

**A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF PHRASAL VERBS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR
CORRESPONDENCES IN TELUGU: A MACHINE TRANSLATION PERSPECTIVE**

**A Thesis Submitted to the University of Hyderabad in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Award of the Degree of**

Doctor of Philosophy in Translation Studies

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3.	AL- 821	Dissertation Related Topics	4 Credits	Pass

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my sense of gratitude to all of my teachers who have taught me the basics of Applied Linguistics and Translation required to achieve my goals. Firstly, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Prof. G. Uma Maheshwar Rao for his patience in guiding my research work. His continued guidance helped me in shaping the writing of this thesis. It was a great pleasure and privilege to work under his guidance.

Besides my supervisor, I would like to thank both the members of my doctoral committee, Prof. K. Rajya Rama who has not only read the entire thesis with patience but also for the corrections that she has suggested, and Prof. Panchanan Mohanty who has always been ready to help in clarifying my doubts and for his encouragement.

I give my heartfelt thanks to Dr. Sudheer R Bhan for his continuous help that he has extended throughout the period of my research. I give my special thanks to Venu Jaitha who helped me in implementing a model application. I am also very much thankful to Bheemrao Panda Bhosale Head of the department of the Centre for Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies, and also administrative staff Shri P.V.S. Ramachandra Murthy, Shri D. Mallesh, and Mrs. Anuradha and Mrs. Swathi for their cooperation, which I will never forget in my life. I thank all my friends, such as Publi Sagar Ambati, Ponni Sagar, Gayathri, Venkata Pavan Kumar, Chinna kandula, and Jean Jyotsna for their company in needed times. I offer my special thanks to my brother Ephraim Babu whose support and encouragement throughout my research period. He has helped me in all possible ways and without his support the work would not have existed today.

I sincerely wish to thank my parents K. Punnaiah (Israel) and K. Jeevamma, brothers Onisem Babu, Shalem Raju, sisters Bueala Kumari and Suvarna Ratna Kumari. I thank my wife, Aparna, and my loving sons Stephen Joy, and Richard Samuel. I would like to thank my aunt and uncle (my wife's parents) Ranga Rao and Ratnam who provided me with continuous support and stood by my side in times of hardship.

K. Emmanuel Babu

ABBREVIATIONS

Abl	Ablative
Act	Action
Ag	Agent
Ani	Animate
Arg	Argument
ASC	Argument Structure change
BEN	Beneficiary
CALTS	Centre for applied Linguistics and Translation Studies
Con	+Concrete
E:	English
EXP	Experiencer
EPV	English Phrasal Verb
ETMT	English Telugu Machine Translation
GOL	Goal
+H	+human
-H	-human
Id	Idiomatic
ILILMT	Indian Languages to Indian Languages Machine Translation
EL ILMT	English language to Indian Languages Machine Translation
INS	Instrumental
LOC	Locative
MT	Machine Translation
Mot	Motion
MWE	Multi-word Expression

NF	Natural Force
N-Id	non-Idiomatic
NP	noun Phrase
OBJ	Object
OO	Oblique. Object
ONT	Ontological Features
PT	Patient
PV	Phrasal Verb
PUR	Purpose
SEM. Class	Semantic Classification
SOU	Source
Sta	Stative
Sub	Subject
T:	Telugu
TE	Telugu Equivalents
TEV	Translated Equivalents Verb
TEP	Translated Equivalent Particle
TH	Theme

Telugu - English Transliteration Chart

Vowels:

అ	ఆ	ఇ	ఈ	ఉ	ఊ	ఋ	
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	r̄	
ఎ	ఏ	ఐ	ఒ	ఓ	ఔ	అం	అః
e	ē	ay	o	ō	aw	aM	aH

Consonants:

క	ఖ	గ	ఘ	ఙ
ka	kha	ga	gha	ṅa
చ	ఛ	జ	ఝ	ఞ
ca	cha	ja	jha	ña
ట	ఠ	డ	ఢ	ణ
ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa
త	థ	ద	ధ	న
ta	tha	da	dha	na
ప	ఫ	బ	భ	మ
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma
య	ర	ల	ళ	వ
ya	ra	la	ḷa	wa
శ	ష	స	హ	
śa	ṣa	sa	ha	

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CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Phrasal verbs are a common feature of the English language. They are much more commonly used in the non-formal English than in the formal English. More common in the spoken English than in the written English.

1.1 Importance of phrasal verbs :

Learning and mastering the use of phrasal verbs is an indication of attaining speaking skills in the English language. However, learning native-like proficiency of phrasal verbs is the most difficult task in English language learning as L2 (Laufer and Eliasson, 1993; Siyanova and Schmitt, 2007). phrasal verbs are often considered tough to learn, even for advanced learners. The reasons appear to be many. Mastering native-like proficiency in learning phrasal verbs is due to several factors associated with their structure, nature, and function, including the structural feature, grammatical properties, the semantic features associated with them, and the degree of transparency of the meaning vis-à-vis the meaning of the components. The absence of similar structures (phrasal verb categories) in the learners' language (nonnative learners of English) generation of English language learners and teachers have lived with them trying to overcome their problems. Their increasing frequency of use in social media, like the internet, TV, movies, and news media, demands that phrasal verbs shall receive special attention. There is also a necessity owing to the growing need for Translating large amounts of English written on social media into other languages, particularly relevant in Indian languages.

Often, such translations may have to be used by the news. During the last quarter of the century, many groups of people working on building Machine

Translation Systems have been trying to overcome their difficulty by paying particular attention to phrasal verbs. Notably, researchers at the “Centre for Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies (CALTS), Hyderabad “have been building the “English- Telugu Machine Translation system” (ETMT), which made a special effort to resolve the problem posed by the translation of phrasal verbs in English sentences. The present study was taken up as an exercise to overcome the translational issues from English to Telugu Machine Translation (Cf. Uma Maheshwar Rao, 1999).

We suggest some research questions that shall be pushed and looked over as part of the research undertaken as part of the present thesis as in the following:

1. What is the effect of particles (prepositions and adverbs) on the overall meaning of the phrasal verbs?
2. What sort of verbs readily undergoes a meaning change associated with a particle?
3. What kind of particles crucially affect the phrasal verbs ' meaning?
4. How frequently do phrasal verbs exhibit semantic opacity
5. What kind of semantic-syntactic (structural) relations affect the transparency or opacity of translating the phrasal verbs ?

Based on the research questions raised above, we can state the following hypotheses to be tested and validated.

Hypothesis 1: The semantic opacity of a phrasal verb cannot be predicted on the basis of the components involved.

Hypothesis 2: There is no correlation between the transparency or the opacity of the phrasal verbs and the frequency of their use.

Phrasal verbs are also defined as compound verbs formed of a main verb followed by a particle. The meaning of the resultant compound may vary from very transparent to very opaque. In other words, in a number of cases, the meanings of the phrasal verbs is very different from the meanings of its parts.

“There are different kinds of multi-word expressions in languages such as idioms, phrasal verbs, fixed expressions, prefixes,” etc. (Moon, 1997; Wary, 2002). In the present study, we will analyze English phrasal verbs and their equivalences in Telugu.

A phrasal verb, which consists of a verb and a preposition or an adverb, gives a different meaning from its components. It may not be possible to translate by considering its constituent verbs alone.

An idiom provides a different meaning which cannot explain by the meaning of its constituent words. It should be taken as a single unit during the translation process.

The meaning of the phrasal verb varies from the meaning of the component verbs. One cannot translate phrasal verbs concerning just the verb as a single entity. In this sense, phrasal verbs strike a similarity with idioms whose meaning is not the literal meaning of the constituent words. The meaning of the whole phrase should be taken into consideration. The present study looks at phrasal verbs of English and their equivalences in Telugu.

A phrasal verb consists of a verb followed by one or more particles, where the combination functions as a single semantic unit. The particle may be an adverb, a preposition, or a word that can act as either an adverb or a preposition. Usually, the meaning of these phrasal verbs is idiomatic. It cannot be predicted by knowing the meaning of their individual parts. Alternatively, a phrasal verb is one that has a verb and one or more particles succeeding, and it has distinctly different semantics from that of its components. Tom McArthur (1992) states that “these verbs are also referred to by many other names such as ‘verb phrases’, ‘discontinuous verb’, compound verb, verb-adverb combinations, and verb-particle constructions.” Crystal (1992) calls these “Multi-word verbs” that are best described as “a lexeme, a unit of meaning that may be greater than a single word.” phrasal verbs are considered by Graver (1963:261) as “semi compounds”, whereas Palmer (1965:180) regards them as “single units in grammar”. The reason for it is that “there are many collocation restrictions. These several definitions indicate the importance of phrasal verbs in the English language.”

1.2 Historical Development of phrasal verbs :

Akimoto (1999) says that “Old English prefixes often remained before the verb because Old English had strong object- before- verb structure, whereas present-day English is verb + object language, which has made it possible for particles to travel to post-verbal positions. Some Old English verbs did function as modern phrasal verbs do. Referring to the post-verbal particles in this period was still often very directional, in close relationship with a prepositional meaning. Nonetheless, there were exceptions, and some particles which followed the verb were very directional”. The particle ‘up’ in Old English means the direction upward, as in the case of ‘to grow up (ward)’. It was more common in Middle English. This can be observed in the case of the word ‘up’, which is used to convey a sense of direction in the case of ‘grow up’ rather than in the sense of completion as in the case of ‘break up’.

1.2.1 Phrasal Verbs in Middle English:

“The formation of prefixed verbs did not continue in Old English and it was no longer sustained in Middle English. It was a well needed phenomenon that the English language that underwent a drastic change which is identified as a structural shift towards a productive system with post verbal particles than the prefixed verbal participles” (Brinton, 1988: 185).

In old English, in the compound verbs, prefixes had no stress, while particles after the verbs were stressed. The change of prefixes became less and less common in Middle English as opposed to old English since they could see the loss of productivity. There were shifts in the stress patterns and thus making the particles stronger. In these cases, the stress used to shift the particle, enhancing its lexical value. phrasal verbs came into existence after Middle English started borrowing from French verbs. The borrowing was a result of competition in the semantic fields of Old English prefixed verbs. A case in point can be the adoption of the French word ‘Destroy’ which accommodated the meaning of the Old English word ‘breccan’ which meant ‘break up’ (cf. Smith, 1996:140). The increasing incidence of the verbal loans into Middle English from French has paved the way for the

development of phrasal verbs (cf. Baugh and Cable 3408, Fischer 3869) as a competition in the semantic fields of the Old English prefixed verbs. This phenomenon accelerated with word order changes from SOV to SVO. In other words, loss of verbal prefixes and the development of post verbal particles was in agreement with the prefixing word order. This has one of most important consequences in English. The morphologically complex verbs have become simple but entered into a syntactically complex structures.

Concerning the semantics of phrasal verbs both in Old English and in Middle English, they are mostly literal in their sense but contrast with the idiomatic or non-transparent sense of the phrasal verb in Modern English. In Middle English, phrasal verbs can be divided into three categories by the behavior of their components:

- a) Inseparable “Particle + Verb” (understand, overtake);
- b) Phrasal verbs consist of “verbs + separable particles” (take up, write up);
- c) Formal similarity with “compounds” (take over, pin up, and pick up);

1.2.2 Phrasal Verbs in Early Modern English:

Middle English saw the rapid growth and expansion of phrasal verbs. The frequency and productivity of the phrasal verbs have gradually increased in the Early Modern English. Akimoto (1999) observes that “Phrasal verbs occur more frequently in informal writings than in essays or academic writing during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries”. This clearly reveals the fact that phrasal verbs were more popular among people from the lower layers of society.

By the end of Middle English and the Early Modern English prefixes of verbs were eliminated and then phrasal verb formation entered into the productive phase.

1.2.3. Phrasal Verbs in Present-day English:

In Modern English, phrasal verbs are defined by particle movement (when transitive), stressed particles, the inability of adverbs to be used in the verb phrase

through translation, and passivization. It is said that phrasal verbs in the Modern English consists of a verb followed by a complementary particle, which is often an adverb resembling a preposition necessary to complete a sentence. (Ex. He fixed up the car).

