

How to Cite:

Hudcovičová, M., Jančovičová, Ludmila, Petrášová, B., & Baghana, J. (2021). The English grammatical collocations of the verb and the preposition for and their collocational equivalents in the Slovak language. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 5(S1), 1183-1194. <https://doi.org/10.37028/lingcure.v5nS1.1504>

The English grammatical collocations of the verb and the preposition for and their collocational equivalents in the Slovak language

Marianna Hudcovičová

University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Trnava, Slovakia

Ludmila Jančovičová

University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Trnava, Slovakia

Božena Petrášová

University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Trnava, Slovakia

Jerome Baghana

Belgorod State University, Russia

Abstract---This paper focuses on empirical research of grammatical collocations of the type: verb and preposition FOR. Subject to analysis were the verbal prepositional structures of the pattern 1: V+prepositional phrase in the function of the object and the pattern 2: V+ preposition+fixed element. The study is based on comparisons of the English and Slovak sentences containing this specific verbal-prepositional structure. Data for contrastive study of English and Slovak languages are taken from the electronic corpus Slovak National Corpus, ie. English- Slovak Parallel Corpus. The aim of the study is to analyse, describe and classify only prepositional counterparts.

Keywords---contrastive study, electronic corpus, grammatical collocations, preposition for, verb.

Introduction

Kvetko (2015), states that the term *collocation* is frequently used in the following meanings:

- A **tendency** to (the likelihood of) co-occurrence, i.e. the way in which some words regularly combine (collocate) with other words (natural to native speakers), e.g. *pretty* collocates with *woman, face, village*, it does not collocate with *man, boy*, etc.
- A **combination** of words that regularly occurs together, combines in a predictable way, has a relatively restricted combinatory range and transparent meaning: *submit an application* or *flock of sheep*.

Čermák (2007), stresses compatibility as a feature of collocations, which is based on the presence of the semantic element, which they share in both combining words.

Swensén & Swensén (1993), divides collocations into two groups: **grammatical** and **lexical**. Grammatical collocations consist of a dominant (lexical) word plus a grammatical word: *interested in, afraid of, graduate from, etc.* Lexical collocations consist of (at least) two equal (lexical) components: *shooting star, high school, dead line, etc.*

This study deals with the type of collocations and idioms including the verb and the preposition, i.e. grammatical collocations of the type: verb and preposition, lexical collocations of the type *come for interview, set the table for somebody*. Collocability of each verb is strictly given and is established on the base of its semantics (Hashemi et al., 2012). It is never limitless or broad. Most of the verbs need another word or words to express their full and clear semantic background. Collocability between the specific verbs and following constituents in the structure is related with the valency, too. There are cases when the combination of the verbs and other constituent represent together one semantic unit and fulfills criteria for idioms. It means that multi word structures containing the verb can fall into both categories, ie. into the category of collocations and idioms. Furthermore, each verbal multiword expression must be analysed individually within each subtype. Oxford Advanced English Dictionary (2006), classifies the combination of verb and preposition as grammatical collocations. Prepositions in the entry of the verb are shown in dark type, before the definition of the verb:

Complain v l (to sb) (about/ of sth) (often derog) to say that one is annoyed, unhappy or not satisfied. **Vpr:** They have complained to the council about the noise.

Šestáková (2007), writes that certain combinations of the verbs and prepositions can be called grammatical collocations because the choice of the preposition which is combined with the verb is not random and is induced from the nature of the verb. It is closely connected with the morphological feature of the verb, which is called rection. It means that certain groups of verbs need to be fulfilled by other words, e.g. prepositions or nouns, in order to show their complete meaning. Čermák (2007), offered the following examples: V+prep.: *držet na někoho, dát na někoho*.

