

Phrasal verbs

WHAT IS A PHRASAL VERB

A phrasal verb is a verb which consists of more than one word. Most phrasal verbs consist of two words: the first word is a verb, the second word is a preposition or an adverb. Examples of common phrasal verbs are get up, put off, turn on, object to, and apply for. There are also some three-word phrasal verbs, such as look forward to and get away with

You can sometimes guess the meaning of a phrasal verb from the meaning of the words it contains, for example come in = come + in. More often, the meaning of the phrasal verb is different - often very different - from the meaning of the verb which forms its first part

For example put off (= "arrange" to do something at a later time) has a very different meaning from put (= "put" something somewhere), and look forward to (= "when" you feel happy because something is going to happen soon) has a very different meaning from look (= "look" at something)

Like single-word verbs, some phrasal verbs are 'transitive' (they must have an object), and some phrasal verbs are 'intransitive' (they do not have an object). For example

(take off [phrasal verb, Transitive] (= "remove" your shirt, coat etc

.She took off her coat and sat down

(get up [phrasal verb, Intransitive] (= "leave" your bed in the morning

.I usually get up very early

:Some phrasal verbs can be transitive or intransitive. For example

join in [phrasal verb, Intransitive/Transitive] (= "start" taking part in something that other people are already doing, for example a game or song

.We all joined in the game

.I want you all to join in

WHERE DO YOU PUT THE OBJECT

.With transitive phrasal verbs, you have to decide where to put the object
If the phrasal verb ends with a preposition, the preposition must come after the verb, •
:and you cannot split up the phrasal verb. For example

(apply for sth (= "ask" to be considered for a job

.I've applied for a job at the university

(object to sth (= "say" that you do not agree with something

.Local people are objecting to the plan

.If the phrasal verb ends with an adverb, there are three possibilities •

If you choose a noun phrase as the object, you can put it either before or after the .
:adverb. For example

(call off (= "decide" that a meeting, party, strike etc should not happen

.They've called off the strike. OR They've called the strike off

(turn on (= "make" a light, television, radio etc start working

?Will you turn on the light? OR Will you turn the light on

If you choose a pronoun (him, her, it, them etc) as the object, you have to put it .
:before the adverb. For example

(turn down (= "make" a television, radio etc less loud

?Can you turn it down? NOT Can you turn down it

If the object is a long phrase, you usually put it at the end after the phrasal verb. For .
:example

.They've called off the strike that was planned for next week

?Can you turn down the television in the front room

Verbs: intransitive and transitive

Most verbs in English belong to either of two types: intransitive verbs or transitive
.verbs

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

An intransitive verb does not have an object. You can use it without having to add any
:more words to the sentence. Here are some examples of intransitive verbs

.Something's happening

.I'll wait

.It doesn't matter

You can add other words to these sentences in order to show meanings such as time, place, or manner, but these words do not have to be there for the sentence to make sense

.Something's happening in the street

.I'll wait for a few minutes

.It doesn't matter at all

.Other intransitive verbs include appear, come, go, smile, lie, and rise

.Intransitive verbs cannot be used in the passive

.Don't say 'it was happened' or 'they were died'. Say it happened or they died

TRANSITIVE VERBS

A transitive verb must have an object. Without the object, the sentence does not make sense. The object of the verb is usually a noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun. Here are some examples of transitive verbs

.She bought that dress in Tokyo. NOT She bought in Tokyo

?Did you find the key? NOT Did you find

.I really like him. NOT I really like

:Sometimes the object is a clause which begins + (that). For example

.I wish she would stop smoking. OR I wish that she would stop smoking

:Sometimes the object is a whole sentence. For example

.It's time to go home," he said"

.Other transitive verbs include make, use, need, thank, enjoy, keep, and carry

VERBS THAT CAN BE TRANSITIVE OR INTRANSITIVE

Several verbs can be used in a transitive or intransitive way. Here are some examples of verbs that can be transitive or intransitive

[There's no need to shout. [Intransitive

[Someone shouted my name. [Transitive

[Where do you want to meet? [Intransitive

[I'll meet you outside the school. [Transitive

[I'm sorry. I don't understand. [Intransitive

[She didn't understand his explanation. [Transitive

The intransitive uses are very similar to the transitive ones, except that the object been left out

OTHER VERBS

Some verbs can be followed by an adjective or adjective phrase. Here are some examples of these verbs