In Modern English, a phrasal verb consists of a verb accompanied by a complementary particle, which is an adverb but looks like a preposition. This brief introduction on the origin and development of English phrasal verbs between Old English to Modern English makes ground for approaching the next part of this study, i.e., an exploration into various definitions of phrasal verbs.

It has been observed that some of the particles of phrasal verbs are homonymous with adverbs with specific functional and semantic characteristics (cf. Thim, 2006, 214-215). The phrasal verb meaning may be analyzed on a gradience ranging from fully compositional to completely opaque. The verb plus particle is always analyzable into a simple, functional unit.

1.3 Functions of Particles:

The second component of the phrasal verb is the particle. It can be either an adverb or a preposition. Jowett (1964:53) states that “the function of the particle is crucial to this construction because the particle can completely modify the meaning of the phrasal verb” by bringing an extended meaning to the verb. These particles create new verbs.” For example, the meanings of the lexical verbs ‘make’ or ‘take’ are different from the meanings of the phrasal verbs ‘makeup’ and ‘take off.

1.3.1 Functional Aspects of Particles:

The structural alignment of particles and verbs has semantic consequences, which often display a cline in their semantics as shown below:

1. **Semantic substitution:** A particle in an association with the concerned verb that may give a new meaning which is different from the meaning of the original verb. For example, the lexical verb ‘carry’ may mean ‘transport, move s’thing from one place to another’, but when combined with the particle ‘on’ it gives the meaning of ‘to continue’ altogether a different sense from that of ‘carry on’.
2. **Semantic extension:** Some particles add additional meaning to the verb but do not change its meaning when they join to form the phrasal verbs, as in ‘take away’. The particle here gives the meaning of ‘move’ in space and time to the original verb ‘take’.
3. **Aspectual distinction:** Some particles add a sense of completion to the meaning of the lexical verb, as in ‘carry out’ and ‘gather up’. These Particles work as adverbs: a combination of a verb and a particle (adverb) like ‘carry out’ and ‘gather up’.
4. Particles often help in the formation of collocations. They are nearer to the verb. These particles function as adverbs. The collocation consists of a verb and a particle (adverb).

Ex. look after.

Some particles, though function as prepositions, they are nearer to the verb. These prepositions are different from the pure prepositions which a following complement can be deleted and easily understood from the context.

Ex. She left the baby and **went down**.

On the structural and functional aspects, “phrasal verbs can be identified to exhibit various constructional characterizations which can be termed as, i. Substitution, ii. Expansion, and, iii. Rearrangement” (cf. Fraser 1974:11).

1.3.2 Substitution:

Phrasal verb is a semantic unit formed by a combination of a lexical verb followed by an adverbial extension. This whole unit can be alternatively replaced by one single verb without making any change in the structural arrangement of the sentence.

Ex. 1.

I **did up** my bag properly.

I **tightened** my bag properly.

2. (cf. Barkindo, 2027)

I **did up** my shoe properly.

I **fastened** my shoe properly.

1.3.3 Expansion:

This type of pattern is observed when the particle is a preposition, but it cannot be considered when particle is an adverb. If the particle is a preposition, an additional element like noun or pronoun can come between the verb and the preposition.

Ex. 1.

He **came in** the class.

He **came suddenly in**.

Ex. 2.

I **look up** a word in the dictionary (every day).

I **look slowly up** a word in the dictionary (every day).

1.3.4 Rearrangement:

The difference between the two kinds of particles (a preposition or an adverb) can be manifested through changing the position of the particles themselves. A sentence can be ungrammatical when the particle is moved away from the verb as in the following:

Ex. (cf. Barkindo, 2027)

She cannot get up the stairs.

*She cannot get the stairs up.

1.4.0 Morphology of Phrasal Verb:

In the following phrasal verbs will be discussed particularly, in nominalization, adjunction and nouns formed of particles by allowing en/ed to the verb. From the morphological point of view, phrasal verbs are multi-word expressions consisting of lexical invariant. The morphological types include, 1. Derivation, 2. Inflection, and 3. Compounding.

1. 4.1 Derivation:

Related to derivation, McIntyre Andrew (2001:32) thinks “the verbs in English as being restricted except with particle gerundive nominalizations and past-participle adjectivals (fallen- over trees, an unwritten- up the paper, and under-worked out- plan). Otherwise, suffixing English particle verbs yields an intruding range of possibilities when attempted.” Head-first phrasal verbs found in English present a variety of difficulties when we attempt to combine with the derivational suffixes.

Ex.

a) a wash-er up, it's foldable up, passer(s) by(s);

b). use up- able, pick-up-able, unmake-up-able;

1.4.2 Inflection:

In certain contexts, Phrasal verbs display 'internal' inflection (within the phrasal verb i.e. at the end of the verb and before the particle), where the inflectional exponents separate verbs from particles. (McIntyre, 2001: 89). Consider the following examples in English:

Ex. walked out, but *walk out-ed.

It is assumed that “the inflection operates over the whole structure, subject to morphological or phonological constraint” (McIntyre, 2001: 89). Therefore, it shall be considered that the Phrasal verbs are in some sense between morphology and syntax.

1.4.3 Compounding:

Compounding is the process of new lexemes in word formation. “Compounding occurs when two or more words are joined to make one longer word and the components cannot be moved around. The meaning of the compound may be different from the meanings of its components in isolation.” When phrasal verbs are involved in the formation of compounds as in the case of compound nouns like, drop-outs- drop out; carry on- etc. It is possible to predict the meaning of the outcome, based on the meaning of the phrasal verbs .

Ex. handout, putdown, takeoff, takeover, turnoff, showoff, runaway;

1.5 Semantics of phrasal verbs :

Phrasal verbs are made up of two words, but they frequently have a unified meaning. While both the verb and particle have their own meaning in isolation, both when added together gives a new meaning. In phrasal verbs, the meanings of both words combine and create a new meaning, which is not exactly equivalent to the original meaning. Therefore, it is stated that phrasal verbs have semantic unity

like all multi-word forms. However, each of the words in a phrasal verb has its own meaning, when used separately or independently, but as parts of the phrasal verbs often they modify their meanings and acquire a new meaning.

Some particles (locative and directional) are used after the movement verbs, ex. out, up, away, etc. in come out, get up, and get away etc. Here, some verbs such as go, get bring, take, can be added with the particle up, out, and away and give the special meaning indicating a movement. But in a sense as go up, bring up, get up, take up etc. the meanings of these phrasal verbs are very different from their isolated occurrences of verbs.

Some grammarians describe that the meanings of phrasal verbs are not predictable. Many root verbs of phrasal verbs are monosyllabic. One root verb can be added with more than one particle and create different meanings.

1.6 Transitive phrasal verbs :

Some phrasal verbs do take objects. Such phrasal verbs are called transitive phrasal verbs. Murphy (1985) says that “the object always comes after the preposition”.

Ex.

Take out this.

Take away this table.

The structure of the transitive phrasal verbs is **Verb + Preposition + Object**.

In the transitive phrasal verb the NP (object) can be placed after the particle or before the particle.

Phrasal verb = verb+particle+NP/verb+NP+particle

Ex.

She **turned** the lights **on**.

She **turned on** the lights.

Phrasal verb (verb+particle+NP)

She **called on** her friends.

She **called** her friends **on**.

However, when the direct object is a **pronoun** it occurs after the verb and before the particle in the phrasal verbs as in the following:

Ex.

She **turned it on**

According Stageberg (1965) transitive Verb – Adverbial Composite (VAC) followed by the object of the verb (VAC - O) can be distinguished from verb – prepositional phrase as in the following:

Ex.

He **turned down** the offer.

He **turned down** the drive way.

He **turned** the offer **down**.

But such a change of moving the preposition to the post nominal position will be impossible in the following:

*He turned ____ the drive way down

Verb-prepositional phrases fail to undergo the movement of the prepositions. In most of the transitive phrasal verbs, it is common to notice that the particle may precede or follow the object.

He **turned on** the light

He **turned** the light **on**

But if the object is a pronoun then it intrudes the verb and the particle which is often considered informal.

He **turned it on**.

He **turned on** it

1.7 Intransitive phrasal verbs :

Phrasal verbs where the verb is intransitive remain intransitive but where the verb is transitive do not require an object. The meaning of the phrasal verb is idiosyncratic or less transparent than that of the corresponding verbal meaning.

Ex.

Shut up

Get out

Slow down

The structure of the Intransitive Phrasal verbs is verb + preposition.

Murphy (1995), divides intransitive Phrasal verbs into three categories.

1. The first category is that “the meaning of the phrasal verb is different from the individual meanings of verb and particle. In other words, the meaning of the phrasal verb cannot be derived as compositional.”

Ex.

He turned up to next point.

2. The second category comprises of “an adverbial as its particle which is movable” as in the following:

an intransitive verb + adverbial.

Ex.

He **took off** his coat and went to work.

He **took** his coat **off** and went to work.

3. The third category comprises of “phrasal verbs where the verb and the adverbial particle are inseparable.”

Ex.

The party broke up soon.

*The party broke soon up

1.8 Separable Phrasal Verbs :

In some phrasal verbs the transitive verb followed by a particle can be separated by a noun or a pronoun of an object. Praninskas (1957) states that it is possible to place a noun or a pronoun before the particle, without changing the meaning of the sentence. It is obligatory if the object of the verb is a pronoun.

Ex.

Take **it** away..

*Take away it.

Bring **him** down.

*Bring down him.

She **gave in** her test.

She **gave** her test **in**.

If the intruding noun is longish one (a noun phrase) then it will not be accepted.

1.8.1 Non-separable phrasal verbs :

In some transitive phrasal verbs, the transitive verb cannot be separated by the object in a sentence.

Ex.

I will look **after** (him)

*I will look him **after**

Check **in** (your baggage)

*Check your baggage **in**

In other words, there are phrasal verbs where the object is never placed between the verb and the particle.

Ex.

He ran into the house and slept.

*He ran the house **into** and slept.

1.8.2 Phrasal Verbs with more than one Particle:

Some phrasal verbs are made up of more than one preposition.

Ex.

Made **up of**

These Phrasal verbs are always non-separable.

1.9 Using Phrasal Verbs :

Though phrasal verbs are a common feature of formal speech, it is often disliked and restrained from using them in formal writing prescriptive grammars of English prose. The avoidance of the use of phrasal verbs may be due to their complex syntax and ambiguous meaning. However, their use has gained its currency. Phrasal verbs are complex in terms of their structure and function. They are unique because they are lexical (lexemic) categories in terms of their semantics and syntax. An exciting feature is that these multi-word expressions exhibit simultaneously morphological, syntactic, and semantic properties. They are

morphological in the sense the verbal component exhibits verbal inflection, and the particle component moves away as a syntactic element while the semantics of the phrasal verb remains intact. It is easy to recognize them frequently, more in the spoken form and less in the written form.

The students of English as a second language need to learn phrasal verbs to improve their vocabulary, speaking skills, and writing skills to be very effective. So, learning phrasal verbs is very important, and it is beneficial in improving English language skills. Their recognition and the knowledge of their meaning is an essential skill a prospective translator should acquire.

The semantics of phrasal verbs is quite complex since the meanings are different from the actual meaning of the components. It demands a little hard work on the part of the student who learns English as a second language. Informal writing on the electronic media extensively uses phrasal verbs. If one wants to have expertise in English and wishes to attain native-speaker level fluency, they must pay special attention to phrasal verbs.

1.10 Issues in Translating Phrasal Verbs from English into Telugu:

Phrasal verbs in English are challenging to translate into any Indian language because the phrasal verbs are syntactically complex and ambiguous in the source language, English. Similar lexical categories are not available in Indian languages, either in the written form or in the spoken form. Learners of English, who speak Indian languages, can face problems in using phrasal verbs. If they want to translate any English text into their language, phrasal verbs create issues from the semantic point of view. Therefore, phrasal verbs present a challenging issue for translators. So, there is a need to investigate translating phrasal verbs into Indian languages.

1.10.1 Finding the Equivalences:

In the process of translation, the term equivalent plays a prominent role. It is the salient aspect of the translation process and translation theories for over centuries. It would not be easier to get absolute equivalences to the source language meaning in the target language. It is often very difficult to get the proper equivalents to the multi-word expressions like idioms, ambiguous sentences and phrasal verbs.