Grammatical collocations

Grammatical collocations consist of one dominant word such as noun, adjective or verb and a preposition or grammatical structure such as an infinitive or a

clause. The dominant word suggests that the units of lexical collocations have the same semantic status. In grammatical collocations, there is always a dominant word and dependent word that collaborates with the dominant one (Durrant, 2009). According to Hudcovičová (2017), in modern linguistics, collocations are defined as the co-occurrence of two or more words, but when a synonym substitutes one element, the expression will not sound natural.

Benson et al. (1986), distinguishes between grammatical and lexical collocations. The group of grammatical collocations includes eight major types, such as noun + preposition. In this type, the major role has a word such as noun, adjective, verb and a preposition or grammatical structure such as an infinitive or clause. In the second group, in the lexical collocations, seven types of collocations consist of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs but without functional words such as verbs plus nouns. Lexical collocations normally do not contain prepositions and infinitives.

Typical patterns are Adj.+Prep, V+Prep, *independent of*, *proud of*, *angry with*, *aware of*, *graduate from*, *agree on*. Lančarič (2016), classifies the group of complex prepositions consisting of a noun and a simple preposition as a lexicogrammatical collocations.

Classification of collocations according to their fixedness

Howarth (1998), distinguishes four categories of collocations according to their fixedness. The range introduces collocation from the freest combinations to the most restricted ones.

In the research, structures are classified and evaluated according to degree of fixedness. The evaluation can be characterized by Byessonova & Dick-Bursztyn (2018), as number of criteria that reflects national culture and acquire axiological significance, which is expressed in the language.

Subject to analysis were only verbal idiomatic expressions of the specific types. Some research has been done in the field of verbal idioms. Petrášová (2012), concentrated on comparative idioms and came to conclusion that „verbal comparative idioms are more frequently used in speech than nominative similes, but the number of existing nominative comparative idioms exceeds verbal ones.“

The most general classification, according to fixedness, is provided by O'Dell & McCarthy (2007). They clasifies collocations as strong, fixed and weak collocations. A strong collocation is one in which the words are very closely associated with each other. Specific verbal-prepositional structures fall into this category, ie. *ask for*, *provide for*, etc. In the analysis, they represent the type 1 V+prep. Weak collocations are made up of words that collocate with a wide range of other words. The third type of collocations is called fixed collocations. In this combination of words, meaning is reflected not by collocates which this collocation includes but from the whole phrase. These types of collocations are idioms. Fixed collocations are collocations so strong that they cannot be changed in any way. In the analysis, they represent type 2, eg. *time comes for sth*.

Methodology

Subject to analysis were verbal-prepositional structures containing the preposition *for*. All structures were generated from the Slovak national corpus, ie. English-Slovak parallel corpus par-sken-all-4.0-en with the occurrence of the structure higher than 2000. All examples of the patterns were examined in the context of the English original sentence and its Slovak translational equivalence.

English –Slovak interface

Type 1 V+prep

The analysis was provided in the group 1: verb + preposition *for* that is followed by the object. It focuses on the lexico-grammatical description. The prepositional phrase consists of the preposition and noun or pronoun. The counterparts of the type verb + preposition *for* are analysed according to the frequency (Takami, 1988). The analysis starts with the most frequent verbal-prepositional structures and follows with the structures of lower and lower frequency.

The verbal-prepositional structure **provide for** corresponds with the Slovak structure *postarať sa o niekoho*. The lexical verb *provide* combines with the preposition *for* followed by the animate object with the meaning: provide for sb: to give sb money and things that they need to live, eg food, clothing. It can be combined with an inanimate object with the meaning, which is slightly different: provide for sth: 1. to make the necessary plans to deal with sth that may happen in the future. 2. (fml of a law, etc. to make it possible for sth to be done later). In the English – Slovak parallel corpus, the following structures were predominantly used: grammatical collocation *postarať sa o (niekoho)* and verbal equivalence *zaopatriť niekoho*. The translation depends on the context, an individual approach and preferences of the translator. The aforementioned lexical verbs are synonymous according to *Synonymický slovník slovenčiny* (2004). *I will provide for you all. Postarám sa o vás. My father is a businessman trying to provide for his wife and children. Môj otec je obchodník, usiluje sa zaopatriť svoju ženu a svoje deti.* The identical verbal-prepositional structure *provide for* in a different context of the sentence, can be translated by non-prepositional structure *zaopatriť niekoho*. *My father is a businessman trying to provide for his wife and children and those friends he might need someday in a time of trouble. Môj otec je obchodník, usiluje sa zaopatriť svoju ženu a svoje deti a pomáhať tým priateľom, ktorých pomoc jedného dňa možno bude sám potrebovať.*

