APPENDIX

PHRASAL VERBS

A study on prepositions will not be complete without an examination of the phrasal verbs, or what are called 'two-place verbs'. Barbara M.H. Strang calls them 'postpositive verbs'. In another context she names them 'more-than-one-word verbs'. Randolph Quirk calls them 'multi-word verbs'. Phrasal verbs are 'verb + particle' combination such as give up, let in, go on, etc. Such particles that enter into combination with verbs can be either adverbs or prepositions. Phrasal verbs are a problematic area for learners of English. They are a phenomenon which is the necessary offshoot of the evolution of English from a synthetic language to an analytical one. The 'verb + particle' structures were not used in the Old English period. Old English like modern German used particles in separable prefix form as in:

\[ Ge + sitten = to sit down \]
\[ for + boernan = to burn up \]

We find similar structures in modern German:

anrufen (ich rufe ... an)
weglaufen (sie läuft ... weg)
ausgehen (er geht ... aus)
einladen (du lädst ... ein)

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This separable use of prefixes gradually gave rise to patterns in which the particle followed the main word. From XII century, the 'Verb + particle' structures came to be recorded. In early Middle English period the verb + particle pattern became more common.

In Indo-European and in Old English, prefixes played a very productive role. They were placed before the root verb to modify, restrict or extend the meaning of the main word. According to linguists those prefixes were once independent words. The prefixes carried the meanings of perfectivity, intensity, thoroughness, completeness, etc. In short, the prefixes added a new dimension to the meaning of the activity denoted by the simple verbal root. As English became an analytic language, these prefixes became less productive. Because of the Germanic practice of fixing the stress accent on the root syllable these prefixes gradually lost stress and being weakened, broke off and began to appear in post-verbal position still maintaining its close connection with the verb. This happens in the case of separable prefixed verbs in Modern German.

From the nature of the particle, the phrasal verbs, can be classified into three types:

(a) Verb + Preposition (Prepositional Verbs)
(b) Verb + Adv. Particles + Preposition (Prepositional Phrasal Verbs)
(c) Verb + Adv. Particle (Phrasal Verbs)

These types are illustrated with the following examples:

(a) 1. She came and stood by the door
2. She would cling to him.
3. I have not looked at anyone like that.
4. He would put up with anything. 
5. Stand up to the displeasure.
6. ... take out on this poor motherless girl.

As the examples show the first and the second type of phrasal verbs are transitive in nature and require an object complement. They are the domain of prepositional phrases, and they have already been dealt within the body of the thesis.

(c) The third type of verb + particle combination can be transitive or intransitive.

Transitive:

1. ... put on an air of importance.  
2. You drink up whatever you make.
3. Put by something ourselves.
4. You broke up a family.

Intransitive:

1. Achuthan didn't give in.
2. The fishermen burst out laughing
3. She had grown up.

The third type of phrasal verbs (c) presents special difficulties because of their meaning and grammar. Their meaning is most idiomatic and therefore cannot be guessed from the meanings of individual words of the combination. In grammar, they can be either transitive or intransitive. In transitive cases, there are special rules with regard to the position of (complement) object. When the object is a noun, it may be either placed between the verb and particle as in:
1. Palani would put the baby down. 
2. I won't bring this baby up.

or the object noun may as well follow the 'verb + particle' combination, as in:
1. You will put on weight.
2. Chakki brought up the matter.
3. Bring up the baby.

But when the object is a pronoun it is always placed between the verb and the particle. This separability of verb and particle, and the position of the object between them is a sure feature that distinguishes the c type phrasal verbs from prepositional verbs:
1. Someone or other might snap him up.
2. Cut it off and fling it away.
3. Did we bring you up for nothing?

Some authors would consider only the c type of phrasal verbs (i.e. having a meaning different from that of the words in combination) to be strictly phrasal verbs. They are distinguished by their metaphorical and idiomatic meanings. For example, Collins, Cobuild Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs gives over 3,000 combinations and lists 5,500 different meanings. The following are some of the idiomatic phrasal verbs found in the corpus:

- make off: Mt.12:29. wear out: Lk.12:33.
- put up with: Cn.p.179. kick up(a row): Cn.p.147.
- eat(the heart)out: Cn.p.136. break into: Mt.12:29.
In modern English, the use of phrasal verbs is becoming fashionable and stylistic, especially in spoken language. In colloquial, informal language, their popularity is on the increase making inroads on the written language too. But, it is an area which the Malayalam learners find particularly difficult because in most of the cases where English uses a two-phrase verb, Malayalam uses a simple verb as in:

- show off Cn.p.74.
- hushed up Cn.p.75.
- grew up Cn.p.75.
- make out Cn.p.81.
- cool down Cn.p.85.
- took out Cn.p.86.
- bring up Cn.p.90.
- walked on Cn.p.44.
- look after Cn.p.179.
- sat down Cn.p.148.
- go off Cn.p.46.
- flare up Cn.p.49.
- lying down Cn.p.53.
- sleep on Cn.p.62.
- turn out Cn.p.100.
- put by Cn.p.85.
- round on Cn.p.100.
- hold out Cn.p.49.
- worked up Cn.p.171.
- heliyuka Cn.p.90
- otunmai Cn.p.91.
- valarnnu Cn.p.92.
- tanupppikkuka Cn.p.106.
- etuttu Cn.p.107.
- valarttuka Cn.p.110.
- natannu Cn.p.54.
- irunnu Cn.p.189.
- pokunnu Cn.p.55.
- ksobhikkuka Cn.p.59.
- kitakkunnu Cn.p.64.
- ketakkuka Cn.p.74.
As is clear from the examples, where English uses a phrasal verb, Malayalam learners are familiar with a simple verb in their native language. Because of this familiarity, they tend to omit the particle and use the simple English verb alone and thus lose much of the charm and finesse of the idiomatic language to the result that their English remains clumsy.

