. The study shows that idioms can be borrowed similarly to simple words or expressions. In certain instances, idioms cannot be translated literally as they inherently convey a figurative meaning. Finding an idiom with similar meaning and form in the target language may appear to be the optimal solution, although this is not invariably feasible. Considerations of style, register, and rhetorical impact must also be addressed. The researchers conclude that idiomatic expressions are typically metaphorical and ought to be translated as a cohesive unit. Idiomatic expressions in another language are conveyed through distinct vocabulary, varied lexemes, and altered syntax, or the target language may not constitute an idiom. The study points out that idioms may be translated by a more general term, a more neutral or less expressive word, cultural substitution, the use of a loan or loanword accompanied with explanation, paraphrasing, omission, or illustration.

3.2.15 English-French

Asadu (2015) outlines the challenges encountered while translating phrasal verbs from English into French and presents the verbal structure of the French language as an equivalent expression for phrasal verbs. An English phrasal verb can be translated into French using a simple or fixed expression without meaning loss. A simple verb can independently convey complete meaning. French fixed expressions are inseparable, in contrast to certain English phrasal verbs, which are separable. Fixed expressions in French consist of verbs combined with various parts of speech, including verbs+ determiner + noun, verb+ verb, and verb + noun + determiner. The French equivalents of English phrasal verbs is referred as locutions verbales or locutions figées. A phrasal verb in English is translated as a single verb in French. The semantic and structural characteristics of English phrasal verbs complicate their translation into other languages. Baldwin & Kim (2010:267) stated, “The lexical syntactic and semantic idiosyncrasies of multiword expressions are at the root of translation difficulties”. The study emphasises that the non-compositional and non-analysable aspects of phrasal verbs make them challenging for word-for-word literal translation. Further, it is essential to consider the surrounding words and context in finding exact equivalents in the target language.

Another point of view has been advanced by Ramisch et al. (2013) that translating English phrasal verbs (PVs) into French is complex and challenging, especially when the verb is separated from the particle. The researchers attempt to measure the efficacy of existing SMT paradigms in translating split PVs into French, as these constructions exhibit distinct syntactic and semantic characteristics that render them inherently challenging to present within current MT frameworks. The researchers compared two SMT systems, phrase-based and hierarchical, in the translation of a test set of PVs. The analysis relies on a meticulously designed evaluation procedure for improving the quality

of translation. The study revealed that (a) present SMT technology can accurately translate just 27% of PVs, (b) despite their simplistic model, phrase-based systems (PBS) outperform hierarchical systems (HS) and (c) when both systems yield similar translations of PVs, the quality of translation improves. The evaluation of the translation quality in phrase-based and hierarchical English-French SMT systems reveals that PBS and HS systems achieved 29.5 and 25.1 BLEU points, respectively, compared to 32.3 for Google Translate. This automatic evaluation indicates that the PBS outperforms the HS system. Although Google Translate outperforms both systems, we consider them satisfactory for our experiment, considering the limited training data (TED corpus exclusively).

3.2.16 English-Malay

Awal et al. (2014), in particular, underscore the importance of reference corpus in teaching the translation of phrasal verbs to Malay students. The work investigates the various strategies involved in translation. It points out that translating English phrasal verbs into Malay is a challenge as the English phrasal verbs are composed of a verb and a preposition or an adverb. In contrast, in Malay, its equivalent is almost always a single verb, which may represent a different nuance than the combined words. The study found that English phrasal verbs have multiple equivalents in Malay, and translating them into Malay is challenging due to structural differences.

3.2.17 English-Bulgarian

Simova and Kordoni (2013) present an experimental assessment of the importance of phrasal verb treatment in enhancing the quality of statistical machine translation (SMT) outcomes from English to Bulgarian. Two methods for incorporating phrasal verb information into a phrase-based statistical machine translation system are provided. Both automatic and manual assessments of the results indicate enhanced translation quality in

both tests. Phrasal verbs in Bulgarian are typically rendered as single verbs rather than multiword units. The literal translation of phrasal verbs results in incoherent translations or information loss when the semantics of the phrasal verb can be partially inferred from its verb and particle. Consequently, the proper treatment of PVs may enhance translation quality in numerous instances. Bulgarian does not possess phrasal verbs as they exist in English. A VPC is generally mapped to a single verb in Bulgarian, maintaining the original meaning and exhibiting a many-to-many mapping. The assessment outcomes indicate that the dynamic approach more effectively handles compositional phrasal verbs. The static approach often resulted in information loss during the translation of these cases, while it performed better for idiomatic phrasal verbs. Therefore, it would address idiomatic phrasal verbs with a static approach and compositional phrasal verbs with a dynamic approach, so integrating the advantages of both approaches.