It is often observed that there are certain problems, while translating phrasal verbs into Telugu. The main problem is that of finding suitable equivalences to English phrasal verbs in Telugu. One of the reasons is that there is no category like phrasal verbs in Telugu. One has to provide appropriate equivalence. There is no similar word structure in Telugu and hence the translation of phrasal verbs from English into Telugu is ridden with difficulties.

To know the syntactic features like subject, object and indirect object of the phrasal verb in a sentence, there is a need to provide a clue for the identification of the argument structure. The phrasal verbs help us in disambiguating them in a sentence.

1.10.2 Patterns of the Phrasal Verbs :

A major problem in translating phrasal verbs is the frequent loss of quality of translation which is far from being acceptable to the target language user. This section deals with various issues involved in translating phrasal verbs. It has also been observed that phrasal verbs do not appear to present a static behavior to be captured by a set of rules. They rather show a set of patterns of behavior in different contexts. A number of variables in term of the type of the particle, placement of the particle, type of the verb in terms of its semantic nature plays a crucial role in the outcome of the syntax and semantics.

In most of the cases, the direct object helps in getting the meaning. In addition, the indirect object followed by the preposition also helps to disambiguate the meaning of the phrasal verb. Mostly, it is the class of these objects, the nature

of the particle and or preposition that help in the disambiguation of phrasal verb in the sentence.

1.10.3 Semantics of Phrasal Verbs :

As Phrasal verbs are not available in Indian languages either in the written language or in the spoken language, learners of English, particularly those who speak Dravidian languages, often face problems in using phrasal verbs. If they want to translate any English text into their language, phrasal verbs create problems from the semantic point of view. This is the major issue for the translators as well as the students of English as a second language.

Phrasal verbs tend to be ambiguous because the particle (adverb or the preposition) associated with the verb produces a new meaning that is different from the meaning of the components. Some phrasal verbs have many meanings. In other words, phrasal verbs often have more than one meaning, and some of them have different shades of meaning and are different from each other. One cannot predict them directly.

Many L2 learners strategically avoid the use of certain phrasal verbs such as ‘to find out’ for one ‘to discover’ (cf. Liao and Fukuya, 2004) where they found that the native speakers whose language lacks phrasal verbs tended to avoid using phrasal verbs and preferred instead to use or substitute one-word equivalents.

It is considered that the avoidance of the use of phrasal verbs by L2 learners whose L1 lacks phrasal verbs is due to structural and linguistic factors. The structural and lexical factors of phrasal verbs contribute to the differences in learning to use and in the translation.

1.11 Idiomaticity of Phrasal Verbs :

It is generally admitted that “phrasal verbs are one of the difficult things for learners of English. It is due to the reason that some phrasal verbs have an idiomatic meaning, which is usually defined by the fact that the meaning of the

complex unit does not result from the simple combination of those of its constituents” (Arnaud & Savignon, 1997, p.161).

Idiomatic phrasal verbs are very difficult to learn as far as English as second language learners are concerned. Therefore, it is required to investigate the effect of the syntactic semantic properties of phrasal verbs and to examine the effective learning conditions of idiomatic phrasal verbs. Hence, it is important to study the structural patterns, nature of the components and the (concomitant) semantic properties of phrasal verbs and to formalize the relationship by a small set of statements to be able to help effective learning of phrasal verbs.

If one examines closely different Phrasal verbs used in English, it is not uncommon to come across a variety of meanings of phrasal verbs. On the other side, the constructions of some phrasal verbs result in a distinctively different meaning, where the total meaning of the components of some phrasal verbs is little or nothing comparable to the meaning of the individual elements of the construction.

1.11.1 Predictability:

Predictability of the meaning of the phrasal verbs involves a sort of guess or knowing about the sense in the given context. In other words, it is the context-driven sense recognition disambiguation. The task of predicting is a major problem in translating phrasal verbs. Because they have several meanings, one or more of them are either predictable or unpredictable. Not only that component verb and the particle (preposition or adverb) give a different meaning that is not derived from them. But finally, different but identifiable shades of meaning are a great concern when one wants to translate phrasal verbs into Indian languages.

1.11.2 Ambiguity:

Ambiguity is defined as a word or an expression that can be understood in two or more possible ways. A major problem of translating phrasal verbs is the nature of their meaning i.e. the ambiguity in the source language. If a sentence or phrase is ambiguous, it has more than one meaning. The ambiguity in a language can occur at various levels of the modules of languages, like Morphological, Syntactic, Semantic or Pragmatic levels.

Lexical ambiguity is a common phenomenon which occurs when a word expresses more than one meaning. Similarly phrasal verbs have more than one meaning. The multi-word constructs – like idioms, and collocations, Phrasal verbs - are yet another cause of ambiguity in the language. For example, the idiomatic phrase “tip of the iceberg” literally means top portion of the iceberg, whereas in the sentence “**The Surface Web is only the tip of the big iceberg.**”, what most internet users see when going online is known as the Surface Web, which constitutes less than 5% of the entire web content. The Lexical ambiguity common in phrasal verbs occurs when more than one valid syntactic structure can be associated with a given sentence. The ambiguity in prepositional phrase attachment is one source of such structural ambiguity.

1.12.0 Introduction to Machine Translation:

Machine translation (MT) refers to “computerized systems responsible for the production of translations with or without human assistance” (cf. Hutchins, W J 1986). The main aim of Machine translation is to automate the process of translation from the source language to the target language. Currently, much of the translation activity is a human activity. It involves understanding and subjective interpretation of the source language into a target language. It involves more **time, effort, and money**. An alternative answer to this is Machine translation (MT), which is cost-effective and saves time.

The first full-time research in Machine Translation (MT) started in 1951 at MIT. Yehoshua Bar-Hillel is the person who started full-time research and conducted the first conference on Machine translation. In 1954, Leon Doster collaborated with IBM and started one project. They selected 250 words, and those words were translated from Russian to English. They limited their experiment to six rules. It was the first work that came to the public.

The next decade witnessed many Machine Translation groups coming overboard. They proposed new theoretical and statistical approaches. In 1960, Bar-Hillel conducted a review on MT. He criticized the goals of MT. Research should be directed to the creation of Automatic high-quality translation. He says that the semantic obstacles to machine translation could be overcome by including encyclopedic knowledge of the real world. He has given some suggestions concerning machine translation that has to be adopted with less ambitious goals (cf. Hutchins, 1978).

In 1964, the government of USA formed an advisory committee – Automatic Language Processing Advisory Committee (ALPAC), to investigate and suggest actions to be taken for its further development. Since then, MT has shown considerable progress. In the 1980s, in this period, besides that transfer-based approach, used in new approaches involving interlingua came. Most of the research concentrated on knowledge-based systems. The revival of MT research in the 1980s, followed by the emergence of MT systems in the market, lead to the development of the awareness of the importance of MT translation. Still, there are many misconceptions about achieving MT. Today, machine translation has come of age. Recent developments include machine learning techniques and artificial intelligence. Today research in MT has realized that the problems in MT are not technological issues but issues related to language. Particularly the identification, representation, and transfer of information that is located in natural languages. The indeterminacy of the linguistic rules, their variation, and different modes of information, explicitly or implicitly coded in human language, is the main concern.

However, modern methods involving huge corpora and machine learning technologies assigned by artificial intelligence have to parse used for the realization of MT.

1.12.1 Machine Translation in India:

India is a multi-lingual country with more than a hundred languages (India census 2011). The Eighth schedule of the constitution of India (article 34 (10) and 35) with latest amendment 2004) recognized 22 languages based on their widespread use and importance. Although, a high level effort is made in developing MT in these languages, there is still lot to be done in this direction. Most of the MT systems were developed from English to Indian languages and Indian languages to Indian languages.

1.12.2. English - Telugu machine Translation in India:

Early efforts in MT in India mainly included English to Indian languages and Indian languages to Indian languages. The former was developed under the generic *Anglabharati* and the latter as *Anusaraka* system as language accessory system. Both of them created and developed the basic necessities required for MT. However, with a lot of limitations, they could not go beyond certain limits. *Anusaraka* systems were designed as language accessories, involving little syntactic analysis. But certain features to overcome syntactic issues were included.

A new phase of MT development in India was ushered in by the efforts of MICT, TDIL, Govt of India in 2007. It began with the Indian languages to Indian languages machine translation system(IL-ILMT) and English languages to Indian Languages Machine translation(EL-ILMT). They are discussed in building full-fledged Machine Translation Systems. Parallel to these efforts, the Centre for Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies (CALTS) University of Hyderabad has

developed parallel (ETMT) English to Telugu machine Translation under the project Potential for Excellence (cf. Uma Maheshwar Rao et al., 2011). The system analyzes different modules of English at different levels, and the equivalences thus proposed were generated. As part of this exercise, it is designed that phrasal verbs and their equivalences in Telugu must be given appropriate recognition to achieve acceptable output.

1.12.3 Summary: Chapter 1. began with the introduction to phrasal verbs and their importance in the English language learning and translation. Then, it listed the questions for investigation and the hypotheses to be tested as part of the study. It also tried to sketch the historical development of phrasal verbs from Old English to Modern English via Middle English developments. It discussed the structural and functional aspects of phrasal verbs and their constituents and the concomitant semantics. It then discussed different types of phrasal verbs and their relevance in the English language learning and translation. In the end, it explores the English-Telugu Machine Translation system enabled phrasal verb translation.

CHAPTER –2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction:

In the present literature review, we try to understand the findings of the latest research activities concerning phrasal verbs to arrive at an appropriate mechanism to use their findings concerning learning activities in ESL and EFL and translation from English to other languages.

In the present chapter, we discuss several publications and other studies involving Phrasal verbs, mainly in learning a second language and translating Phrasal verbs from English into other languages. The present study focuses on problems and challenges faced by the researcher while translating English phrasal verbs into Telugu. Here are some major studies on phrasal verbs and their translation of problems second language learners face in learning phrasal verbs.

2.1 Some Recent Studies:

It will be a good idea to categorize the reviewed studies into teaching and learning of Phrasal verbs, linguistic and cognitive studies on Phrasal verbs and computational and machine translation studies involving phrasal verbs. However, several studies concerning Phrasal verbs did make their studies involving more than one aspect. It is not always possible to distinguish them under different heads. Hence the study reviewed the publications in chronological order but maintained three relevant areas of concern as and when possible.

Blake (1998) examined three aspects of Phrasal verbs: 1. Evidence from Shakespeare's work about the emergence and development of Phrasal verbs; 2. making up a phrasal verb; 3. Explorations into the use of Phrasal verbs and their derivatives. The study does not tell us how many Phrasal verbs Shakespeare used and their productivity. It reflects that it may have been challenging to differentiate some Phrasal verbs from the associated forms of the corresponding adjectives and nouns, such as sit in, sit-in, and sitting in strategy.

Cheon (2006) conducted tests to determine how Arabic and Korean students learn Phrasal verbs. He discovered that the sentence context was better in achieving retention than using the translation as a condition. But the context was more important than the knowledge vocabulary. He said that there are differences between phrasal verbs and learning conditions. Some participants gained lower scores, such as learning idiomatic phrasal verbs. Students face problems with learning idiomatic Phrasal verbs than transparent Phrasal verbs.

In English, Russian, and Finnish, Olga M. et al. (2001) studied phrasal verb equivalents. “This study reveals some interesting cross-language comparisons of structural divergences among the three languages. Both Russian and Finnish employ a variety of grammatical mechanisms to convey the meaning expressed by English Phrasal verbs. They observed that Russian translational equivalents of English Phrasal verbs are VV# [NP/P/R] RP/RL patterns which show a different structure from the English morphosyntactic structure. In Russian, the structure is RP/RL as expressed by verbal prefixes. It is the framework for English semantic tagging in the new language”. There are three conclusions; one is a full morphological analysis. The second is balancing between a single word and MWE morphosyntactic structural relations.

Bandari (2002) concerned himself with the machine translation of phrasal verbs from English to Hindi. He found that Phrasal verbs have context-dependent meanings highly. One may disambiguate them by including semantic information about the context. He provided equivalents to multi-word expressions involving Phrasal verbs.