The grammatical collocation **wait for** correspond in the grammatical pattern and the meaning with the structure *čakať na (niekoho, niečo)*. The meaning of lexical verb *wait* is fully transparent in both languages. *She was waiting for something that she knew must happen.* The translator used the lexical verb *očakávať*, which is synonymous with *čakať* (*Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka* 4, 2003). *Očakávala niečo, o čom bola presvedčená, že sa musí stať.*

The grammatical collocation **be for** can be followed by an animate object. *Says they're for Rina, but shoves em up into my face. Vraj pre Rinu, ale mne ich potom vyhadzuje na oči.* The identical collocation can be followed by an inanimate object

and the meaning is different from the previous one, ie. *It's for your book. Je to pre vašu knihu.*

The grammatical collocation **be intended for sb.** is a synonymous structure *to be for sb*, whereas the meaning of passive structure *to be intended for* is more transparent than *be for*. *The tea was intended for the old man. Čaj bol určený pre starého muža.*

The grammatical collocation **call for** was translated as *zavolať na* (niekoho) in the meaning *zakričať na niekoho*. The identical morphological pattern was used in the Slovak sentence: V+Prep. *He called for Foster, who appeared from the kitchen regions with his usual stately tread. Nato zavolať na Fosteru, ktorý sa vynoril z kuchyne.*

In some cases, the identical structure *call for* was translated by non-prepositional equivalence, when the translator used another lexical verb *zavolať (koho)*, followed by *Accusative*, with the identical meaning, though.

You're also thinking it's about time you grabbed your cell phone and called for the men in the white coats. Už vám zrejme zišlo na um aj to, že chytíte mobil a zavoláte mužov v bielom.

It is possible to say *zavolať komu*, followed by Dative case with a difference in meaning, ie. to make a phone call.

The grammatical collocation **apply for** was translated by the identical morphological pattern V+Prep. *požiadať o* followed by the object. *I applied for a Mexican tourist card. Požiadala som o turistickú priepustku do Mexika.* The following grammatical collocations were translated by using the identical morphological pattern V+prep. e.g. *ask for, pay for, work for, do for, prepare for, care for.*

The structure **ask for** was translated as *spýtať sa na* followed by the object. *I was asked for my age and references. Spýtali sa ma na môj vek a odporúčania.* The grammatical collocation **pay for** was translated as *platiť za*, followed by the object. *And you want the firm to pay for your trip to Vegas? A čakáš, že ti firma zaplatí výlet do Vegas?*

The grammatical collocation **work for** is transparent in meaning, it was translated as *pracovať pre*. *I didn't think I could continue to work for such people. Nemohla som pracovať pre takých ľudí.* The lexical verb *work* can be followed by the preposition *u*, indicating setting, household or place of service. *Timothy Hogan had first begun to work for the Lurias. Timothy Hogan začal pracovať u Lurioucov.*

The grammatical collocation **do for** is transparent in meaning, it was translated by the identical morphological pattern V+prep. *urobiť pre* followed by object. *When once they get hold of us there will be nothing, literally nothing, that either of us can do for the other. Keď nás chytia nebudeme môcť nič, doslova nič urobiť jeden pre druhého.*

The grammatical collocation **prepare for** is transparent in meaning, it was translated by the identical morphological pattern V+prep. *pripraviť sa na* followed by object. *I had to help Deborah prepare for the special entrance exams. Ja som však musel zostať v meste a pomáhať Debore pri prípravách na prijímacie skúšky.*