3.2.18 English-Polish

Perdek (2012) examined Polish counterparts of English phrasal verbs in an English-Polish (E-P) parallel corpus, PHRAVERB, to assess the lexicographic potential (LP) of these equivalents for inclusion in English-Polish dictionaries. The lexicographic potential refers to the suitability of an equivalent for inclusion in an E-P dictionary, determined by its accuracy and relevance across diverse settings and arguments. Four levels of LP have been delineated: high, average, low, and zero. A total of 2,514 instances of PVs were identified in the corpus. The study indicates that lexicographic counterparts were utilised in 1,420 sentences (56.48%). Phrasal verbs were excluded in translation in 330 instances (13.13%). This results in 764 (30.39%) phrasal verbs being translated with non-lexicographic equivalents. The majority of the PVs were translated using lexicographic counterparts. In 65% of instances, a dictionary equivalent has been utilised, excluding omissions. The corpus equivalent is semantically analogous to the lexicographic

equivalent(s), although its reach is constrained by structural disparities or the selection of arguments. At this level, modifications in the structure of the equivalent are incorporated. This encompasses sentences in which the Polish translation features a part of speech (often a noun, though it may also be an adjective) morphologically associated with a verb of equivalent meaning. The context and syntactic structure predominantly influence how translators interpret phrasal verbs.

3.2.19 English-Lithuanian

Puškoriūtė (2005) examines the second component of English constructions, such as *grow up* 'to increase in size vertically' and *fill up* 'to reach total capacity', specifically the post verb *up*, alongside its regular equivalents (prefix *už-*) in Lithuanian, focussing on the abstract meanings conveyed by these derivational mechanisms (aspectual characteristics). The English language typically derives verbs by appending postverbs to their bases (e.g., run —* run up (stairs)). The Lithuanian language possesses prefixes that are analogous to English postverbs (*bėgti* —> *užbėgti* (laiptais)). The Lithuanian prefix *už-* corresponds to the English postverb *up* in its primary meaning. The translation of expressions with English *Vup*-s is carried out with prefixed verbs with appropriate lexical significance. A comparable alteration in meaning (*Vdirection* 'upwards' —> *Vup* aspectual meanings) is noted with the prefix *už-* in Lithuanian. In the realm of aspectual properties of a verb's lexical meaning, the prefix functions as the explicit marker of aspect in the Lithuanian language. The study illustrates that both the prefix *už-* and the postverb *up* provide similar semantic roles. The postverb and the prefix can convey analogous modes of action such as resultative, ingressive, and completive.

3.2.20 English-German

Claridge (2002) examines English phrasal verbs, particularly in the context of their German translation equivalents. German translations of English phrasal verbs in the

Chemnitz English-German Translation Corpus are analysed to determine whether similar structures help or hinder translation. The strategies employed by translators involve translations by (i.) separable verbs, (ii.) inseparable verbs, (iii.) simplex verbs, (iv.) paraphrases or (v.) complete omission. The most prevalent translation method involves separable and inseparable verbs often employing the most literal variants for verb and/or particle/prefix. German superficially exhibits similar verbal types; particle verbs (or so-called separable verbs) and prefix verbs (inseparable) share certain similarities with English structures. This method is effective in most instances, suggesting that German and English structures possess semantic and structural similarities, rendering them suitable translation counterparts.

3.2.21 English-Spanish

Bernstein (1974) examines idiomatic English phrasal verbs (IEPVs) whose meaning cannot be expressed by a literal translation into Spanish. The study sheds light on diverse translation patterns of phrasal verbs in Spanish. The diverse translation patterns of IEPVs into Spanish indicate no overlap between Spanish and English. The study suggests a simpler method for translating EPVs into Spanish by incorporating Spanish compound verbs with an invariant root and varying prefixes. The study concludes that English and Spanish share a similar SAE [Standard Average European] characteristic wherein various actions and relations may be formed using a limited set of prepositions/adverbs to basic verbs.

3.3 English-to-Indian Languages

English and Hindi, including some other Indian languages, have been compared in the context of divergence studies in recent decades, particularly in the context of machine translation applications (Dave et al., 2001; Sinha & Thakur, 2008; Gupta & Chatterjee,

2003; Chatterjee & Balyan, 2011, among others). However, we do not find a comparative study of English phrasal verbs with Hindi (except an initial study by Chatterjee & Balyan, 2011). Chatterjee and Balyan (2011) proposed a semantic based disambiguation strategy to resolve the context of English phrasal verbs in obtaining the correct Hindi equivalent verbs for particular phrasal verbs in English. They pointed out that finding the semantics of the object of phrasal verbs proves to be a deciding factor in obtaining the correct Hindi verb equivalent. The study found that the polysemy of English phrasal verbs is reflected in the Hindi translations, and thus, Hindi has different verbs for each of the senses. However, their study does not provide support for the view that it is possible to establish a cross-linguistic semantic mapping between the senses of the English phrasal verb particles and their corresponding Hindi equivalent verb forms. The emphasis is primarily on contextualising the phrasal verbs but not exploring the available verbal systems in Hindi that can account for the semantics of English phrasal verb constructions. Although, in many cases, a different and specific verb exists in Hindi for each of these senses. On the other hand, the present study focuses on exploring the semantics of the most frequent phrasal verbs in English and how that determines their mapping into their Hindi equivalents. The study also establishes a cross-linguistic semantic correspondence between the verbal systems of English and Hindi.

