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## **Engleski višerječni glagoli s česticom *out* i njihovi hrvatski pandani**

Završni rad

Mentor: doc. dr. sc. Goran Milić

Osijek, 2019

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**English multi-word verbs with the particle *out*, and their Croatian  
counterparts**

Bachelor's Thesis

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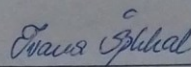
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## **ABSTRACT**

*This paper focuses on the multi-word verbs with the particle out not only by covering important theoretical aspects of those verbs, but also by analysing them, testing them and comparing them with their Croatian counterparts. The term 'multi-word verb' indicates a combination of a verb with either one or more particles – prepositions and adverbs and can be further narrowed down by saying it breaks down into phrasal, prepositional and phrasal prepositional verbs.*

*A synecdoche 'Phrasal verb' is sometimes used to denote the whole domain of the multi-word verbs because phrasal verbs are the most widely spread group of the three mentioned above. Due to its idiosyncratic meaning phrasal verbs often pose challenges when it comes to translating them and can therefore complicate the learning process of the non-native speakers. The analysis of the verbs extracted from the book *The Time Traveler's wife* authored by Audrey Niffenegger is presented in the corpus of the present paper and shows just how indirect translation into Croatian the multi-word verbs demand.*

**Key words:** Multi-word verb, Phrasal verb, particle *out*, Niffenegger, *The Time Traveler's Wife*, translation

# CONTENTS

<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK</b> .....	<b>2</b>
2.1. AN INTRODUCTION TO MULTI-WORD VERBS .....	2
2.1.1. Phrasal verbs .....	2
2.1.2. Prepositional verbs .....	3
2.1.3. Phrasal-prepositional verbs .....	4
2.2. GRAMMATICAL TESTING OF MULTI-WORD VERBS .....	4
2.2.1. Substitution.....	5
2.2.2. Position of object.....	5
2.2.3. Gapping .....	5
2.2.4. Fronting.....	6
2.2.5. Passive.....	6
2.2.6. Further distinction .....	6
<b>3. METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>4. VERB ANALYSIS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
4.1. PARTICLE OUT DENOTING COMPLETION OF ACTION.....	9
4.2. PARTICLE OUT DENOTING GRADUAL ACCESSIBILITY .....	10
4.3. PARTICLE OUT DENOTING GRADUAL INACCESSIBILITY .....	11
4.4. PARTICLE OUT DENOTING REMOVAL OR SEPARATION .....	11
4.5. PARTICLE OUT DENOTING ABNORMALITY .....	12
4.6. ABSTRACT PARTICLE OUT .....	13
<b>5. CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>6. REFFERENCES</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>7. APPENDIX</b> .....	<b>17</b>
7.1. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MULTI-WORD VERBS FROM THE TIME TRAVELER'S WIFE .....	17

# 1. INTRODUCTION

“Multi-word verbs are one of the most distinctive characteristics of English language. They make English so peculiar, but also complicated for learners and foreigners. What makes multi-word verbs interesting is their meaning - a verb accompanied by a preposition will have most likely a completely new definition and will be used in a different context” (Thim 2). The goal of this paper is to subject multi-word verbs with the particle ‘out’ from the book *The Time Traveler’s Wife* written by Audrey Niffenegger to appropriate analysis. The analysis, both syntactic and semantic, will be complemented by the identification of the corresponding Croatian equivalents of the extracted multi-word verbs.

Study materials, as well as expert literature, reference books and Internet articles served as the basis in the process of creating the paper. The method of analysing the verbal material together with the method of comparison were used for a serious and exhaustive inquiry into the topic.

This paper is structured out of 6 chapters and appendix. The two ramifications of the corpus follow after a short introduction. The first part of the corpus features the theoretical foundation of the multi-word verbs, while the second one deals in detail with testing and analysis of the multi-word verb derived from the source book, *The Time Traveler’s Wife*. Examples of the multi-word verbs with the particle ‘out’ are translated into Croatian with their meaning explained. Finally, the paper ends with a conclusion based upon the obtained results.



## 2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The following chapter deals with multi-word verbs by providing their definition, subdivisions, and means of distinguishing those subdivisions from one another. To better understand the theoretical background numerous examples, as well as expert references will be provided.