Nevertheless, we cannot say Malayalam is without phrasal verbs. In Malayalam also we come across compound verbs - in which nouns and verbal participles are prefixed to the simple verbal roots. These prefixes serve the same functions as the post-verbal particles in English have:

- **snap up**
  
  Malayalam: `tattiyetukkuka`

- **stand by**
  
  Malayalam: `atuttuninnu`

- **cried out**
  
  Malayalam: `viliccuparanūnu`

- **broke up**
  
  Malayalam: `takarttumuticcu`

- **tumbled down**
  
  Malayalam: `nilampaticcu`

- **worked up**
  
  Malayalam: `varuttikkūtīya`
These examples remind us of the fact that the postposed particles that English now uses were, one time, say in Old English period, elements used in prefixal position. Malayalam can now be said to be morphologically in the same stage as Old English in many respects.

The following examples illustrate how prefixation (anuprayōga) of different elements such as nouns and verbal participles in an auxiliary adverbial function change the meaning of the simple verbal root:

1. Nouns + the verb 'paraka'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Prefixation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>varttamāna parayuka</td>
<td>Cn.p.44</td>
<td>yātra parayuka</td>
<td>Cn.p.116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parāti parayuka</td>
<td>Cn.p.121</td>
<td>maranam parayuka</td>
<td>Cn.p.186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cītta parayuka</td>
<td>Cn.p.55</td>
<td>atakkam paraṇṇu</td>
<td>Cn.p.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marupati paraṇṇu</td>
<td>Jn.18:20</td>
<td>uttaram parayuka</td>
<td>Cn.p.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>astalu parayuka</td>
<td>Cn.p.72</td>
<td>kallasāksayam parayuka</td>
<td>Mk.14:57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saṅkatam parayuka</td>
<td>Cn.p.41</td>
<td>uttaram parayuka</td>
<td>Cn.p.184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunadōsam paraṇṇu</td>
<td>Cn.p.99</td>
<td>kaṇakku paraṇṇu</td>
<td>Cn.p.144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Verbal Participles + the verb 'paraka'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participles</th>
<th>Prefixation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tīrttupararaṇṇu</td>
<td>Cn.p.14</td>
<td>ētuparaṇṇu</td>
<td>Mk.1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turannuparaṇṇu</td>
<td>Cn.p.26</td>
<td>tallipparaṇṇu</td>
<td>Jn.18:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nisēḍhiccupaṇṇu</td>
<td>Mk.14:68</td>
<td>tarappiccuparaṇṇu</td>
<td>Mk.14:31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viliccupaṇṇu</td>
<td>Jn.1:15</td>
<td>svaṣam muttippararaṇṇu</td>
<td>Cn.p.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun/Participle</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tutarnnuparaṇṇu</td>
<td>piticcuparayuka</td>
<td>61.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purattuparaṇṇilla</td>
<td>kutappatuttipparaṇṇu</td>
<td>70.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Noun + the verb 'varuka'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun/Participle</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>viśvāsam vannu</td>
<td>kulappam varān</td>
<td>210.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urakkamvannilla</td>
<td>trātivarunnilla</td>
<td>211.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desyamvannu</td>
<td>mātamvarunna</td>
<td>23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maṇassuvarunnilla</td>
<td>kōpamvannu</td>
<td>86.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caitanyamvannu</td>
<td>nīrasamvannu</td>
<td>124.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karuttuvannu</td>
<td>bōdamvannu</td>
<td>54.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Verbal participles + the verb 'varuka'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun/Participle</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ventivannu</td>
<td>parannuvannu</td>
<td>62.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiriccuvannu</td>
<td>mataḥṇivannatu</td>
<td>48.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuticcuvarunnu</td>
<td>jayiccuvannu</td>
<td>77.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atuttuvannu</td>
<td>kayarivanna</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nilaninnuvarunna</td>
<td>olukivannu</td>
<td>12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kontuvunnu</td>
<td>tayārāyivannu</td>
<td>55.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all these combinations, the general meaning contained in the simple verb is restricted or modified by the prefixed noun or verbal participle.

As is clear from the above examples, such prefixes are very productive in Malayalam generating an array of new verbs from one simple root.
In modern English, phrasal verbs are highly stylistic. In many cases there exists an alternative single verb (like 'gain' for 'put on' (Cn.p.57), 'enter' for 'get in' (Cn.p.125), 'intervene' for 'cut in' (Cn.p.60). But they are being replaced by phrasal verbs for stylistic reasons. In American English, which experiments with new coinages, there is a preference for phrasal verbs, and hence new combinations are ever on the increase. Phrasal verbs are characterised by their informal style and they have, in the words of Barbara M.H. Strang, "an air of colloquiality".

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