The grammatical collocation **care for** can be translated by the identical morphological pattern V+Prep. *záležať na* followed by the object. *I care for Sadie. Mne na Sadie záleží.* The grammatical collocation *care for* can be translated by the lexical verb *starť sa*, which collocates with the Slovak preposition *o*. *The kibbutz literally cared for its members from cradle to grave.*

Kibuc sa staral o vlastných členov doslova od kolísky až po hrob. The meaning of the lexical verbs *záležať na niekom, niečom* and *starť sa o niekoho, niečo* is not identical. In the English language, the same preposition *for* collocates with the lexical verb *care*, the meaning of the lexical verb *care* and the preposition *for* is different in both contexts (Keizer, 2009). In the Slovak language, two different lexical verbs are used with a specific meaning to express the same concept as in the English language by the verbal-prepositional structure *care for*.

The grammatical collocation **qualify for** was translated by the multi-word expression *nemať nárok na*, this structure is followed by the object. *She didn't qualify for unemployment benefits. Na podporu v nezamestnanosti nemala nárok.* The identical verbal-prepositional structure *qualify for* can be translated in another context as *kvalifikovať sa na*. In this case, it is followed by object, too. *That would make him qualified for a police job in the city. To by ho mohlo kvalifikovať na policajnú prácu v meste, ale chcel by sa usadiť v menšom mestečku.* In a specific context, the verbal-prepositional structure in the passive voice to be *qualified for* can be translated as *byť vybraný na*.

Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka 4 (2003), The reflexive form *kvalifikovať sa* collocates only with the preposition *do*. In one example, the equivalence appeared with the verb *vybrať na*, this verb is synonymous with *kvalifikovať sa, postúpiť* (Synonymický slovník slovenčiny, 2004).

The grammatical collocation in the passive voice **be designed for** is translated by the structure *byť vymyslený pre niekoho, niečo*. *Everyone will know the post is designed for you. Každý vie, že toto miesto je vymyslené pre teba.* The translator used a stylistically marked verb *vymyslieť* that carries negative emotional colouring in the meaning. It could be substituted by *vytvoriť*, which represents a neutral equivalence to the previous verb (Plunkett & Marchman, 1993; Fukui & Sakai, 2003).

The grammatical collocation **arrange for** can be translated by the verbal-prepositional structure *dohodnúť sa na* followed by the object. *I have arranged for an interview with the inspector at the house. Dohodol som sa s inšpektorom na rozhovore v dome.*

The grammatical collocation **be authorised for** in the passive voice can be translated by *byť schválený na* followed by object. *It shall not be authorised for reducing the amount of (more expensive) spices in a processed food. Nemali by byť schválené na znižovanie množstva (drahších) korenín v spracovanej potravine.*

Type 2 V+preposition+fixed element

The analysis was provided on the type 2: verb+preposition+fixed element. The fixed element represents a specific word, which collocates only the preceding verb

and preposition, all elements in the structure represent one semantic unit. The fixed elements in the research belong mostly to the category of nouns and adverbs. In this type of verbal-prepositional structures, the fixedness can be seen not only between the verb and the preposition, but also between the triplets of the specific verb+specific preposition +specific fixed element (Latupeirissa, 2019).

The multi-word expression **use for the benefit** consists of the V+Prep.+the +N (benefit). The fixed element represents the noun *benefit*. The prepositional phrase expresses adverbial of reason. In the Slovak language, the equivalence of the identical grammatical structure can be found: *byť v prospech* [14]. *The money will be used for the benefit of the community. Peniaze sa použijú v prospech spoločnosti.* The following multi-word expressions were found in the corpus: **be for sale, be for a certainty** pattern is be+Prep.+N and **be for ever** with the pattern be+Prep.+Adv. *He would have been for a certainty. Určite áno.*