### 2.1. An introduction to multi-word verbs

Verbs are made up of both a lexical verb and one or more particles are called multi-word verbs, as it is stated in the Cambridge Dictionary<sup>1</sup>. The term particle is dual in its meaning because it can bear a function of either a preposition or a spatial adverb (Quirk et al. 1150). Any of aforementioned particles form a single morphological unit together with the lexical verb. According to the nature of the particle one can distinguish phrasal verbs (e.g. *take back*), prepositional verbs (e.g. *take at*) and phrasal-prepositional verbs (e.g. *take away from*). Each of these types of verbs usually contains idiomatic connotation and can thus neither be taken literally nor easily be translated into other languages, Croatian being one of them. However, further details of their semantic and syntactic properties will be discussed in the following chapters.

#### 2.1.1. Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs have been given their name by Logan Pearsall Smith and Dr. Henry Bradley and are by far the largest group of the three types of multi-word verbs (Dixon 2). The Merriam-Webster dictionary<sup>2</sup> defines phrasal verbs as a phrase that combines a verb with a preposition or adverb and that functions as a verb whose meaning is different from the combined meanings of the individual words.

From a semantic viewpoint phrasal verbs express idiomatic meaning (1). If the meaning of the verb can be understood literally, it is considered to be a free combination (2):

(1) *Our dog got so old and ill that we had to **put him down**.*

(2) *John **put the books down** on the table.*

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<sup>1</sup> <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/about-verbs/verbs-multi-word-verbs>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/phrasal%20verb>

The context of the first example is carried out by the verb that denotes an idiomatic meaning which preordains the killing of an animal out of mercy. In the second example the meaning of *put down* is to place something somewhere and can be understood by having knowledge of the verb and particle individually.

Syntactically speaking phrasal verbs can also be classified into two different types, namely intransitive (1) and transitive (2) phrasal verbs:

(1) *The train already **took off**.*

(2) *Jane **turned off** the light.*

The first sentence contains an intransitive phrasal verb *take off* that consists of a verb and adverb and does not require an object. This one and similar phrasal verbs are usually used informally. The phrasal verb *turn off* building the second sentence can be observed as a transitive verb for it has a predisposition to take a direct object (Quirk et al. 1153f.).

### **2.1.2. Prepositional verbs**

Prepositional verbs are another possible combination of multi-word verbs. Their name comes from the fact that they are comprised of a lexical verb together with its corresponding non-separable preposition (e.g. *come by, look down, run up* etc.).

As firstly suggested by T.F. Mitchell there ought to be a certain distinction between phrasal and prepositional verbs (Thim 41). The fundamental difference between the two lies therefore in the abstraction of their meaning. Specifically, it is a phrasal verb that expresses a possible idiomatic implication, whereas the interpretation of the prepositional verb remains deductible from its components (i.e. verb and preposition). There are meanwhile another few applicable criteria one can use in order to further contrast phrasal with prepositional verbs which will be mentioned in the chapter 2.2.

Similarly to phrasal verbs, so can the prepositional verbs be divided into two following groups:

- a) Type I: “A prepositional verb consists of a lexical verb followed by a preposition with which it is semantically and/or syntactically associated” (Quirk et al. 1155).

(1) *Mary is **looking at** the screen.*

(2) *I **came across** a problem but I quickly solved it.*

- b) Type II: “Prepositional verb is followed by two phrases, normally separated by the preposition: the former is the direct object, the latter the prepositional object” (Quirk et al. 1158).

(1) *He reminded me of* that perfect day when we met.

(2) *I will protect you against* all evil.

### 2.1.3. Phrasal-prepositional verbs

Phrasal-prepositional verbs are built up of both a preposition and an adverb functioning as an inseparable particle. With their tendency to idiomatic meaning, this group of multi-word verbs is more often than not used in an informal appeal (Quirk et al. 1660). Quirk associates the idiomatic status with the existence of the suitable one-word paraphrase, as seen in the example below:

(1) *Why are you looking down on* all the people that do not have a job?

In the given example the idiomaticity of the verb *look down on* can easily be replaced by the restatement “despise”.