Sag, I. A. et al. (2002) discussed multi-word expression as the key problem in the Natural language processing. They studied the currently available analytic techniques, the word with spaces, restricted combinations, rules, idiomatic constrictions, simple statistical affinity, and comprehensive analysis of multi-word

expressions. They classified MWE (multi-word expressions) into three categories (1. Fixed expressions, 2. Semi-fixed expressions, and 3. Syntactically-flexible expressions). “They examined the problems for both words-with-spaces and fully compositional analyses. They found that Fixed expressions are fully lexicalized and undergo neither morphosyntactic variation (cf. **in shorter*) nor internal modification (cf. **in very short*). Semi-fixed expressions adhere to strict constraints on word order and composition but undergo some degree of lexical variation, ex., in the form of inflection, variation in reflexive form, and determiner selection. This makes it possible to treat them as a word complex with a single part of speech, which is lexically variable at particular positions”.

They investigated syntactically- flexible expressions and types of variations possible in verb particle constructions, decomposable idioms, and light verbs. In the verb particle constructions, the particle plays a prominent role in constructing verb phrase constructions, and it modifies the meaning of verb particle construction. Institutionalized phrases are semantically compositional, but statistically, these are idiosyncratic. Institutionalized phrases are associated with concepts by expression.

Metlock, T. and R. R. Herdia (2002) discussed the problems of English Phrasal verbs for monolinguals and bilinguals. They also studied the verb preposition combinations. They found that bilinguals accessed both Phrasal verbs and verb-preposition combinations and suggested that there are differences in the processing of ambiguous phrases. Both monolinguals and bilinguals read sentences with transparent Phrasal verbs more quickly, an ambiguous verb +prepositions. Using a cross-modal lexical priming paradigm, they found Phrasal verbs activation will occur more rapidly in Verb +preposition activation. In the second experiment, they observed processing differences for early bilinguals. Highly polysemous phrasal verbs have very high idiomatic meanings, and others have less idiomatic meanings. This might be the reason why second language learners avoid Phrasal verbs.

Villavicencio A. et al. (2004) assumes multi-word expressions as idiosyncratic interpretations words with spaces (Sag et al. 2002) a possible

architecture for the lexicon of MWE (Multi-Word Expressions). This encoding provides a clear way to capture fixed, semi-fixed MWEs and flexible ones. The former is treated like simple words. For flexible MWEs, encoding is done in three stages as in the following: 1. Inclusion of the definition of the Idiomatic elements; 2. Inclusion of the Definition of MWEs components, and 3. The Specification of a class or Meta type for the MWE.

Lohse, B. et al. (2004) studied the placement of the particle. In verb plus particle combinations, there are some factors that influence the particle to occur before or after the object. They also argued that the placement of the particle depends on the domains of syntactic and semantic dependencies that can be minimized, and processing will be Syntactic factors like the length of the NP (cf. Chen 1986, Hawkins 1994). And the degree of idiomaticity. They described the dependency relations between the particle and verb and lexical dependency for a particle on the basis of NP complexity. They described the major factors of the syntactic and semantic domains that contribute to particle placement, supported by earlier studies by Gries (2003). They also discussed the frequency of the particle and the high idiomaticity of the phrasal verb and the particle where the particle is not split from the verb.

Aldahesh, A.Y. (2013) analyzed the idiomaticity in English and Arabic. The Following are the significant findings (1) “Both Arabic and English rely on idiomatic expressions in all aspects of their spoken and written models. (2) Idiomatic expressions in both languages are special and subject to Syntactic and Semantic restrictions. (3) They are in both languages, rather language and culture-specific, and their meanings are far from the sums of the meanings of their components; (4) Their semantic and syntactic complexities require a high proficiency level on the part of non-native speakers to be able to understand and produce them Properly; (5) Unlike English, which allows idioms to be grammatically formed, Arabic Idioms are perfectly grammatical. (6) Unlike English, which gives a clear prominence to phrasal verbs as one of the most important types of idiomatic expressions, Arabic does not categorize them as such”.

Consigny, Antoine (2006) studied the polysemy of five phrasal verbs in English viz.ital.‘get out’ ‘give out’ ‘put out’ ‘put on’ and ‘put off’. These four Phrasal verbs reveal a hierarchy of meanings. Only one meaning from all the Phrasal verbs did not fit into the corresponding hierarchy. Transparent cases are a majority, but the opaque cases are rare, and the hierarchies are not symmetrical. Transitive uses were more frequent than intransitive ones, but the difference is less clear-cut in terms of utterances and lines in the data.

Su Nam Kim and Timothy Baldwin (2006) developed a method for identifying token instances of verb particle constructions (VPC) automatically, based on the output of RASP parser. They could identify VPC examples and examined the comparative performance of RASP at VPC identification.

Neagu, M (2007) studied “English Phrasal verbs from the perspective of particles and their meaning. They contribute to the composite meaning as a whole. The English verb and particles describe figurative related meanings derived from a central prototypical locative meaning. The abstract senses develop systematically. One may not disregard this system if we want to reduce the amount of memory work that learners of English must invest in learning how particles and Phrasal verbs are used”.

According to Gopala Krishna (2010), the main verb and particle are distinct words in English, and they are used as compound words when translated into Telugu. Since the meaning of each independent word is different in English, identifying the meaning of the phrasal verb is difficult.

Thirumeni P.G. and Anand Kumar, M. (2011) developed a technique to handle Phrasal verbs and idioms for English to Tamil machine translation. “They found that while translating from English to Tamil both Phrasal verbs and idioms in English have more chances to get translated to Tamil many in the wrong sense”.

Phrasal verbs have multiple but distinct meanings instead of a single meaning. Proposing some techniques can increase the translation accuracy of the

machine translation system for English to any Indian language. For the current research purpose, the authors gave the input data in the form of realized Phrasal verbs root + particle to the machine in the rule-based MT system. Five hundred sentences were given to the machine as input data, and rules were formulated.

Ganji Mansoor (2011) examined the crucial role of metaphor in the memorization, retention, and prediction of the meaning of Phrasal verbs among 45 Iranian EFL learners. The learners were divided into three groups. In the control group, the students were given Persian equivalents of English Phrasal verbs and asked to memorize them on the consideration of an example sentence. In the experimental group, one student was asked to make new sentences with Phrasal verbs. In experimental group- 2, the students received the orientational metaphors underlying the meaning of the particles of Phrasal verbs. The results revealed that there was no statistically significant difference between the group's performance on the immediate test. However, the efficiency of metaphorical conceptualization and sentential contextualization on the delayed text and other text was considerable. There was a slight difference between the two experimental groups, but not significant.

Cook, P., and Stevenson (2006) developed a feature space for use in the classification of the senses of the particle in a VPC (Verb Particle Construction). They tested this on VPCs using the particle **'up'**. They found that linguistically uninformed WCFs (Word class features) perform worse on their own and do not consistently help the performance of the linguistic features. They annotated a set of 180 VPCs, according to the sense class of the particle **'up'**. They also developed features that capture linguistic properties of VPCs that are relevant to the semantics of particles. They showed that the features that capture linguistic properties of (VPCs) outperform linguistically uninformed word co-occurrence structures.

Villavicencio, A. et al. (2004) studied "Verb Particle Construction (VPCs) in English and analyzed some of the available sources of information about them

for use in NLP systems. They used dictionaries, corpora, and Levin's classes for analyzing Verb Particle Construction (VPC). Results showed that Levin's class provides us with productive patterns of VPCs. From these classes, we can see two basic patterns. Verbs that can form aspectual combinations with the particle give a sense of completion and increase/ improvement to the action denoted by the verb. Verbs that imply some Motion may take a locative. The verbs Push and pull put in spatial configuration and can form regulative combinations. Villavicencio et al, found that candidate VPCs. Generated from Levin's classes can help in improving the coverage of the current lexical resource”.

Sangoor, M. M. (2012) discussed the syntactic and semantic features of “Phrasal verbs as a set of reasons for the avoidance of the use of phrasal verbs. According to him, phrasal verbs are composed of two elements: a verbal element and a Particle. Phrasal verbs are a combination of Lexical Verb + Particle. Transitive Lexical verb turns to be intransitive when they are phrasalized and vice versa. Sometimes particle can change the meaning of the verb, or it adds something to the verb. Particles have five functions”. In order to identify the functions of Phrasal verbs, he identifies three characteristics as important: substitution, expansion, and rearrangement. Phrasal verbs in English are often substituted by one simple verb.” If the particle is a preposition, an additional element will come in between the verb and the particle. Adverbial particles are inseparable. Some Phrasal verbs can be separated, and some not”.

Wierszycka and Joanna (2013) studied the problems of Polish advanced learners/ speakers of English on the basis of POS tagged spoken corpus of learners' English. Learners under-used Phrasal verbs with regard to all of the compositional categories, but the idiomatically Opaque Phrasal verbs were most neglected in some instances; learners simply avoided using Phrasal verbs and tried using word-word equivalents in their place. It was stated that the degree of the use of the semantic categories of Phrasal verbs is inversely propositional to the PVs idiomaticity levels performs a constrictive interlanguage analysis revealing over and underuse of PVs by Polish learners of English.

Omapoba and Gulzira (2014) Studied difficulties in the translation of English Phrasal verbs into Russian. They found that English and Russian lexical systems are very different. So, a special approach for translating each phrasal verb according to contextual meaning is required. English Phrasal verbs are polysemous, which sometimes borders on homonymy. Thus, “it is almost impossible to create a consistent rigid system of lexical correspondences between adverbial particles and Russian prefixes”. English phrasal verbs possess a number of semantic, grammatical, and stylistic peculiarities. This sometimes does their accurate translation into Russian difficult.

Emilie, R. (2014) compared the ten frequently used Phrasal verbs used by a child (Nima) and adults. She found that the acquisition of Phrasal verbs and their usage in child speech emerges in the development of verb particle constructions. He suggested that the acquisition of phrasal verbs in young English-speaking children follows three stages. Child initial utterances consist of holophrastic uses of adverbial particles. Two-word utterances of a noun phrase and particle are the beginning of prediction. The child is able to produce complete verb particle constructions successfully.

Lu Zhi (2015) found that the uses of polysemes are connected with the relationship between metonymy and metaphor. The author says that empirical studies based on metaphor are beneficial for learners in enhancing and strengthening the comprehension and relation of polysemous Phrasal verbs. The study identifies some of the drawbacks in the administration of the test and their components. The study suggests that systematized discussion on the multiple meanings of one phrasal verb and the demonstration of the rationale behind the semantic extension of these as not arbitrary helps in leaving and understanding the Phrasal verbs.

Bronshteyn, K.C. and Gustafson, T. (2015) investigated the challenges faced by L2 (ESL- English as Second Language) students trying to learn Phrasal verbs and proposed an approach to teach their semantic and syntactic understanding of them. It was found that beyond memorization, syntactic rules and categorization

help in learning Phrasal verbs in L2 (ESL- English as Second Language). These strategies may help ESL students better grasp the identification and interpretation of Phrasal verbs.

Vasbieva, Dinara G. (2015) studied “the use of the Lexical set strategy for teaching Phrasal verbs in Russian. The study explored 304 Phrasal verbs used by 70 Economic major graduates. They already had 12 years of formal instruction in EFL at the rate of about four hours per week at a secondary school and university”. 219 Phrasal verbs were correctly produced, and 32 were incorrect. The largest number of the later Phrasal verbs are nonidiomatic Phrasal verbs. “(85. 86%), correct non – idiomatic Phrasal verbs (83.9 %) being far more than incorrect ones (16.09%). In contrast, the percentage of idiomatic Phrasal verbs was low (14.14%), which proves that they were missing in some tasks”.

Dempsey K.B. et al. (2007) studied the Phrasal verbs as a text genre and lexical identifier. Results showed that “Phrasal verbs significantly distinguish between both spoken, written, and formal-informal dimensions”. Following are the major findings. They were considering that Phrasal verbs or common in spoken and informal registers it is useful to introduce. Phrasal verbs frequency is crucial to sufficient as a marker to distinguish spoken text from that of the written. Therefore, the study explored the empirical distinction between the spoken LLB and the written LOB corpora similarly informal vs. formal and spoken vs. written genres. PVs are highly indicative of the dimensions of genres, in terms of formality of the frequency of the distribution of PVs help in the Textual analysis text generation techniques and the preparation of teaching material.

