**Translation pp. 14-17**

**Q1. Give a short answer:**

1. Why is the result called phrasal?

Because it looks like a phrase rather than a single word.

1. Why does Darwin Gray view phrasal verbs and both parts as giving up meaning?

In order to form a new lexical item.

1. Why phrasal verbs are difficult for learners to be translated from English into Arabic?

Because they are "misleading and are usually confused with prepositional verbs (i.e., a verb+ preposition) which are not idiomatic and retain their direct meaning.

**Q2. Fill in the blanks:**

1. A phrasal verb is formed by combining ----------- with one of ------ (a simple verb, a number of particles).
2. Folse determines two types of phrasal --------- and -------- (transitive, intransitive).
3. --------- is a type of word that can be guessed or predicted from the context (the simple word).
4. In many cases, if the translator is not familiar with the phrase, the ---------- helps (context).
5. The translation of phrasal verbs is difficult to be guessed from the context in most cases, unlike -------- which can be guessed (simple words).
6. According to Ghazala, phrasal verbs are ——— to be translated from English Into Arabic (difficult for leaners).

**Q3. Define with examples:**

1. Transitive verbs: These are verbs that need the object to complete the sense of the sentence.

For example

* 1. The cat ate the mouse before we could stop her.
	2. She left the keys on the table.
	3. Alex sent a postcard from Argentina.
1. Intransitive verbs: Do not need the object to complement the idea.

For example

* 1. I listen to music because it relaxes me.
	2. The carpenters work quietly and quickly.
	3. The deer ran around the lake, through the trees, and over the fallen logs.
1. Phrasal verbs in Arabic: Ibn-Aqeel and Al Ghalaiyini define this aspect of language: As a sub kind of those verbs that need the object to complete the sense of any structure.

For example

* 1. He came with a thing. " أتى بشيء"
	2. He pointed to the woman. أشار الى المرأه

**Q4. Phrasal verbs with examples:**

1-Break down (Stop functioning), The elevator broke down.

2- Break up (end a relationship), The couple broke up last week.

3-Come on (stop delaying), Come on, Patrick. Showtime!

4-Get up (leave bed), He always gets up early.

5-Give up (stop trying), Don’t give up your dreams.

6- Grow up (become an adult), she grew up in France.

7 -Eat out (eat in a restaurant), How about we eat out instead?

8- Hurry up (go faster), Can we hurry up, please?

9 -Catch on (begin to understand), He didn’t catch on at first.

10- Wake up (stop sleeping), I woke up when I heard the noise.

11- Take off (leave the ground), The plane did not take off on time

12- Harry up (go faster), Harry up, we will be late.

13- Hold on (wait), Hold on a minute.

14- Keep on (continue), Mike kept on taling.

**Q5. Explain**

1. What are the two types of transitive verbs?
	1. فعل متعدي لوحده

She wrote a narrative essay yesterday.

* 1. فعل متعدي بحرف

 He grew up in Iraq.

1. What does Kharma say about translation phrasal verbs? Provide your answer with examples.

Kharam said, “in many cases, if the translator is not familiar with the phrase, the context helps, if not he has to consult a dictionary”.

Examples

1. Please, stand aside the lady would like to enter.

من فضلك افسح الطريق فالسيدة تود ان تدخل

1. Try to bring the others around your opinion.

حاول ان تقنع الاخرين برأيك

1. Do not stop talking, go on, please.

لا تتوقف عن الكلام تابع من فضلك

1. No body spoke against the suggestion.

لم يعارض احد الاقتراح

1. My uncle found out that his illness was serious.

اكتشف عمي ان مرضه كان خطير

1. The plane takes off at 9 O'clock a.m.

تقلع الطائرة عند الساعة التاسعة صباحا

1. What are the phrasal verbs’ semantic features in English and Arabic?

The figurative kinds: when they present a symbolic meaning, which is kept hidden and not revealed as:

* 1. عنits equivalent in English could be ‘about’ or ‘concerning’ as Moubark mentioned.
	2. علىhas various interpretations in English according to its use.
	3. فيhas an idiomatic sense to mean or describe a way as Moubark illustrated (shouted at him).
1. What are the phrasal verbs’ Semantic types in English and Arabic?
	1. Instrument: like بis a tool or a mean to show how something is done. (He stubbed him with the knife) طعنه بالسكين
	2. Direction: like لام as Ryding stated, it is used to show the orientation.
	3. Locative: as في Ibid stated that it is necessary preposition to show the setting (He sat in the café) جلس في المقهى
	4. Manner: as بwhich answer the question of ‘how’ (He grows solely) ينمو ببطء
	5. Reason: as لام to indicate cause (I came to here because I am in my ability) جئت الى هنا لانني واثق من قدرتي

**Q6. T/F**

1. Ghazala says that what makes the translation of phrasal verbs is difficult because they are mostly predictable. (F)