In the following example a multiword expression *be for sale* was translated by a lexical verb *predávať* followed by the object. If the translator chooses another verb with a similar meaning to *predávať*, the multi-word structure will contain the preposition *na* because the valency of the verb *to be* requires a prepositional object to express an identical meaning to *predávať*. *In the wake of the murders (and the big flood of '57 don't forget that), it seemed that half the town was for sale. Po vraždách (a veľkej povodni v päťdesiatom siedmom, na tú neslobodno zabúdať) to vyzeralo, akoby predávali polovicu mesta. The rule of the Party is for ever. Vláda Strany potrvá navždy.* The translator used the structure containing the lexical verb and the adverb *potrváť navždy* (Yenikeyeva & Klymenko, 2021).

The multi-word expression **how are you fixed for** can be translated by the multi-word expression *ako si /ste na tom s*. *How are you fixed for cash? Ako si na tom s peniazmi?* The multi-word expression, that is broadened by the question word, can be followed by the fixed element *bread*, the meaning of the word *bread* is figurative in this unit and indicates way of earning money. *How are you fixed for bread until you find a job? Ako vyzeráš s peniazmi, dokiaľ si nenájdeš miesto?* A lexical verb *vyzeráť* is followed by the preposition *s*, it represents an equivalence to *byť na tom s /niekým, niečím*.

In connection with the verbal-prepositional structure *come for*, the following multi-word expressions were found in the corpus: **come for an interview, come for supper, come for tea**. The lexical verb *come* belongs to the most frequent verbs, that is the reason to expect more fixed connections with such frequently used verb in the colloquial language. *Come for an interview. Príďte na pohovor. Would you like to come for tea tomorrow? Smiem vás pozvať zajtra na čaj? Can you come for supper? Neprídeš ku mne na večeru?*

The multi-word expression **set the table for** can be translated by the Slovak multi-word expression *prestrieť stôl pre*. *The table is set for only one person. The multi-word expression time comes for can be translated by the Slovak multi-word expression *nadíde čas na*. The Slovak lexical verb *nadíť* is synonymous to *prísť*. *She couldn't risk being identified as Mrs. Boss Harmon when the time came for her next victim. Nemohla riskovať, že ju odhalia ako manželku Bossa Harmona, keď nadíde čas na ďalšiu obeť.* The fixed element *time* precedes the lexical verb, which is followed by the prepositional phrase.*

The verbal-prepositional structure *submit for* combines with the following collocators: **submit for approval, submit for discussion**. *The chairman of the committee may submit for the latter's approval, amendments relating to technical adaptations. Na žiadosť spravodajcu však môže predseda výboru príslušného pre právne veci predložiť tomuto výboru na schválenie pozmeňujúce a doplňujúce návrhy. Any draft compromise texts submitted for discussion at a meeting shall be circulated in advance.*

The multi-word expressions **call for help, call for action** are considered to be fixed units. *I'm going to call for help. Idem zavolať pomoc*. The translator chooses the lexical perfective verb *zavolať koho*. It can be translated by an imperfective verb *volať* followed by the preposition *o* and a noun *pomoc*. The multi-word expression **to apply for a post** is translated by the identical morphological pattern verb+prep. + noun *uchádzať sa o miesto*. *I will apply for a post as a governess. Začnem sa uchádzať o miesto vychovávateľky*.

Discussion

The verbs, in the verbal-prepositional structures of the type 1, ie. verb+prepositional phrase containing the preposition *for*, were translated by not only one lexical verb, but by more synonymous verbs. The English verbal-prepositional phrase *design for* was translated by the Slovak verbs *vymyslieť, navrhnúť pre*. In some cases, the English verbal-prepositional structures can be translated by the Slovak non-prepositional structures. The English structure *provide for* was translated by both structures, ie. prepositional *postarať sa o niekoho* as well as by a non-prepositional structure *zaopatriť niekoho*. The translation of the sentence depends on the context and the approach of the translator. In some cases, there is only one correct structure, in the other cases, both prepositional and non-prepositional structures represent relevant equivalences.