In addition to their semantical peculiarities, Quirk also distinguishes between those phrasal verbs that do (1), and those that do not (2) necessarily bind a direct object:

(1) *Tristan is looking forward to* going abroad.

(2) *If you promise to stay quiet, I will let you in on* a secret.

Thus observed it is clear that the multi word-verb *look forward to* remains free of an object, whilst on the contrary, the verb *let in on* demands the existence of “you” which behaves as the direct object.

## 2.2. Grammatical testing of multi-word verbs

Although phrasal-prepositional verbs are usually effortlessly detected due to its three-word structure, the discrepancy between phrasal and prepositional verbs is not as readily visible. Hence the linguistic experts invented a handful of methods to better differentiate and understand the phrasal and prepositional verbs. The methods will be presented and described in the subchapters to come.

### 2.2.1. Substitution

Substitution is a process of replacing a multi-word verb with one-word verb thus reducing it to its canonical form. If the corresponding synonymous word can be found the verb is most likely a phrasal verb, as seen in (1). Nevertheless, this test has its limits and is proven to be inadequate when it comes to multi-word verbs which despite having an appropriate synonym exhibit the nature of prepositional rather than of phrasal verb, as it is visible in (2). Furthermore, the example (3) goes to show that the substitution can sometimes be quite impossible to execute for some phrasal verbs do not even have a single-verb paraphrase (Dixon 3-4).

(1) *I am pleased with the way things fell out. / I am pleased with the way things occurred.*

(2) *Go in and then turn left. / Enter and then turn left.*

(3) *I lied once and she still holds that against me. / I lied once and she still uses that as a reason to have a bad opinion of me.*

### 2.2.2. Position of object

If the substitution fails, there is another alternative of testing the multi-word verbs based on the position of the object (Quirk et al. 1167). The technique presents that transitive phrasal verbs allow its particle to be moved, as it is exemplified in (1), preposition in the prepositional verbs stays fixated and precedes the noun phrase, equally to the example in (2). It is crucial to remember that, though helpful in some cases, the positional alternation of the object cannot exclusively be taken as a criterion for phrasal verbs (Dixon 4).

(1) *She put on the hat. / She put the hat on.*

(2) *We walked on the grass. / \*We walked the grass on.*

### 2.2.3. Gapping

Gapping is the method that does not set apart phrasal from prepositional verbs it just demonstrates that the more idiomatic content the verb possesses the less likely will it be gapped. Simply put, gapping can be understood as a type of ellipsis achieved by omission of a verb in series of coordinations and can only be applied on literal combinations (Dixon 5). (1) and (2) are emblematic.

(1) *I pulled the dirty skirt off and the clean one on.*

(2) *\*Jane took her skirt off and the business over.*

#### **2.2.4. Fronting**

To highlight certain elements of the clause the same are put in frontal stand. This is called 'fronting' and it changes the commonly established word order subject (s) + verb (v) + object (o). To employ this test onto the multi-word verbs in order to draw the line between phrasal and prepositional verbs one has to bear in mind that it is only prepositional verbs that abide to this rule and undergo such inversion. Once the word arrangement is shifted the preposition of the prepositional verb institutes the clause (Dixon 6). (1) and (2) demonstrate.

(1) *He climbed on the mountain. / On the mountain he climbed.*

(2) *The president was forced to climb down. / \*Down the president was forced to climb.*

#### **2.2.5. Passive**

Some phrasal verbs can be recognized by their ability to accept the passive voice. In transitive clauses the direct object assumes form of a subject and the aspect is changed from active into passive, like it is illustrated in (1). This test however becomes both problematic and unreliable, the conversion to passive impossible when the given phrasal verb is intransitive (Dixon 7).

(1) *Her constant lies took me in. / I was taken in by her constant lies.*

#### **2.2.6. Further distinction**

Apart from already introduced tests, few other criteria for distinguishing between phrasal and prepositional verbs have been established by Laurel J. Brinton. Based on her book, several guidelines from the page 198 will be discussed and exemplified:

- a) The particle of a phrasal verb is the carrier of the stress, while prepositions are unstressed.