In another study, Hoque et al. (2008) presented a semantic-based disambiguation framework for translating the phrasal verbs in English sentences into their equivalent in Bangla. It highlights that phrasal verbs have highly context-dependent meanings and may be disambiguated only by devising a technique involving using semantic information of the context. The machine translation of phrasal verbs of English into Bangla becomes more complex and challenging because English and Bangla are widely different in structure and style. Moreover, no existence of phrasal verbs is observed in the Bangla

sentences, and the Bangla meanings of these phrasal verbs are simply as verbs. English phrasal verbs are realised in Bangla as simple and complex verb constructions. Similarly, Parameswarappa & Narayana (2012) describe the semantic-based disambiguation method for ambiguous phrasal verb sense disambiguation using a hybrid example-based approach. The study points out that the highly context-dependent meaning of phrasal verbs may be disambiguated only by devising a method involving the semantic information of the context. Each phrasal verb may have more than one equivalent Kannada translation, depending on the context in which it appears. From the above studies on the contextualisation of phrasal verbs from English to Indian languages, it becomes apparent that this unique English language feature has not been particularly examined for its equivalent verb forms in any Indian language. Instead, various disambiguation strategies have been proposed to get a better output by the machine translation system.

The English-Hindi language pair presents a rich case of divergences at different levels of structure and meaning. Identifying different TDs and their proper classification is necessary for obtaining accurate translation. The topic of translation divergence from English to Indian language has got attention among researchers. Dave et al. (2001) discuss several TDs related to English and Hindi MT and relate them to the word-order differences between the two languages. The study discusses these divergences from the point of view of the UNL-based Interlingua MT system and shows how some of the TDs in English-Hindi MT can be handled in this system. In another study, Gupta and Chatterjee (2003) present an adaptation schema for some English-Hindi translation divergences data. They also claim to have identified a couple more TD types not included in Dorr's (1993) classification of TDs. These translation divergences can be categorised under the structural and lexico-semantic classes of TD proposed in Dorr. In this regard,

Sinha and Thakur (2008) took Dorr's (1993) classification of TDs to categorise the divergences that occur in mapping English sentences into Hindi and formulated the mapping rules for English-Hindi machine translation. They identify the types of translation divergences in these pairs of translation languages that they found cannot be accounted for within the existing categorisation by Dorr.

It is evident from the discussion given above that the English phrasal verbs have not been examined in much details in comparison to their counterparts in the Indian languages. The present study becomes an important attempt to fill this research gap.

3.4 Observations and Implications

The discussion in the preceding sections clearly show that EPVs have attracted a good amount of attention in the area of comparative study. The discussion has also shown the complexities and challenges in obtaining the EPV equivalents in other languages including in related Germanic languages. These current researches on the comparative study of phrasal verbs across languages provide significant insights for similar studies in other language pairs. The observations and findings indicate that phrasal verbs are a distinctive aspect of the English language, defined by their specific combination of verbs and particles to express nuanced meanings and their corresponding counterparts in other languages markedly differ in structure and function. The works also emphasised significant trends and challenges that arise in cross-linguistic comparisons. These similar expressions may differ according to the typological features of particular languages. Research on the equivalent expressions of phrasal verbs across languages indicates that typological features significantly influence the contextualization of the EPVs. Languages exhibiting analogous typological characteristics generally employ more comparable translation procedures for phrasal verbs. Germanic languages, noted for their verb-medial

word order and prevalence of phrasal verbs, frequently translate these verbs into other Germanic languages with similar structures. Conversely, Romance languages, distinguished by verb-final word order and a reduced occurrence of phrasal verbs, typically render phrasal verbs as verbs combined with prefix or single-word verbs or periphrastic formations. The equivalent expression of phrasal verbs in Slavic languages (e.g. Russian, Ukrainian to the east; Polish, Czech to the west; and Croatian, Serbian and Bulgarian to the south) is mostly verbs combined with certain prefixes. Slavic languages are known for their complex inflectional morphology and verb conjugations. The verbal prefixes in Slavic languages semantically correspond to the particles in English phrasal verbs.

In Japanese, which has verb-verb compounds to largely represent corresponding EPVs also tends to represent the directional and the aspectual senses of the English verb particles by V1 and V2 respectively. Persian involves merging an adjective, noun, prepositional phrase, adverb, or past participle with a verb to form compound verbs. In Japanese and Persian, compound verbs are considered to be the equivalent expressions for phrasal verbs in English. The findings from these two language groups show certain senses of structural resemblance with the Hindi language. Japanese and Persian follow S-O-V word order and have postpositions where prepositions usually follow the nominal expressions. Hindi also lies within the same structural configurations. Therefore, the insights from the study on these two languages are quite useful and to an extent extendable to study the Hindi equivalents of the EPVs.