The meanings of the verbs, as well as the meaning of the preposition *for*, are transparent. Verbal prepositional structures of the type 1 were mostly translated by the identical pattern, ie. the lexical verb and the Slovak preposition. In the specific cases of the type 2 Verb+preposition *For*, the fixed element precedes the lexical verb and the prepositional phrase followed the verb. Two positions of fixed elements in the relation to the verb can be distinguished, ie. a preceding position and a postponing position. Both types occurred in the research. Fixed elements represent predominantly nouns, in one case, a question word *how* appears. The structure: *How are you fixed for bread?* represents not only a phrase idiom but a sentence idiom. Due to the fact that it contains verbal-prepositional structure, it was included into the research, too. The previous structure *how are you fixed for* can be followed by more general constituent, ie. *money, gas, time*, etc.

The meanings of the verbs as well as the meaning of the preposition *for* is transparent. Verbal prepositional structures of the type 1 were mostly translated by the identical pattern, ie. the lexical verb and the Slovak preposition. Furthermore, from translated Slovak sentence, it can be seen, that the lexical verbs are translated by the verbs, which do not represent basic meaning of the

English verbs. In many cases the verb “of the first choice“ is substituted by the verb from its synonymic row. The lexical verb *come* as an independent word, without a context, is usually translated by the Slovak verb *prísť*. In the fixed verbal-prepositional structure *time comes for*, the verb was translated by the verb *nadísť* from the synonymic row of the verb *prísť*. This situation, when other verb from the synonymic row of the base verb as a typical constituent in the verbal-prepositional structure is used, proves that the verbal-prepositional structures of the type verb+preposition+fixed element represent one unit. Fixedness between the constituents in the verbal-prepositional phrase is enhanced by the specific combinations of words from the category of verbs and their synonymic row. The choice of fixed element can be restricted to the specific nouns or to the specific semantic field of one word class.

Conclusion

Based on the data, two main groups were created. This paper dealt with empirical research of grammatical collocations of the type: verb and preposition FOR. Two verbal-prepositional structures were examined. The pattern 1 consisted of the verb followed by the prepositional phrase in the function of the object, the pattern 2 contained verb, preposition *for* and a fixed element. The study concentrated on comparisons of the English and Slovak sentences containing verbal-prepositional structures. Data for contrastive study were taken from the electronic corpus Slovak National Corpus, ie. English- Slovak Parallel Corpus (Hyland & Tse, 2005; Törhönen et al. 2021). The aim of the study was to analyse, describe and classify only English-Slovak verbal-prepositional counterparts containing the preposition *for*. Subject to analysis were the most frequent verbal-prepositional counterparts reached the frequency above 2000 occurrences (Molino, 2010).

Findings showed us that verbal-prepositional structures of the first type differentiate from the group 2. The main criterion to be fulfilled for the type 1 was complementation by the object. Furthermore, data revealed the following linguistic features. The typical morphological pattern V+preposition in the Slovak sentences was identical with the English pattern in almost all cases. The meaning of the verb and the preposition belonging to the first group is fully transparent (Chen, 1993; Lorenzo-Dus, 2001). The number of the Slovak prepositions representing equivalences to the English preposition *for* in verbal-prepositional structures were limited. The following Slovak prepositions occurred in this group: *o, na, pre*. Concentration was put on the type verb+preposition+fixed element. The fixed element preceded the verb or followed the verb, its position was fixed. The degree of fixedness is higher in the group 2.

Fixedness can be seen even in the postponing prepositional phrase, which contains a fixed element combining with two elements simultaneously, with the verb as well as with the preposition. The fixedness existed between all three elements of the unit. The choice of the translational verbal equivalences is limited to the specific unit. Whereas in the first group, the choice of the translational equivalence was broader, many English verbs were translated by more synonymous verbs from the synonymic row, in the second type, the choice of the verb is limited to the specific unit consisting of the verb, preposition and fixed element. A question that requires further research is whether verbal-prepositional

structures collocating with different prepositions, other than *for*, behave in the same way.