*She put the hat ón,*

*We walked on the gráss.*

- b) There can be no intervention by the adverbial between the main verb and its particle in case of phrasal verbs, whereas prepositional verbs can often sustain such insertion.

*\*She put quickly on the hat.*

*We walked quickly on the grass.*

Moreover, in their work, Quirk et al. (1967) agree with Brinton's distinction and add important principles of their own:

- c) In situations where a pronominal noun phrase appears, lexical verbs are followed by a pronoun and then a particle if the verb is phrasal. If the verb is prepositional the main verb is followed firstly by a particle and then a pronoun.

*She called him up. / \*She called up him.*

*She called on him. / \*She called him on.*

- d) Interrogative *wh*-question words cannot be preceded by the particle of the phrasal verb but can by the particle of a prepositional verb.

*\*Up which man did they call?*

*On which man did they call?*

- e) Unlike phrasal verbs, prepositional verbs permit its particle to come before a relative pronoun at the beginning of a relative clause.

*the man up whom she called*

*the man on whom she called*

### 3. METHODOLOGY

In order to make this paper several satisfactory examples of the multi-word verbs with the particle *out* had to be found. For this a thorough reading of the book *The Time Traveler's Wife* and underlying of those examples as well as later scanning for the particle *out* by using the 'search' engine in the PDF file of the book was vital. The examination revealed 101 instances of the verbs accompanied by the particle *out* (cf. APPENDIX). Tests from the chapter 2.2. were used to determine the subdivision of the extracted verbs and it became evident that 57 of them belong to the group of phrasal verbs, 19 showed traits of phrasal-prepositional verbs and none were categorized as prepositional verbs. Through careful observation it became evident that not all of the instances belong to a group of multi-word verbs, as 25 verbs turned out to be simple free combinations that can in most cases contain particle *in* instead of *out*.

Amongst the 57 of the phrasal verbs 12 examples were chosen as representatives on which it will further be investigated what non-literal meanings can linguistically be embodied in the particle *out*. The verb analysis, made possible by studying and learning from the book *Phrasal Verbs and Compounds* by Rudzka-Ostyn, will also disclose the meaning and form of both English verbs and their Croatian counterparts. All of this will be presented in the following section as the postulate for conclusion. Longman Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs will furthermore provide the definitions of the highlighted verbs and English-Croatian online dictionaries will help with the translation. The relevant sentence examples and their translational counterparts were extracted from the two versions of the same books: the abovementioned English PDF data<sup>3</sup> of the book *The Time Traveler's Wife* written by Audrey Niffenegger and corresponding Croatian edition Audrey Niffenegger *Žena vremenskog putnika*; Profil, Zagreb, 2005 translated by Dragana Vulić Budanko.

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<sup>3</sup> [http://orig14.deviantart.net/7c6d/f/2010/328/c/4/tttw\\_by\\_bazurs13-d33hw9p.pdf](http://orig14.deviantart.net/7c6d/f/2010/328/c/4/tttw_by_bazurs13-d33hw9p.pdf)

## 4. VERB ANALYSIS

The following chapter will deal with the analysis of some of the phrasal verbs found in *The Time Traveler's Wife* in order to explore the possible figurative meanings of the particle 'out' and the reflection of those meanings onto the Croatian counterparts. Based on their similar properties the selected verbs have been organized around six categories that are also the titles of the sections to come.

### 4.1. Particle OUT denoting completion of action

#### (1) Fill out

Meaning: to complete

Translation: ispuniti

Sentence: *I stop on the third floor and fill out an application for a Reader's Card, then I go upstairs to Special Collections.* (Niffenegger 8)

Sentence translation: *Zaustavim se na trećem katu I ispunim molbu za za izdavanje iskaznice, a onda otiđem gore, do Specijalnih zbirki.*

#### (2) Rub out

Meaning: to be removed by rubbing

Translation: istrljati

Sentence: *There's a lipstick smear under Henry's ear, and I reach up and rub it out.*

(Niffenegger 19)

Sentence translation: *Ispod Henryjevog uha mrlja je od ruža te ispružim ruku i istrljam se.*

By carefully observing the two above given examples it becomes evident that their similarity lies in the sense of the particle 'out'. The particle plays an interesting role in building of the phrasal verbs *fill out* and *rub out* as it suggests that the action carried out by the verbs was brought to its completion by continuous repetition. Moreover, this points to the idiomatic meaning of the verbs, since 'out' does not purpose a literal exteriority. When translating the verbs into Croatian, the same instance of the verbal action which gradually progressed till its end state appears. This time



however, the indicator of the prolonged action is the prefix *is-*. Several other verbs such as *dump out/istresti*, *plan out/isplanirati*, *suck out/isisati* etc. from the book *The Time Traveler's Wife* seem to exhibit the identical features.

