

Preface

The thesis examines English phrasal verbs (EPVs) with their Hindi equivalents to identify the divergences in their mapping patterns. The EPVs have attracted a good amount of attention including in the research on multi-word expressions (MWEs), particularly for their complex semantic interpretations and compositionality. The lexical or grammatical systems of a pair of languages have different mechanisms to realize linguistic concepts. The present study compares English phrasal verbs with their Hindi equivalents to contextualize the structural and sense mapping of the English phrasal verbs to their Hindi equivalents. The study seeks to explore semantic correspondence in the verbal system of both languages (English and Hindi) while rendering the EPVs semantics into Hindi. Phrasal verbs are among the most frequent, inventive and productive verb constructions in the English language. At the same time, they also pose a great deal of challenges in their acquisition-learning and linguistic analysis because of their complexity at several levels, including syntactic-semantic complexities as well as cross-linguistic differences.

The verb and the particle(s) constitute a phrasal verb (e.g. *turn out*, *give up*, *put off*, etc.) in English and it occurs as a single meaningful unit. The meaning is not directly derived from the meanings of the constituents. However, the verb retains the core meaning, and the particle(s) may only contribute to meaning in a very indirect way: it may relate to direction or location, provide aspectual information or completely change the meaning of the verb. A phrasal verb in English is highly polysemous, as it can have multiple senses as per its contextual interpretation. For instance, the phrasal verb *pick up* has different realizations, such as “to lift up”, “to collect”, “to learn”, “to nab”, “to catch”, etc. These different senses are mapped in Hindi differently depending on the contexts of their occurrence.

The study is primarily based on a corpus of English phrasal verbs and their translation equivalents developed for the purpose of this study as no prior corpus resource of English phrasal verbs with their Hindi equivalents is available. A corpus of 16500 sentences containing EPVs were developed by extracting relevant examples from the British National Corpus (BNC) and other sources like online dictionaries of EPVs (15000 from BNC and 1500 from other sources). These 16500 EPV sentences were manually translated into Hindi to obtain the Hindi equivalents of the EPVs. Thus, an English-Hindi comparable corpus of 33000 sentences is the example base to carry out the analysis for this study. This study will advance the research on cross-linguistic semantic representation of phrasal verbs and fill the knowledge gap, particularly in the English-Hindi pair of languages.

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. 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 English-Hindi mapping patterns of the particle's semantics show that the spatial directional sense

of the particles is represented by the simple Hindi verb or polar verb (V1) of the Hindi compound verb(V1-V2), whereas in Hindi conjunct verb constructions, this directional sense is explicitly realized as a verbal modifier (generally adverb). Another important aspect is the mapping of the aspectual-completive functions of particles in EPVs, where particles add a sense of completion to the verb, such as eat up, drink up, etc. The light verb (V2) of the Hindi compound verb semantically corresponds to the aspectual-completive function of particles in EPVs. The work in thesis is reported in six chapters. Chapter one introduces the topic of the research and its motivations. Chapter two gives a brief overview of the English phrasal verbs by discussing their complex syntactic and semantic structures including some of the relevant corpus-based research for the identification of the frequency of occurrences of phrasal verbs in major English corpora. Chapter three provides a brief survey of the existing literature on the study of English phrasal verbs and their contextual equivalents in different target pair languages. Chapter four presents a brief overview of the resources and the approached adopted in the study. Chapter five presents the analysis of the relevant data towards obtaining the Hindi equivalents of the English phrasal verbs. This chapter also discusses the compositional semantics of the selected particle elements of the EPVs were examined to identify their mapping strategies in their Hindi equivalents. Finally, chapter six summarizes and concludes the study.