References

- Benson, M., Benson, E., & Ilson, R. F. (1986). *Lexicographic description of English* (Vol. 14). John Benjamins Publishing.
- Byessonova, O. L., & Dick-Bursztyn, M. (2018). Evaluative designations of person in non-cognate languages. *Language in the New Millennium: Applied-linguistic and Cognitive-linguistic Considerations*.—Berlin: PeterLang, 77-93.
- Čermák, F. (2007). *Frazeologie a idiomatika česká a obecná*. Karolinum.
- Chen, R. (1993). Responding to compliments A contrastive study of politeness strategies between American English and Chinese speakers. *Journal of pragmatics*, 20(1), 49-75. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0378-2166\(93\)90106-Y](https://doi.org/10.1016/0378-2166(93)90106-Y)
- Durrant, P. (2009). Investigating the viability of a collocation list for students of English for academic purposes. *English for Specific Purposes*, 28(3), 157-169. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esp.2009.02.002>
- Fukui, N., & Sakai, H. (2003). The visibility guideline for functional categories: Verb raising in Japanese and related issues. *Lingua*, 113(4-6), 321-375. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-3841\(02\)00080-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-3841(02)00080-3)
- Hashemi, M., Azizinezhad, M., & Dravishi, S. (2012). The investigation of collocational errors in university students' writing majoring in English. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 31, 555-558. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2011.12.102>
- Howarth, P. (1998). Phraseology and second language proficiency. *Applied linguistics*, 19(1), 24-44.
- Hudcovičová, M. (2017). *Grammatical Collocations of Verbs and Prepositions*. Frankfurt am Main. New York: Peter Lang.
- Hyland, K., & Tse, P. (2005). Hooking the reader: A corpus study of evaluative that in abstracts. *English for specific purposes*, 24(2), 123-139. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esp.2004.02.002>
- Keizer, E. (2009). Verb–preposition constructions in FDG. *Lingua*, 119(8), 1186-1211. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2007.12.007>
- Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka 4. (2003). Bratislava: Veda.
- Kvetko, P. (2015). *English Idioms: Theory and Applications*. Vydala Univerzitasv. Cyrila a Metoda v Trnave, Trnava.
- Lančarič, D. (2016). *English Lexicology*. Nümbrecht: Kirsch Verlag.
- Latupeirissa, D. S. . (2019). Naturalness of verbs in Kupang Malay language. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 3(1), 60-69.
- Lorenzo-Dus, N. (2001). Compliment responses among British and Spanish university students: A contrastive study. *Journal of pragmatics*, 33(1), 107-127. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-2166\(99\)00127-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0378-2166(99)00127-7)
- Molino, A. (2010). Personal and impersonal authorial references: A contrastive study of English and Italian Linguistics research articles. *Journal of English for academic Purposes*, 9(2), 86-101. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeap.2010.02.007>
- O'Dell, F., & McCarthy, M. (2007). *English Phrasal Verbs in Use: Advanced*. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
- Oxford Advanced English Dictionary. (2006). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Petrášová B. (2012). Comparative idioms in English and Slovak. In: *Humanities across the Borders: collection of papers / editors-in chief: O.L. Byessonova*,

- N.I. Panasenko; reviewers: A. Böhmerová, S.I. Potapenko. - Donetsk: Donetsk National University, University of SS Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, s. 108-114.
- Plunkett, K., & Marchman, V. (1993). From rote learning to system building: Acquiring verb morphology in children and connectionist nets. *Cognition*, 48(1), 21-69. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0277\(93\)90057-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0277(93)90057-3)
- Šestáková, M. (2007). Spojenie slovesa a predložky- ustálené slovné spojenie?. In: *Anglické ustálené spojenia*. Trnava: UCM.
- Svensén, B., & Svensen, T. B. (1993). *Practical lexicography: principles and methods of dictionary-making*. Oxford University Press, USA.
- Synonymický slovník slovenčiny. (2004). Bratislava: Veda.
- Takami, K. I. (1988). Preposition stranding: Arguments against syntactic analyses and an alternative functional explanation. *Lingua*, 76(4), 299-335. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0024-3841\(88\)90022-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0024-3841(88)90022-8)
- Törhönen, M., Giertz, J., Weiger, W. H., & Hamari, J. (2021). Streamers: the new wave of digital entrepreneurship? Extant corpus and research agenda. *Electronic Commerce Research and Applications*, 46, 101027. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.elerap.2020.101027>
- Yenikeyeva, S., & Klymenko, O. (2021). Synergy of modern English word-formation system. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 5(S1), 1110-1122.