## 4.2. Particle OUT denoting gradual accessibility

### (3) Find out

Meaning: to discover

Translation: otkriti

Sentence: *Find out for yourself.* (Niffenegger 13)

Sentence translation: *Otkrij sam.*

### (4) Cut out

Meaning: to free

Translation: osloboditi

Sentence: *It was hard to cut him out.* (Niffenegger 76)

Sentence translation: *Bilo ga je teško osloboditi.*

Another task of the particle 'out' is to demonstrate the change from inaccessibility to accessibility. In the example (3) the metaphorical idea behind the particle out is to bring about the existence as opposed to concealment of something. The Croatian equivalent also expresses this contrast by inducing the prefix *ot-*. It is important to mark that the other variation of the prefix *ot-* is *od-*. The same pattern of Croatian prefixes replacing the particle 'out' can be found in the book in verbs like *thaw out/odlediti*, *dig out/odkopati* etc.

In other cases, example (4) being one of them, the particle 'out' is contained in the Croatian prefix *o-*. Such English and Croatian verb formations are trying to convey the intangible encompassment of the verb by the action and to illustrate the beginning of putting the action into motion and becoming existent. Likewise, the book is full of other similar examples such as *ring out/oglasiti se*, *work out/osimisliti* etc.

### 4.3. Particle OUT denoting gradual inaccessibility

#### (5) Pass out

Meaning: to lose consciousness

Translation: onesvijestiti se

Sentence: *I wonder if he's going to pass out.* (Niffenegger 75)

Sentence translation: *Pitam se hoće li se onesvijestiti.*

#### (6) Die out

Meaning: to cease to exist

Translation: isčeznuti

Sentence: *She sets the pudding down in front of Mama, and the flames turn Mama's pale hair copper red, like mine, for a moment before they die out.* (Niffenegger 130)

Sentence translation: *Ona spusti kolač ispred mame, a plamen, prije no što isčezne, na trenutak pretvori maminu blijedu kosu u bakrenocrvenu poput moje.*

There can also be a gradual shift from accessibility to inaccessibility incorporated in the particle 'out'. This is the case in the examples (5) and (6) where the inaccessibility can be interpreted as the state of non-functioning. This serves as a relevant basis for arguing that the verbs *pass out* and *die out* have an element of idiomaticity in them. Diminishing of the intensity of the action to the point where it disappears is shown in the Croatian counterparts by introducing the prefixes *is-/iz-* or *o-*. Yet despite having some relatable traits, the Croatian translations of the verbs do not merely exhibit the same degree of phrasality. Other examples from the book suitable for this category that are worth mentioning are: *knock out/onesvijestiti, fade out/izblijediti, wipe out/istrijebiti* etc.

### 4.4. Particle OUT denoting removal or separation

#### (7) Pick out

Meaning: to choose something

Translation: izabrati, odabrati

Sentence: *That's your Christmas dinner, son; you want to pick one out?* (Niffenegger 125)

Sentence translation: *To je tvoja Božićna večera, sinko; hoćeš li jednoga izabrati?*

#### (8) Stand out

Meaning: to be noticeable

Translation: odskakati, isticati se

Sentence: *Ann Sather's stands out as an island of normalcy amid the tattoo parlours and condom boutiques.* (Niffenegger 102)

Sentence translation: *Ann Sather's odskakače kao otok normalnosti usred salona za tetovažu i dućana s kondomima.*

The peculiar links between English and Croatian when it comes to translation of the phrasal verbs are visible in the instances (7) and (8) that present the verbs *stand out* and *pick out*, both of which deal with some kind of separation or removal from the whole. The partition is yet again implied by the particle 'out' or, when paying attention to the Croatian equivalents, by the prefixes *iz-/is-* and *od-*. Since the particle appears to be contributing to the meaning of the whole verb it is possible to state that these and many other comparable verbs do not have a high level of idiomaticity as it is furthermore noticeable in other cases discovered in the source book, these being *point out/istaknuti*, *take out/odkloniti* etc.