- .You seem tired
- .It all sounds very interesting
- ?Was he angry

Phrasal verb	English Meaning	Arabic meaning		
Block out	Stop from passing through	يمنع او يوقف المرور من	sep	
Call back	Return a phone call	يعيد الاتصال	sep	
Call off	Cancel	يلغي	sep	
Call up	Phone	يتصل	sep	
Call in	Ask for help	يطلب المساعدة	sep	
Came back	Return	يعود	sep	
Caught on	Become popular	يصبح مشهور		
Cheer up	Cause to feel happier	يفرح	sep	
Cover up	Cover completely	تغطية او اخفاء كامل	sep	
Cut down	Bring down by cutting	يقطع (شجرة)	sep	
Cut off	1-stop the supply of 2-remove by cutting	يقطع عن	sep	
Do over	Do again	يعاود عمل	sep	*
Do up	Make more beautiful	يجمل	sep	
Draw together	Unite	يوحد	sep	
Figure out	Find an answer	يجد الحل	sep	
Find out	Discover	يكشف	sep	
Give out	distribute	يوزع	sep	
Give up	Quit / abandon	يستسلم	sep	
Go back	Return	يعود		
Go up	Be built	يبني		
Hang up	Conclude a call	ينهي المكالمة	sep	
Hang up	End a phone put on a hanger	يعلق المكالمة يعلق على حمالة	In sep	
Keep on	Not remove (apiece of cloth /..	يستمر	sep	*
Lay out	Arrange according To a plan	تصميم جيد	sep	

Leave on	1-not turn off(light /radio) 2-not remove (apiece of cloth /..	يترك على حالة	sep
Let in	Allow to enter	يسمح بالدخول	sep
Letting out	Allow to leave	يسمح بالمغادرة	sep
Light up	Illuminate	يضئ	sep
Look over	Examine	يتفحص	sep
Looking up	Review	يراجع	sep
Make up	Apply cosmetics/invent	يضع المكياج /يبتدع	sep
Move around	Change the location	يغير مكانة/ يتحرك	sep
Pay off	Be worth while	دفع (دين ، اجار . .) وانتها	
Pick out	Choose	يختار	sep
Pick up	Take	يأخذ	sep
Put away	Put in an appropriate place	يضع شئ في المكان المناسب	sep
Put on	Wear	يرتدي	sep
Put up(with)	Tolerate	يتحمل	sep
Set up	Build / establish	يؤسس	sep
Sit down	Take a seat	اجلس	
Straighten up	Make neat	قوم / استوى	sep
Take out	Borrow from a library	يستعير	sep
Tear down	Destroy	يحطم/يمزق	sep
Throw away	Get rid of	يتخلص من	sep
Touch up	Improve by making small changes	يحسن / يعدل	
Try out	Use to see if it works	يجرب/يختبر	sep
Turn around	Change the direction so the front is at the back	يعكس الاتجاه	sep
Turn on / off	Stop/start a machine	يشغل / يفصل الجهاز	sep
Turn out	Have a particular result	يحصل على نتيجة معينة	
Work off	Remove by work or activity	يزيل	sep
Work out	1-Be resolved 2-exercise	يعمل	sep

Phrasal Verbs

Feras . H . Qaddoura

PHRASAL VERBS

المصطلحات الفعلية

١- هي عبارة عن فعل متبوع بأداة ظرفية أو حرف جر لعطاء معنى خاص مثل

Call in يستدعي *call up* يهاتف *call on* يزور *call* *for* يتطلب

1- *I called on my friends last weekend.*

2- *Ali called me up and told me the news .*

3- *They called for the meeting at 3:30 .*

٢ - تقسم المصطلحات الفعلية إلى قسمين :

أ - *separable* قابلة للفصل وهي التي يمكن أن تحافظ على المعنى إذا فصل الفعل عن الأداة الظرفية بحيث يأخذ المفعول به المواقع التالية :

* إذا كان المفعول به اسما إذا يمكن وضعة بعد الأداة أو بين الفعل والأداة .

I PUT THE JACKET ON OR I PUT ON THE JACKET

* إذا كان المفعول به ضمير فيجب أن يتوسطهما

I PUT IT ON

I PUT ON IT

٣- المصطلحات الغير قابلة للفصل *Inseparable* :

He got on the bus

He got the bus on

● ملاحظة:

يمكن أن يكون هناك أكثر من معنى لنفس المصطلح مثل:

1-Please **turn down** the radio. The music is too loud

اخفض الصوت لأنه مرتفع جدا

2-Ali didn't get the job. They **turned down** his application.

لقد تم **رفض** طلب علي للوظيفة

Q -Choose the suitable phrasal verb:

Pick out , lay out , catch on , Set up , put up , call up

- 1- It didn'tright away.
- 2- Theya business last year.
- 3- Theya new entrance.
- 4- Mr. Hoa fortune.
- 5-the consultant.
- 6-the chair you like best.