Table 1
Analysed verbal-prepositional structures

	V+for+ object	V+for+ fixed element	verbal-preposit-equiv.	non-preposit. equivalence	
provide for	/		postarať sa o niekoho		The money will be used for the benefit of the community.
use for the benefit	/		použiť v prospech G		She was waiting for something that she knew must happen.
wait for	/		čakať na	určite byť	He would have been for a certainty.
be for a certainty	/			byť navždy	The rule of the Party is for ever.
be for ever	/				It seemed that half the town was for sale.
be for sale	/		byť na predaj		It's for your book.
to be intended for	/		byť určený pre		The tea was intended for the old man.
call for	/		zavolať na koho		He called for Foster, who appeared from the kitchen.
apply for a post	/		požiadať o		I applied for a Mexican tourist card.
ask for	/		uchádzať sa o miesto		I will apply for a post as a governess.
(s)pytať sa na	/				I was asked for my age and references.
to be required for	/		ako to vyžadujú		She couldn't maintain the degree of attention that was required for her therapy sessions.
pay for	/		platiť za		And you want the firm to pay for your trip to Vegas?
work for	/		pracovať pre		I didn't think I could continue to work for such people.
do for	/		pracovať u		When Timothy Hogan had first begun to work for the Lurias...
go for	/		urobiť pre		...literally nothing, that either of us can do for the other.
prepare for	/		pustiť sa do		The thing for us to do was to go for the magicians.
how are you fixed for	/		pripraviť sa na		I had to help Deborah prepare for the special entrance exams.
care for	/		ako si/ste na tom s		How are you fixed for gas ?
qualify for	/		byť na to s peniazmi		How're you fixed for bread until you find a job?
to be designed for	/		záležať na		I care for Sadie.
arrange for	/		starať sa o		The kibbutz literally cared for its members from cradle to grave.
set the table for	/		nemať nárok na		She didn't qualify for unemployment benefits.
to know for (sure)	/		kvalifikovať na		That would make him qualified for a police job in the city.
to know for (a fact)	/		byť vybraný na		As a soldier who had qualified for aviation cadet training...
come for	/		byť vymyslený pre		Everyone will know the post is designed for you.
time come for sth.	/		dohodnúť sa na		I have arranged for an interview with the inspector at the house.
submit for approval	/		prestrieť stôl pre		The table is set for only one person.
submit for discussion	/		byť schválený na	vedieť iste	It shall not be authorised for reducing the amount of (more expensive) spices in a processed food.
	/			vedieť iste	I don't know for sure.
	/				I know for a fact he was on Krayoxx.
	/		prísť na (pohovor)		Come for an interview.
	/		prísť na (večeru)		Can you come for supper?
	/		prísť na (čaj)		Would you like to come for tea tomorrow?
	/		prísť po		Did you come for your interest?
	/		prichádzať za		One doesn't come to Italy for niceeness, one comes for life.
	/		nadiede čas na		She couldn't risk being identified as Mrs. Boss Harmon when the time came for her next victim.
	/		predložiť na (schválenie)		The chairman of the committee may submit for the latter's approval, amendments relating to technical adaptations.
	/		predložiť na (diskusiu)		Any draft compromise texts submitted for discussion at a meeting shall be circulated in advance.