### 4.5. Particle OUT denoting abnormality

#### (9) Put out

Meaning: to cause to feel worried, annoyed or uncomfortable

Translation: uzrujati

Sentence: *She seems kind of put out by this news.* (Niffenegger 50)

Sentence translation: *Izgleda kao da ju je vijest uzrujala.*

#### (10) Burst out

Meaning: to start doing something suddenly

Translation: prasnuti

Sentence: *I look from one to the other, and we all burst out laughing.* (Niffenegger 86)

Sentence translation: *Pogledom prelazim od jednog do drugog, a onda svi prasnemo u smijeh.*

Sometimes it happens that the transition from the normal into an abnormal condition is linguistically coded in the particle 'out' which is why the verbs carrying it do not dispose a strong idiomatic status. The conversion from self-control into lack of it is thus portrayed by the verb *burst out* (9) and the evolution from happiness to depression is depicted by the verb *put out* (10). Meanwhile the Croatian language does not generally recognize this phenomenon which is therefore not included in the grammar of the word formation. This means that the verbs above are purely translated by simple lexical verb *prasnuti* and *uzrjati*. At other times the verbs extracted from the book *The Time Traveller's Wife* tend to have a prefix *po-* which only implies the beginning of the verbal action, not the feeling of abnormality itself. These are few verbs which go on to confirm this claim: *freak out/poludjeti*, *weird out/pošiziti* etc.

#### 4.6. Abstract particle OUT

##### (11) Make out

Meaning: to make love; have sex

Translation: seksati se, voditi ljubav

Sentence: *It's where people go to...make out.* (Niffenegger 71)

Sentence translation: *Tamo ljudi odlaze...voditi ljubav.*

##### (12) Hang out

Meaning: to spend time

Translation: provoditi vrijeme

Sentence: *It's like hanging out with a greyhound.* (Niffenegger 118)

Sentence translation: *To je kao da provodiš vrijeme s hrtom.*

When the idiomaticity of the verb is at its highest peak, and the meaning, as well as the translation of the verbal unit cannot be concluded by having knowledge of the lexical verb and the particle 'out' separate, then we talk about expressions with advanced level of idiomaticity. Such are the examples (11) and (12) above. Sometimes it is possible to keep the aspect of set phrasality while translating into Croatian. In the chosen examples this has been done with the help of metaphorical collocations like *voditi ljubav* and *provoditi vrijeme*. Though the book reveals some other successfully translated idioms like *pull out/dići ruke od čega* and *sell out/zabiti nož u leđa* it is more common and usually easier to shape the English phrases into a single lexical verb.

## 5. CONCLUSION

One of the many peculiarities of English language lies in the constructions that are multi-word verbs. Since they are primarily associated with English their translation can pose an enormous struggle. This happens mostly because other languages are dominated by neutral verbal expressions. Even when the translation is manageable there still remains a problem of the idiomatic meaning incorporated into the structure of lexical verb and its particle. Their meaning is generally tangled and can be learnt by non-native speakers only through regular repetition and practise. However, the gained knowledge of the multi-word verbs still leaves gaps in translation, meaning that even the experienced translators will have an individualistic approach to interpretation of the appearing multi-word verbs based on their own perception of what the verb's meaning is. Sometimes it will be possible to find an equivalent which captures the idiomatic meaning of the English multi-word verb and thus easier to translate the sentence accordingly, as it was the case with *make out/voditi ljubav*. Other times a slightly different, often simple lexical verb will take over the meaning of the sentence and regulate its constituents, e.g. *burst out/prasnuti*.