2. 2 Summary

Phrasal verbs are characterized by a number of idiosyncrasies such as the unpredictability and polysemous nature of their meanings, frequency, and the non-universality of their occurrences. On an average, one PV construction occurs in nearly 150 words of English Text. Learners are exposed to certainly a higher side

of the distribution and use of phrasal verbs. Cross-linguistic transfers of phrasal verbs are extremely difficult. It is said that phrasal verb is a syntactic oddity in the language world....” (cf. Darwin & Gray 1999, p.65). Phrasal verbs are classified into three semantic types, viz. directional, aspectual, and idiomatic. Directional phrasal verbs are translatable or interpretable literally, and their individual component meanings are apparent. Whereas in the aspectual Phrasal verbs, the verb component meaning is interpreted literally, but the particle sense is opaque. Idiomatic Phrasal verbs have meanings unrelated to the verb or the particle comprehensive.

Arabic and Korean learners of English had difficulty in learning idiomatic Phrasal verbs (Cheon 2000), while some learners used memorization of syntactic rules and categorization in learning phrasal verbs (cf. Bronshteyn&Gutafsen, 2015). Word equivalents were used for phrasal verbs by Polish learners of English (cf. Wierszycka, 2013), and learning of phrasal verbs resulted in a large number of non-idiomatic Phrasal verbs and very few idiomatic Phrasal verbs.English polysemous phrasal verbs could not be translated accurately into Russian (cf. Omapoba&Gulzira) and were marked by more transparent cases than opaque ones (cf. Consigny, A., 2006).

The English verb and particle constructions were translated as compound words in Telugu (Gopalkrishna, 2010), whereas they were highly difficult to translate in Arabic (cf. Aldahesh, A. 2004). “Transitive Phrasal verbs turn to be intransitive when they are phrasalized and vice versa. Phrasal verbs may be disambiguated through the inclusion of semantic information pertaining to context” (Bhandari 2002). Linguistic properties of verb and particle constructions outperform linguistically uninformed multi-word expressions (Cook and Stevenson 2006).

Chapter -3

Methodology

3.0 Introduction

The present chapter discusses the methodology adopted in the research procedure reported in the thesis entitled “**A Comprehensive Study of Phrasal verbs in English and Their Correspondences in Telugu: A Machine Translation Perspective.**” This study concerns the finding of equivalents in Telugu to the English phrasal verbs, particularly in the context of the translation of English Phrasal verbs into Telugu. This study is also concerned with exploring the morphosyntactic and semantic characteristics of the Phrasal verbs involved. In short, the entire procedure may involve the collection and the selection of English phrasal verbs, with their usages, their example sentences, and their translational equivalences in Telugu. The bilingual data are subjected to transparent semantic transference and productivity analysis. Further, the translational equivalents are categorized in terms of transparency and productivity in terms of cline that is observed in the translation procedure. The empirical procedures stated enable us to define the translational equivalences of English Phrasal verbs into Telugu in terms of transfer rules and descriptive statements distinguishing the opaque and idiosyncratic equivalences.

This study is based on raw data collected by the researcher from the dictionaries of English Phrasal verbs (J. Sinclair, 1989). These were translated into Telugu by the researcher and cross-checked and validated by other Telugu speakers who have some command of Telugu and English. Thus these primary data are the source for further analysis based on their semantics and morphosyntactic sentences. To extract equivalences of different kinds and categories, This Study is useful for further research and also to compile the English Telugu Phrasal verbs dictionary in the future.

3.1 Background of the Study

Phrasal verbs are common in the English language. The structure of Phrasal verbs involves a combination of two words, a verb and a particle giving a meaning different from that of the components. While Phrasal verbs are a common phenomenon in the English language, there are no Phrasal verbs in Telugu. Therefore, the phenomenon is treated under structural divergence between the English language and the Telugu language. In order to overcome this divergent phenomenon, we aim to study the English Phrasal verbs in terms of their structure, meaning, function, and translational procedure in Telugu. Many a time, it has been claimed that the Phrasal verbs do not lend them easily to be translated into Indian languages. When one wanted to translate Phrasal verbs into Telugu, one would encounter many semantic nuances that occur as the meanings of the English Phrasal verbs create a translational bottleneck.

3.2 Data Development

In order to conduct this study, English Phrasal verbs numbering 174 have been collected from Collins Co-build Dictionary of the Phrasal verbs (Jan 2006) and Cambridge International Dictionary of Phrasal verbs (1997 Cambridge press.), which are considered to be more or less frequently used ones. (frequently used phrasal verbs were marked with a star (*) in the dictionary). These English Phrasal verbs with the example English sentences were translated into Telugu, forming the Primary data. Most of these Telugu equivalents were obtained by translating and cross-checking with the native speakers of Telugu who are proficient in English. The meaning of each of these English Phrasal verbs is exemplified by usage sentences drawn from the dictionaries mentioned above. There are about five hundred of them, which are subjected to translation and validation. The Telugu equivalents of the English Phrasal verbs have been extracted from the Telugu sentences and listed as possible translational equivalents of the English phrasal verbs. These Telugu equivalents are studied from the point of transparency and opacity, regularity (predictable) and idiosyncrasy. It is clearly visible that these

are not as thought to be either regular (predictable) or irregular(unpredictable) and idiosyncratic, but a cline is found in the formation of the equivalents in terms of the closeness of the meaning to the literal meanings of the components of the phrasal verbs .

The data consists of eight particles in different denominations ranging from 1 to 8 combine with different denominations of verbs ranging from 19 to 31 derive a total number of 174 verbs. A total number of 519 sentences are selected in English displaying one of the 174 phrasal verbs as depicted in the table 3.1.

Sl. No.	No. of particles	No. of verbs	No. of sentences
1	1	20	45
2	2	19	42
3	3	20	70
4	4	19	49
5	5	31	103
6	6	23	72
7	7	21	73
8	8	21	65
Total	8	174	519

Table: 3.1 Depicts number of particles combining with number of verbs in phrasal verbs

3.2.1 Predictability (Regular) of the phrasal verb semantics:

Predictability of the meaning of the Phrasal verbs remains one of the challenging areas of the studies on phrasal verbs. The nature and structure of the Phrasal verbs have an impact on the interpretation of the meaning of the phrasal verbs. In other words, the components, viz. particles and verbs involved in the formation of Phrasal verbs necessarily contribute to the outcome of the meaning of the phrasal verbs. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the semantics of the Phrasal verbs and their correspondence to the structural aspects of the phrasal verbs. The semantics of the Phrasal verbs in terms of the translational equivalents and their distribution across the two ends, viz, transparency and opacity. The predictability of the meaning and its frequency of occurrence with respect to the

nature and structure of the components of Phrasal verbs is the main driving force of this study.

In other words, transparency of the meaning is conspicuously the meaning of the verb and the particle. Contrary to this, opaque forms turn out to be difficult to compare with the compositional meaning of the verb and particle, which in other words, is not directly relatable to its components. But, while translating phrasal verbs, if the meanings of the Phrasal verbs remain the same as meanings of the components, then the meanings are said to be predictable and hence called transparent (Ex. come down '*kriMdiki digiwaccu*'). In some cases, the meanings of the Phrasal verbs will not appear quite transparent where the meaning of the verb or the particle is bleached. It is called semi-transparent (Ex. pass away '*canipōwu*') pass '*canu*' away is bleached. The combination, more or less contributes to the meaning "to die" which is predictable with some sort of stretching the sense of 'away' as completion.

3.2.2 Unpredictable (Irregular) semantics of the phrasal verbs :

In a number of instances the meanings of the lexical items cannot be predicted from the meaning of the components. In this sense, the meaning of the phrasal verb is different from the meaning of the combination of the lexical verb and particle. In this respect, the semantics of the Phrasal verbs turns out to be idiomatic or irregular. (Ex. in the formation of their meaning to 'get away' '*ʔisuku wellu*', '*widici wellu/pettu*'). For the purpose of the analysis predictable Phrasal verbs could be analyzed and formalized in terms of default rules that enable the setting up of semantic correlations in the target language. Unpredictable Phrasal verbs can be kept as dictionary entries. These unpredictable Phrasal verbs can be considered as idiomatic in their meaning of phrasal verbs, that's why idiosyncratic or idiomatic Phrasal verbs can be called as unpredictable Phrasal verbs from the point of their meaning

3.3 Analysis:

Polysemy is one of the relations in lexical semantics where one can encounter many meanings to a single lexical item or a phrasal verb. All the possible meanings will be related to the meaning of the components and their nature and function. English language is rich in having phrasal verbs. These phrasal verbs are often polysemous. The meanings of these Phrasal verbs exhibit a cline in terms of their transparency. In the translation of phrasal verbs from English into Telugu, the semantic equivalence is not always predictable. It appears that the transparency and the opacity of the meaning and polysemy of the English phrasal verbs is a function of the semantic properties of the verb and the nature and functioning of the particle. There is a possibility of predicting the semantic equivalence. Further, it will be possible to formulate sense transfer rule and their translation and semantic equivalents from English to Telugu. On the basis of the semantic equivalences extracted from the primary data, it is proposed to formulate transfer rules to arrive at the predictability of the semantics of the phrasal verbs as in the following:

$$PV([verb]_t \text{ particle}]_t = PV]_t$$
$$PV([verb]_t \text{ particle}]_o = PV]_t/PV]_o$$
$$PV([verb]_o \text{ particle}]_t = PV]_o/PV]_t$$
$$PV([verb]_o \text{ particle}]_o = PV]_o$$

(PV= phrasal verb; t=transparent; o = opaque)

The logical proposition involving the transparency (t) and the opacity (o) of the individual components of Phrasal verbs in different combinations may result in phrasal verbs of varying semantics. The outcome is often predictable on the basis of the verb and particle involved. This is cross-checked with all the translations of the sentences with phrasal verbs for their transparency and opacity. The frequency with which they occur enables us to correlate with the other structural properties of the components of the phrasal verbs. Besides this, the semantics of the verbs, i.e., the semantic category of the verb, directly contribute to the semantic outcome of

the phrasal verb. Therefore, it is proposed to analyze the phrasal verbs from the point of the nature of the verb (the argument structure) and the particle. The analysis of the primary data in terms of the semantic equivalents between the English phrasal verbs and their Telugu equivalents provides a long list of them that will be used as predictable, partially predictable, and totally opaque correspondences. The frequency of such correspondences may add to the reliability of our formulations.

3.3.1 Predictability and Translatability in Telugu:

In a fewer number of cases, the translation of Phrasal verbs is transparent because the sense of the verb is retained to a larger extent through the sense of the particle is hardly retained. This is known as the transparency of the structure as well as the meaning because the same meaning is carried out into the target language, i.e., Telugu. go down '*kiMdiki wellu*' or '*welli pōwu*' in Telugu. When a part of the meaning is carried into the target language i.e., either the particle meaning or the main verbal meaning, it is treated as a semi-transparent phrasal verb. These are different situations that are encountered while translating the English Phrasal verbs into the Telugu language. (ex. Fall down '*paḍi pōwu*', '*kūli pōwu*', get down '*kiMdiki digu*') , pass down '*aMdiMci veyyi*', take down '*kiMdiki diMcu*' and '*diMci weyyi*'.

3.3.2 Discovering Rules for Semantic Interpretation:

Both the languages English and Telugu belong to two different language families and exhibit their characteristic features differently. One of the most relevant and distinguishing features is that English has prepositions and Telugu has postpositions. While translating phrasal verbs between these two languages, there is the problem of finding the exact semantic equivalences. The main reason for this seems to be that the verb meaning is often carried into the Telugu languages whereas the prepositional meaning in English is not being transferred into the Telugu language because the function that the particle serves is difficult from that of the post-position. However, rules can be written when the meaning is predictable or regular.

3.4 Research framework:

In order to probe the specific objectives of the study, two sets of data are used. The study is based on the collecting of the Primary data and its processing into the Secondary data and the development of the core data. The primary data are Collected from Collins Co-build Dictionary of Phrasal verbs and Cambridge Phrasal verbs Dictionary. The primary data are translated from English to Telugu. This Translated data forms the secondary data.