The mere analysis of the multi-word verbs that specifically contain the particle *out* uncovered the fact that most of them exist as the phrasal verbs. When focusing on the role which the particle *out* achieves in the phrasal verbs, one can conclude that this particle usually has to do with the level of the verb's idiomaticity. Although Croatian language does not show an abundance of phrasality in its equivalents, it tends to adjust the semantic properties of the particle *out* by the process of prefixation and thus maintain the approximately same meaning, e.g. *rub out/istrljati*. Since the occurrence of the prepositional and phrasal-prepositional verbs in the source book is small to non-existent and because the replacement of the particles *out* with the particle *in* leaves us with many free combinations, the research of these three categories may yet be a topic for another paper.

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## 7. APPENDIX

### 7.1. Alphabetical list of multi-word verbs from *The Time Traveler's Wife*

No.	Verb in English	Verb in Croatian
<b>Phrasal verbs</b>		
1.	ask out	pozvati van
2.	back out	izvući se
3.	bite out	odgristi
4.	blow out	ugasiti
5.	bug out	iskolačiti
6.	burst out	prasnuti
7.	call out	povikati
8.	check out	vidjeti
9.	clank out	isijavati
10.	cough out	gukati
11.	cry out	viknuti
12.	cut out	osloboditi
13.	die out	isčeznuti
14.	dig out	odkopati
15.	dole out	nerado dati
16.	dole out	podijeliti
17.	fade out	izblijediti
18.	figure out	shvatiti
19.	fill out	ispuniti
20.	find out	otkriti
21.	freak out	poludjeti
22.	go out	viđati se s kim
23.	hang out	provoditi vrijeme
24.	help out	pomoći
25.	knock out	onesvijestiti
26.	luck out	imati sreće
27.	make out	razaznati
28.	make out	voditi ljubav
29.	pass out	onesvijestiti se
30.	pick out	izabrati
31.	plan out	isplanirati
32.	play out	odigrati
33.	point out	istaknuti
34.	point out	pokazati
35.	pull out	dići ruke od čega
36.	reach out	pružiti ruku
37.	ring out	oglasiti se
38.	rub out	istrljati

No.	Verb in English	Verb in Croatian
39.	sell out	zabiti nož u leđa
40.	set out	postaviti
41.	shut out	isključiti
42.	spell out	pokazati
43.	spit out	gukati
44.	stand out	isticati se
45.	stand out	odskakati
46.	stretch out	ispružiti se
47.	stub out	ugasiti
48.	suck out	isisati
49.	take out	odkloniti
50.	test out	iskušati
51.	thaw out	odlediti se
52.	turn out	spostaviti se
53.	turn out	ugasiti
54.	weird out	pošiziti
55.	wipe out	istrijebiti
56.	watch out	paziti
57.	work out	osmisliti
<b>Phrasal-prepositional verbs</b>		
58.	be out of	ponestati
59.	bring out in	izazvati
60.	climb out of	sići
61.	cut out of	izrezati
62.	fall out of	pasti
63.	float out of	lebditi
64.	get out of	izaći
65.	hang out at	motati se
66.	hop out of	iskočiti
67.	keep out of	držati se podalje
68.	knock out of	izbaciti
69.	leak out of	izbijati
70.	lift out of	izvući
71.	make out of	izrađivati
72.	march out of	odmarširati
73.	peep out of	proviriti
74.	pop out of	izletjeti
75.	pull out of	izaći
76.	stay out of	ne miješati se



Nr.	Verb in English	Verb in Croatian
Free combinations		
77.	be out	biti vani
78.	bolt out	izletjeti
79.	bring out	iznijeti
80.	bustle out	užurbati
81.	come out	izići
82.	dash out	izjuriti
83.	dump out	istresti
84.	fish out	izvući
85.	get out	izvaditi
86.	go out	izaći
87.	hold out	pružiti
88.	jump out	iskočiti
89.	lay out	položiti
90.	pitch out	baciti
91.	pour out	izliti
92.	pull out	izvući
93.	run out	istrčati
94.	slip out	provlačiti se
95.	smuggle out	prokrijumčariti
96.	spread out	rasprostirati
97.	spring out	iskočiti
98.	stick out	izbaciti
99.	take out	izvaditi
100.	waft out	lebdeći izaći
101.	walk out	izaći