After translating the primary data from English into Telugu, thus the secondary data were subjected to analysis from two perspectives, viz.:

1. Phrasal verbs associated with the predictability of the semantics (regular)
2. Phrasal verbs associated with idiomaticity of the semantics (irregular)

3.5 Investigations undertaken for the study:

The main objective of the current study is to be able to suggest that suitable Telugu equivalents to English Phrasal verbs may be proposed with certain rules as default rules. The following specific observations are found:

1. While translating English Phrasal verbs into Telugu, how frequently can we arrive at proper equivalents for English phrasal verbs.
2. While translating English Phrasal verbs into Telugu, how frequently we can arrive at the meaning that is idiomatic and hence not predictable.
3. While translating English phrasal verbs into Telugu, how often are we confronted with polysemy stated to be common with reference to phrasal verbs.
4. What determines the predictability of the semantics of phrasal verbs in terms of transparency and opacity of the semantics in the context of their functional properties of the verbs and particles involved.

3.6 Organization of the Thesis:

This thesis is organized into six chapters followed by a bibliography and additional appendices.

Chapter – 1 deals with the Phrasal verbs and their use in various social media, various types, definitions, History of English phrasal verbs , Functions of Particles, Morphology, Semantics, predictability, and Idiomaticity of phrasal verbs , Transitive, Intransitive, Use of the phrasal verbs , problems in Translating Phrasal verbs of English into Telugu, Translational Issues, classification, difficulties in learning and teaching.

Chapter – 2 is a Review of Literature: It is concerned with the analytical study and summarization of some selected publications dealing with the structural, functional, and semantic analysis of Phrasal verbs carried out, recently some of the studies included involve the translation of Phrasal verbs into other languages and consequent issues involved.

Chapter – 3 deals with Methodology. It describes the development of the Data and discusses different aspects involved in the development of primary data and secondary data. The analytical techniques used in analyzing the data from the perspectives it involves the selection of Phrasal verbs, translation and proceedings analysis of equivalence formation, transparency of the meaning and its predictability. It also deals with the properties of the constituents that determine the outcome of the semantics in terms of transparency and idiosyncrasy.

Chapter – 4 provides the essential theoretical Background of the Phrasal verb Formation. It discusses the Argument Structure and the Relevance of Case and Case Roles in analyzing, processing, and understanding their meanings.

Chapter – 5 discusses the **Data and the Analysis of phrasal verbs** : This is the most interesting and important chapter of the thesis. It discusses the analysis and results of the Phrasal verbs and also the rules in predicting the outcome of the Phrasal verbs in terms of their semantics.

Chapter – 6 is on the implementation of the main theme. This is a very important chapter in the thesis. It discusses the rules proposed for identifying and disambiguating phrasal verbs and implementing the phrasal verb as part of the English- Telugu Machine Translation (ETMT) System. The process of implementation and results are discussed.

Chapter – 7 is on Conclusion: This is the last chapter of the thesis. It discusses the analysis results and the formulation of processing the phrasal verbs in translation in terms of their predictability of the semantic equivalents, transparency, and opacity. The results are discussed from the point of the development of a machine translation system incorporating these results. The relevance of this study in ESL is also discussed.

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Chapter- 4

Theoretical background

Phrasal Verb Formation and the Argument Structure: the Relevance of Cases and Case Roles

4.0 Introduction

Phrasal verb formation is one of the many productive word-formation processes in English involving a verb and a particle (a preposition or an adverb). It is such an important word-formation process that many neologisms are created based on the existing phrasal verb formation, as in the case of **phish out, gronk out, google in, google out**, etc. Usually, the phenomenon of neologisms is dominated by nominal compounds. However, there have been a number of observations in the recent literature where we come across the use of expressions like **gronk out, phish out, google in, google out**, etc., which are comparatively rare but notable because they represent a completely new set of phrasal verbs.

New phrasal verbs are frequently formed on the basis of the existing phrasal verbs like *find out, dig out*, etc. These phrasal verbs have, in turn, become the basis for a number of new phrasal verbs. A great majority of 'new' phrasal verbs are formed by the creative combination of the existing verbs and particles or the use of existing verb particle combinations in new ways. Today, phrasal verbs have begun to be used in new and extended domains.

4.1 phrasal verbs as Neologisms

Inspired by the combination of the most common verbs and particles which is the main source for these neologisms, and even after taking inspiration from the existing combinations, the new phrasal verbs do not generally involve common verbs like *get, go, give, come, walk*, etc. However, the 'verb' component of the new phrasal verbs is primarily used as nouns or adjectives. Some recent examples of

phrasal verbs include such as **sex up**, **bump off**, **double down**, **bin off**, page out, geek out, etc., involving N-V type of verbs plus the particle. Some particles like **out**, **up**, **off**, etc. appear more often in new combinations far more frequently than others. The particle *out* is particularly common in the internet community as observed in the examples such as *gronk out* and *geek out* and *bombed/ zoned/ zonked out*, all in the sense of 'to enter into the drunken state'.

As said before, a Phrasal Verb is formed of two components, viz., a verb and a particle (preposition or an adverb). Most often, the combination derives a new lexeme that has a new meaning and with a different argument structure. For example, consider the verb, **give up**, which is used in the sense of 'stop doing something, while the meaning of the component verb outside the combination is totally different. The preposition that followed the verb drastically changed the meaning, thereby creating a new lexeme in the language whose meaning and the accompanying argument structure of the phrasal verb will be different. Now the question is how much of such a derivation involving verbs and the following particles present structural and semantic issues and the need to find out if these are predictable. It has remained the most interesting part of the phrasal verb studies to investigate if there is any mechanism that allows us to predict the sense and the accompanying argument structure of the new lexeme.

4.2 Categorizing Phrasal Verbs

i. phrasal verbs can be divided into various categories:

Intransitive verbs, which don't take an object;

ii. Transitive verbs which require a mandatory object.

There is yet another distinction that can be made between the phrasal verbs on the basis of the separability of the particle from the verb.

iii. **Inseparable components of the Phrasal Verbs :**

In this category the object comes after the particle, as in “They are *looking after* **their grandchildren**.” In other words the verb and the particle remain adjacent to each other.

iv. Separable verbs:

The other category, where the components of the phrasal verb are separable i.e., the object may come between the verb and the particle: as in the example, “The quality of their work *sets* **them** *apart* from their rivals.” Though, in some phrasal verbs, the components, verb and the particle are optionally separable, i.e. the object can occur either before or after the particle. However, when a pronoun is used as the object of the phrasal verb it comes before the particle, as in the following cases:

1a. Turn the TV off

1b. Turn off the TV

1c. turns it off.

1d. turn off it

4.3 Inside out in phrasal verbs :

The productivity of phrasal verbs depends on the type of the semantic properties and the associated argument structure of the verb, and the type of the particle. Therefore, in order to predict the meaning and the argument structure of the phrasal verbs, we need to explore the typology of the components involving the formation of the phrasal verbs.

The study requires analyzing and categorizing verbs on the basis of their arguments and the type of particle involved. In order to understand this, we need to discuss the arguments and the typology of ‘the case’ as below:

The case is a syntactico-semantic relation between the verb and its arguments.

Case plays an important role in every language. The case is usually realized by case markers and or ad-positions. Both Telugu and English use a wide range of case

markers and adpositions to show various syntactico-semantic relations between the noun and the verb involved.

A case is a system of marking dependent nouns for the type of relationship that they bear to their heads, the verbs. When it comes to the English language, the case is realized by the position of the argument with respect to the verb and sometimes by the prepositions. Traditionally, case marking refers to the inflectional marking of nouns, and typically the case markers indicate the relationship of a noun to a preposition. Cases are determined or governed by the verb. A case can also be governed by a preposition or postpositions (Barry J. Blake, 1994).

According to Blake's (1994) definition, "a case marker should only occur on arguments that are dependent on a predication head. This entails that case should be used to mark arguments of a verb but not adjuncts". "A case is a handy tool for the realization of the semantically relevant syntactic relationships involving nouns in relation to the verb". (cf. Fillmore, 1967).

Case relations are the roles played by the obligatorily or optionally present participants in various actions, processes, and states. They differ from grammatical relations, which are a set of widely accepted relations that include subject, object, and indirect object. Case relations are also known as case roles, semantic roles, and thematic roles. "Thematic or semantic roles are the various roles that a noun phrase may play with respect to the action or state described by a governing verb, commonly the main verb of the clause. For example: in the sentence, "the boy ate a mango." The boy is the doer of eating, so he is the agent. The mango is the item that is eaten. It is a patient".

Ex: E: He **rubbed** him **down** with a towel.

T: atanu atanini tuwāluto tuḍiceSāḍu.

The above sentence has two arguments one is subject and other one is object, both arguments are nouns, and both are in the subject and the object position (he and him). These two are called as Agent and patient. In additions to this, the sentence

also has an adjunct, with a towel. Here towel is the theme and which is governed by the preposition ‘with’ instrumental case marker.

Ex.

E: I **took** the knife **away** from him.

T: nēnu atani daggara nuMḍi kattini **tīsiwēśānu**

4.4 How case is relevant to my work?

Phrasal verbs are multi-word expressions and they are often ambiguous. In order to disambiguate the meaning of phrasal verbs while translating from English to Telugu case markers may help. Case markers can reduce the burden of ambiguous instances in assigning the thematic role. For instance in Telugu, a case marker can never play the role of an agent in the active construction. Most of the time case markers mark the object. Case markers have some limitations in marking the thematic roles. When English sentences have been translated into Telugu, a number of case markers are used to get the complete meaning of the sentence.

Ex.

E: I **took** him **into** meet Mr. Steve.

T: miṣṭar sṭīwni kalawaṭāniki nēnu atanini **lōniki tīsukuwēllānu**.

4.5 Thematic roles:

It is necessary to discuss the thematic roles which form part of the case system. The following are certain exemplary sentences expressing variations case relations in English with their correspondences in Telugu.

1. Agent:

The *agent* is the Noun Phrase or Pronoun that identifies the person or thing which initiates or performs an action in a Sentence.

Ex.

E: He just got his shotgun out and **blew** the guy **away**.

T: atanu veMṭanē tana ṣāṭgantīsi a maṇiṣini pēlcīwēśāḍu

2. Patient:

It is defined as an entity viewed as affected or effected by an entity

Ex.

E: I **pulled away** her hands which covered her face.

T: nēnu āme mukhānni kappina cētulanu lāgiwēśānu

3. Experiencer:

The entity that undergoes an emotion, a state of being, or a perception expressed by the verb.

Ex.

E: I felt a cold coming on.

T: nāku jalubu cēsinatlu/vacciMdi anipistōMdi.

4. Theme:

The entity that directly receives the action the verb.

Ex.

E: The sole had **pulled away** from the shoe.

T: būṭunuMdi aḍugu ūḍipōyiMdi.

5. Goal:

The direction towards which the action of the verb moves.

Ex.

E: I have got to get back to London

T: nēnu laMḍanku tirigi weḷḷālsivacciMdi.

6. Source:

The direction from which the action originates.

Ex.

E: The ashes **blew back** into Ralph's face from the dying fire.

T: āripōtunna maMṭanuMḍi būḍida **wenukaku wīci** rālp mukhaMpay paḍiMdi

7. Instrumental:

The entity by which the action of the verb is carried out.

Ex.

E: *Cut* it away with sharp knife

T: ḍīnini padunayna kattitō kōsiweyyi.

8. Beneficiary:

The entity that receives a concrete or abstract element as a result of the action of the verb

Ex.:

E: I *gave* the **book back** to Peter

T: nēnu pīṭar ki pustakānni **tirigi icciveśānu**.

9. Purpose/Reason:

The purpose of an activity or result of action denoted by the verb.

Ex.

E: He was **put away** for 5 years for armed robbery.

T: sāyudha dōpidi walla atanu 5 saMwatsarālu jaylulō uMcabaḍḍāḍu.

10. Location:

The location where the action of the verb takes place.

Ex.

E: People protested but the police **pushed** them **back**.

T: prajalu nirasana teliyajēsāru kānī pōlīsulu wārini wenakki neṭṭēsāru.

4.6 Conclusion:

On the basis of the foregoing considerations we can reiterate that the argument structure of the verb participating in phrasal verbs have often changed. Sometimes, some of the particles as components of phrasal verbs have added certain modalities to the verbal meaning as in the case of - away, out, up etc. As in the case of the particles, they retain their semantics as is the case of in, back etc.

Therefore, it is necessary that the relation between the particle and the verb shall be investigated in the following chapter.

CHAPTER- 5

The Data and the Analysis

5.0 Introduction

The Chapter entitled **The Data and the Analysis** deals with the analysis of the data concerning phrasal verbs in English and Telugu in terms of their translational equivalents. It is based on the comprehensive analysis of the translation of phrasal verbs from English into Telugu. Further, it discusses various issues involved in terms of the distribution, typology, semantics, and syntax of phrasal verbs while translating them into Telugu.

The study is based on the selected phrasal verbs in the source language English along with example sentences. These phrasal verbs were taken from “Collins Cobuild Dictionary of phrasal verbs and Cambridge phrasal verbs Dictionary” (2007). Collins phrasal verbs dictionary contains approximately 3000 phrasal verbs, and the Cambridge phrasal verbs Dictionary” (1997) contains 2000 phrasal verbs. The study selects and analyses only frequently used phrasal verbs of English. Each of these phrasal verbs is exemplified through English sentences.

In order to study the processes of the translational equivalences of the English phrasal verbs in Telugu, the English sentences containing phrasal verbs are translated into Telugu. In a number of cases, there occurred several equivalents each with distinctly different sense.

5.1 English phrasal verbs

As mentioned earlier, the study is based on secondary data from two dictionaries. These secondary data can be divided into two groups: a. Predictable, b. Unpredictable. Predictable phrasal verbs can be divided further into two categories such as 1. Transitive, 2. Intransitive. Each of these phrasal verbs has been further studied on the basis of certain ontological features. These ontological features such as [+ human] and [–human], [+artefact], [–artefact] etc. Predictable phrasal verbs

are those which enable rule-based semantics by default rules. The meanings of unpredictable phrasal verbs have to be listed in the dictionary. The unpredictable set of phrasal verbs is idiomatic. In other words, all the idiomatic senses of the phrasal verbs can be called unpredictable. Following is the analysis based on English phrasal verbs and their translational equivalents as well as their characteristics in Telugu. In the following table (see, Table-5.1), we present the constituents of the phrasal verbs with their particles and verbs. The number of verbs that go with the particles is also depicted. There are one hundred and seventy-four verbs distributed involving eight particles.

Sl. No.	Particle	Verb	Particular verb
1	Away	20	Back, blow, break, come, cut, eat, fall, get, go, keep, move, pass, pour, pull, put, run, send, take, throw, wash
2	Back	19	Answer, blow, call, come, cut, fall, fight, get, give, go, look, push, put, sit, stand, sand, throw, take, turn
3	Down	20	Break, close, fall, get, go, knock, lay, move, pass, pull, put, rub, run, set, settle, shut, sit, take, turn, wash
4	In	19	Believe, break, check, close, dig, fill, get, go, hand, move, pack, phone, put, sign, stick, take turn, work, write
5	Up	31	Back, blow, break, build, call, clean, come, dig, eat, fill, fix, get, give, go, hang, hold, keep, look, make, move, open, pick, ring, rise, run, take, turn, wake, warm, wash, wind
6	Out	23	Black, block, blow, bring, check, clean, come, cut, drop, go, hand, hang, knock, make, pick, put, run, sell, sign, stand, take, turn, work
7	Off	21	Back, blow, break carry, cut, come, drop, hold, lay, leave, fall, get, go, kick, knock, put, pull, send, shut,

			take, turn
8	On	21	Call, come, carry, depend, fall, get, go, keep, lay, move, pick, pass, put, sign, stamp, switch, stick, take, throw, turn, wait
Total	8	174	

Table-5.1 Number and Type of Constituents of Phrasal Verbs

Table-5.1 displays the number and type of constituents of phrasal verbs. It also depicts the kinds of phrasal verbs involved in the data through the combination of verbs and particles.

5.2 Telugu Equivalences

In the process of translation, it is very important to come up with suitable equivalences from the source language to the target language. When the source language gets proper equivalence in the target language, then the translation is said to be appropriate and complete. Only in such cases of the translation, the meaning of phrasal verbs will be understood by the readers. In some cases, the source text does not have any readily suitable meaning in the target language, and translation will be justified when the target language gives the nearest meaning.

Since there are no phrasal verbs in Indian languages, including Telugu, their translation is not without problems. To translate them into Indian languages, we have to disambiguate them first by context, and then only we can get a proper translation. The word structure is the main problem in translating phrasal verbs. When two words like a verb + particle join together, these often create meanings that are ambiguous. This type of structure i.e., verb + particle, is common in the English language. But Indian languages do not have such types of word structure. When it comes to the Telugu language, it does not have phrasal verbs. There is no such type of word structure available in Telugu. Hence, English phrasal verbs

require alternative equivalents in Telugu. These alternative equivalents in Telugu are always verbs, sometimes associated with an adverb.

5.3 Semantic Variations

Semantic Variation can be observed when the same phrasal verb means two or more different things. Polysemy and semantic idiosyncrasy are common in phrasal verbs. It is necessary to understand the cause of these semantic variations by analyzing the components involved in the phrasal verb formation. Semantic Variation across phrasal verbs is discussed under the following aspects.

5.3.1 The Nature of Semantics of phrasal verbs

Here, one can see that in the case of a number of phrasal verbs given here displays more than one context. However, not all cases need to have the same sense. Also, there is no need to replace or interpret the phrasal verb with a new sense in every context. Sometimes the meanings of specific contexts converge or partially overlap in the semantic interpretation. In other words, the semantics of phrasal verbs range from a single regular transparent meaning to a wholly opaque but irregular sense. Between these two semantic polarities, there are phrasal verbs that display a range of senses often defined by the contexts.

Example -1

Blow away

1. *egaragoṭṭu* 2. *ūdeyyi* 3. *egiripōvu* 4. *pēlciwēyu*

i. If something blows away or if the wind blows it away, the wind moves it away from the place where it was.

E: The wind blew his papers away.

T: gāli atani kāgitalani egaragoṭṭiwēsiMdi.

ii. If you blow something away, you blow on it so that it moves away from the place where it was.

E: Shake them in your hand and blow the husks away.

T: wāṭini nī cētītō ūpi poṭṭunu ūdeyyi

iii. If a bomb or explosion blows away part of your body, it removes it or destroys it.

E: A marine whose leg had been blown away

T: kālu egiripōyina oka meraynu.

iv. If someone blows another person away, they kill them by shooting them.

E: He just gets his shotgun out and blows the guy away.

T: atanu tana ṣāṭgan tīsi A abbini pēlciwēśādu

Example -2 :

Pull away

1. kadilipōwu 2. lāgiwēyi 3. ūḍipōwu

i. When a vehicle pulls away, it starts moving forward.

E: The bus pulled away.

T: bassu muMduku kadilipōyiMdi.

ii. If you pull someone or something away, you take hold of them and remove them using force.

E: I pulled away her hands which covered her face.

T: āme mukhānni kappina cētulanu nēnu lāgi wēśānu

iii. something pulls away from something else, it becomes separated or detached from it

E: The sole had pulled away from the shoe.

T: būṭunuMḍi aḍugu ūḍipōyiMḍi.

Here, in example 1, the English Phrasal verb ‘blow away’ has four meanings in English. When these four English sentences are translated into Telugu, the meanings in Telugu are: **1. *egaragoṭṭu* 2. *ūdiweyyi* 3. *egiripōwu* 4. *pēlciweyyi*.** Out of these four meanings which are different from each other 1,2,4 equivalents are transitive and the remaining 3rd sense (*egiripōwu*) is intransitive and idiomatic.

In example 2, the English Phrasal verb ‘pull away’ has three senses in English, when all the three English sentences are translated into Telugu, the senses in Telugu are as in the following;

1. *kadilipōwu*, 2. *lāgiwēyi*, 3. *ūḍipōwu* are not identical in their senses. The equivalents, i.e., the phrasal verb senses **1. *kadilipōwu*** and **3. *ūḍipōwu*** are intransitive, while the remaining 2nd meaning *lāgiwēyi* is intransitive.

Out of 174 phrasal verbs in the present data, only 14 had one meaning each, and the remaining 160 phrasal verbs have multiple meanings, which range from 2 to 5. Among these, the phrasal verb “get off” had the highest i.e., 9 senses in English and expressed in 5 equivalents in Telugu. Whereas phrasal verbs “move in”, “keep on” and “move on” have the lowest i.e., three meanings in English and expressed in 3 equivalents in Telugu. However, when compared to other aspects elsewhere, the aspect of multiple meanings of phrasal verbs is most common in the present data.

Bradford Jones (2008), in his study on Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, found 25 phrasal verbs with multiple meanings. Among them, “pick up” had the highest

i.e. 7 meanings, whereas “work out”, “turn in”, “turn down”, “bring up” have fewer senses i.e., about 2.

5.3.2 The Nature of Semantics of Particle: Transparent Particle meaning

There are certain phrasal verbs, where the meaning of the particle is explicit i.e., transparent but the meaning of the verb is not transparent. We can find some of the instances of phrasal verbs where particle alone carries meaning. Consider the following exemplification of phrasal verbs below.

Ex.

1. Lay off

tolagiMcu

i. If there is a layoff, workers are told by their employer to leave their jobs.

E: Textile companies announced 2,000 fresh workers layoffs last week

T: wastra kaMpenīlu tājāgā 2000 udyōgulanu tolagiMcinaṭlu pōyina wāraM prakāṭiMcāyi.

1. Get off

wiḍiciweḷḷu

ii. If you tell someone to get off a piece of land, you are telling them to leave a place where they should not be.

E: I told them to get off the university playing fields.

T: yūniwarsiṭi āṭasthalālānu wiḍiciweḷḷamani nēnu wāriki ceppānu.

In example i), English phrasal verb ‘**lay off**’ is translated into Telugu in the sense of ‘*tolagiMcu*’ referring to the company removing the staff. However, the meaning *tolagiMcu* is indicated by the particle meaning of “**off**”. The verb is transitive and it is partially predictable.

In example ii), English phrasal verb '**get off**' is translated into Telugu in the sense *wiḍiciwēllu* referring to leave the place. However the sense *wiḍiciwēllu* is indicated by the particle 'off'. The verb is transitive and it is partially predictable.

Similarly, the particles '**away**', '**down**', '**back**', '**in**', '**up**', '**out**', '**on**' and '**off**' in the phrasal verbs **keep away**, **break away**, **get down**, **push back**, **fall down**, **take down**, **get in**, **take in**, **move up**, **rise up**, **put out**, **go out**, **lay off**, **get off**, and **fall on** carry the meaning, but the verbs in these phrasal verbs have only secondary meaning. Altogether 15 phrasal verbs out of 174 reflect only the particle meaning.

5.3.3 The Nature of Semantics of phrasal verbs : Transparent Verb Meaning

There are phrasal verbs, where only verb meaning is explicitly reflected in the overall sense of the phrasal verb. The meaning of the particle is either lost or bleached off. Some of the instances, where the verb alone carries meaning, are explained below:

Back away

1. *wenakki jarugu*

i. If you back away from someone or something, you move slowly backwards away from them, usually because you are nervous or frightened.

E: The waitress, having put the tray down, rose and **backed away**.

T: sevika tana cētilōni paḷḷānni kiMda peṭṭi lēci **wenakki jarigiMdi**.

Pour away

pārabōseyyi

ii. If you pour a liquid away, you pour it out of a container because you no longer need it.

E: Three days milk has been **poured away** so far.

T: ippaṭivaraku mūḍu rōjulugā pālu **pārabōsēsāru**

In example i. English phrasal verb ‘**back away**’ is translated into Telugu as ‘*wenakki jarugu*’ where the meaning of the verb components is explicitly reflected in the sense of moving backwards. It is clear that the Telugu equivalent ‘*wenakkijarugu*’ indicates only the verb meaning. The meaning of the verb is transparent which is more or less partially predictable.

In example ii. the English phrasal verb ‘**pour away**’ is translated into Telugu which explicitly reflects the meaning of the verb component *pāraboyyi*. In the sense of ‘pour it out’, the meaning of the particle is not transparent. However, the overall sense of the phrasal verb is more or less transparent and partially predictable.

In the examples discussed above, the translation of phrasal verb ‘**pour away**’ in Telugu *pārabōseyyi* and the phrasal verb ‘**back away**’ reflect explicitly the verb component meaning *wenakki jarugu* and the overall senses of the phrasal verbs are more or less transparent.

In case of phrasal verbs “fall down”, “put down”, “pass down”, “believe in”, “check in”, “fill up”, “clean up”, “come out”, “make out”, “cut off”, “send off” and “pick on” the translation provides only one equivalent in Telugu and each of these phrasal verbs reflect the meaning of the verb. The meaning of the particle component is bleached off in all these instances.

5.3.4 Idiomatic Sense:

There are certain Phrasal verbs where the meanings of these are said to be idiomatic and are unpredictable from the components. Consider the following examples.

Break in

1. *alawāṭu ceyyi*

i. If you break someone in, you get them used to a new job or situation.

E: Chief Brody liked to break in his young men slowly.

T: cīP brāḍī tana yuwakulaku mellagā alawāṭu cēyālani anukunnāḍu.

Stick in

2. hattuku pōwu/ nāṭuku pōvu

ii. If something sticks in your mind or memory, you continue to remember it very clearly.

E: This strange conversation was to stuck in Meghan's mind.

T: ī wiMtayina saMbhāṣaṇa mēghana manassulō hattuku pōvaḍanike.

In example i., the English phrasal verb ‘**break in**’ is translated into Telugu as *alawāṭu cēyu*, which refers to ‘give training’ to the young staff. However the meaning of the break in ‘*alawāṭu cēyu*’ is idiomatic and the phrasal verb meaning in Telugu is unpredictable.

In example ii., the English phrasal verb ‘**stick in**’ is translated into Telugu as *hattuku pōwu/ nāṭuku pōvu*. However, the meaning *hattuku pōwu/ nāṭuku pōvu* is idiomatic in its sense. Therefore, the meaning of the phrasal verb is nontransparent and hence it is unpredictable in Telugu.

5.3.5 Partially Idiomatic Sense of the Phrasal Verbs

There are phrasal verbs, whose meanings are opaque or partially non-transparent when compared to the meanings of their components. In other words, the meanings of the phrasal verbs which are partly idiosyncratic are not derived from the combined meanings of the components of the phrasal verbs. However, in the phrasal verbs involving the adverbial particles up, in, back, down, away, out, off etc., it appears that the meaning of the particle is expressed in the overall sense of the phrasal verb.

Example:

Blow up

1. *lēcu*

i. If difficult or dangerous situation blows up it begins suddenly and unexpectedly.

E: Another row blew up this week over the proposed rise in school fees.

T: pāṭhaśāla phījula peMpu pai ī wāraM maroka goḍawa lēciMdi.

Ex: **Build up**

2. *poguḍu*

ii. If you build up someone or something you tell people that they are very special or important.

E: He does not need to build me up.

T: atanu nannu pogaḍanawasaraM lēdu

phrasal verbs like “eat away”, “put away”, “get back”, “throw back”, “go down”, “pull down”, “take in”, “turn in”, “blow up”, “build up”, “make out”, “take out”, “go off”, “come off”, “get on”, “turn on” have meanings unrelated to the meanings of the components of phrasal verbs. Here, the phrasal verb “blow up” and, “build up” have meanings other than their literal meanings. So, literal meaning becomes secondary and other meanings gain significance.

5.3.6 Transparent semantics of the phrasal verbs

Here, the phrasal verbs ‘**move away**’ and ‘**fall down**’ have same meaning as the combined meanings of the component parts of the phrasal verbs in English and Telugu. Hence, their meaning is very clear and transparent.

Example:

Come back

1. *tirigivaccu*

i. When someone or something comes back, they return to the place where you are.

E: He came back from the war.

T: atanu yuddhaM nuMdi tirigiwaccādu

5.3.7 Semi-Transparent semantics of the Phrasal Verbs

Here, the verb ‘pour’ in the Phrasal verb ‘**pour away**’ has the meaning in more or less similar to that of the component verb. However, the sense of the particle ‘away’ has no clear semantic exponence. Hence, the meaning of these phrasal verbs cannot be clearly predicted.

Ex:

1. Cut back

taggiMcukonu

i. If you cut back something such as expenditure, you reduce it.

E: The factory has cut back its work force by 50%

T: kaMpenī dāni paniwāllanu 50% taggiMcukuMdi

5.4.0 Semantic Classification of Verbs in phrasal verbs

In order to analyze, understand and draw inferences from the types of phrasal verbs, it is necessary to analyze the verbal component from the point of their meanings. Currently it is limited to the number of verbs available in the data. The verbs in the data belong to the following three semantic categories:

(a) Motion, (b) Action, (c) Stative.

These three categories of the verbs correspond to the semantic outcome of the phrasal verbs in terms of the literal (transparent), idiomatic or opaque, and semi-

transparent types. Here, we shall discuss these verbs from the point of their argument structure involving subject, object, and oblique object which will be elaborated based on the instances from the present data. In addition to these, ontological features will be described.

[Abbreviations used in the table below: PV = Phrasal Verb; Sem. Class.= Semantic Class; Id=Idiomatic; N-Id = Non-Idiomatic; TR = Thematic Role; Ag=Agent; Bnf = Benefactive; NF = Natural Force; Obj. = Object; Th = Theme; Abl = Ablative; Exp = Experiencer; Pt = Patient; Loc = Locative; Prp=Purposive; Ins = Instrumental; Obl Obj = Oblique Object; ArgS = Argument Structure; Ont Fea = Ontological Feature; caus = cause; Abs = abstract; Gol = goal;]

Sl. no.	English PV	Telugu Equivalent	Sem Class	Id/ N-Id	TR	Obj.	Ont Fea	Obl Obj	ArgS
1	Back away	1. wenakki jarugu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	-	+H	-	Y
		2. wenakki taggu		N-Id.	-	-	-H	-	Tr>int
2	Blow away	1. egaragottu	Action	N-Id.	NF	Th	-H		N
		2. ūdeyyi		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-H		
		3. egiripōwu		Id	Ag	Th	-H		
		4. pēlciwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+H		
3	Break away	1. wiḍipōwu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	-	-		Y
		2. wiḍiciwelḷu		N-Id.	Ag	-	+	-	
4	Come away	1. wacceyyi	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	-	+	+	N
		2. ūḍiwaccu		N-Id.	-	+	+	+	
5	Cut away	1.kōsiwēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
6	Eat away	1. toliciwēyi	Action	Id	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. tiniwēyi		N-Id.	-	Th		-ani	
7	Fall away	1. ūḍiwaccu	Action	N-Id.	-	Pt	-		N
		2. taggipōwu		N-Id.	-	-	-		
		3.paḍipōwu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
8	Get away	1. wiḍiciwelḷu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	N
		2.wadali welḷu		Id	Ag	-	-	+	
		3. tīsukuwelḷu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
9	Go	1. welḷipōwu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	-	+	+	N

	away	2. taggipōwu		Id	-	Pt	-	-	
10	Keep away	1. dūramawwu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	Y Tr>int
		2. dūraMgāuMcu		N-Id.	Ag	-	+	+	
		3. dūraMcēyu		Id	Pt	Th	-	+	
11	Move away	1. kadilipōwu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	+	Y Tr>int
12	Pass away	1. canipōwu	Action	Id.	Exp	-	-	-	N
		2. gaḍipiwēyi		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
13	Pour away	1. pārabōseyyi	Action	N-Id.	-	Th	-	+	N
14	Pull away	1. kadilipōwu	Action	N-Id.	-	Th	-	+	N
		2. lāgiwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
		3. ūḍipōwu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	+	
15	Put away	1. peṭṭeyyi	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
		2. lāgiMciweyyi		Id	Exp	Th	-	-	
		3. jāylulōpeṭṭu		N-Id.	Ag	Prp	-	+	
16	Run away	1. pāripōwu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	+	N
17	Send away	1. paMpiweyyi	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	N
18	Take away	1. tīsukuweḷḷu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
		2. tīsiwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	Ins	-	+	
		3. āgipōwu		Id	Exp	-	+	-	
19	Throw away	1. wisariweyyi	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
		2. pāraweyyi		N-Id.	-	Th	-	+	
		3. wadaliweyyi		Id	Exp	-	-	-	
20	Wash away	1. kaḍigiwēyi	Action	Id	-	Th	-	-	N
		2. tolagiMciwēyi		N-Id.	NF	Th	-	-	
21	Answer back	1. tirigi samādhānaM ceppu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	N
22	Blow back	1. wenukaku wīcu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
23	Call back	1. tirigi phōncēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
24	Come	1. tirigiwaccu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Loc	-	+	N

	back	2. tirigi waccu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
		3. ma ī winipiMcu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	+	
25	Cut back	1. taggiMcu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Abs	+	-	N
26	Fall back	1.wenakki taggu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	-		+	N
		2.wenakki paḍu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
27	Fight back	1.tirigi pōraḍu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	Y
		2.aṇaci wēyi		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	Tr>int
28	Get back	1.tirigi we u	Action	Id	Ag	Gol	-	-	N
		2.tirigi iccu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
		3.tirigi poMdu		N-Id.	ben	-	-	-	
		4.tirigi ūpiripīlcu		Id	ben	-	-	-	
		5. paṭṭukonu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
29	Give back	1.tirigi iccu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Bnf	+	-	N
		2.tirigi kaligiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
30	Go back	1. tirigiwe u	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Gol	-	+	N
		2. wenakkiwe u		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
31	Look back	1. wenakkicūdu	Action	N-Id.	Ag-	-	-	+	N
		2. wenutirigicūdu		Id	Ag	-	-	+	
32	Push back	1. wenakkipaMpu	Action	N-Id.	Exp	Pt	+	+	N
		2. wenukakuneṭṭu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
33	Put back	1. tirigipeṭṭu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
		2. wenakkipeṭṭu		N-Id.	Exp	-	-	+	
		3. wāyidāwēyi		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
34	Sit back	1. wenakkikūrconu	Stative	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
		2. wenakkikūrconu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	+	
35	Stand back	1. wenakkini labāḍu	Stative	N-Id.	Ag	Th	+	+	N
		2. dūraMgāuMḍu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
		3. wenukauMḍu		Id	-	Th	-	+	
36	Send back	1. tirigipaMpu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
37	Throw	1. wenakkiwisaru	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N

	back	2. wenakkiwēyi	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
		3. wenakkiwaMcu		Id	Exp	-	-	+	
		4. weMṭanē goMtulō pōsukonu		Id	Ag	Th	+	-	
38	Take back	1. tirigitīsukonu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-		N
		2. tirigiweḷḷu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+		
		3.wenakki tīsukuweḷḷu		Id	Ag	Th	-		
39	Turn back	1. wenakkitirugu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	-	+		N
		2. wenutirugu		N-Id.	Ag	-	+		
40	Break down	1. āgipōwu	Action	N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	N
		2. nilicipōwu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
		3. wiḍagoṭṭu		N-Id.	Th	Th	--	-	
		4. pagulagoṭṭu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-		
		5. ēḍcu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
41	Close down	1. mūsiwēyi	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. nilipiwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
42	Fall down	1. kiMdapaḍipōwu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	+	N
		*2. Kūlipōwu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	+	
43	Get down	1. digiwaccu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	-	+	+	N
		2. kiMdikidigu		N-Id.	Ag	-	+	+	
		3.diMcukonu (rāsukonu)		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
		4. mīdapaḍu		Id	Ag	Pt	-	-	
44	Go down	1. digu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
		2.kuppakūlipōwu		N-Id.	Exp	-	+	-	
		3. kiMdikiweḷḷu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	+	
		4. weḷḷipōwu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	
		5. cakkagāuMḍu		Id	-	Th	-	-	
		6. digu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	+	
		7.taggipōwu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
45	Knock down	1. kiMdapaḍawēyi	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	N
		2. paḍawēyi		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
		3.tiraskariMcu(koṭ ṭiwēyi		Id	Ag	Pt	+	-	

46	Lay down	1. peṭṭiwēyi	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
		2. prawēśapeṭṭu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
		3. nirmiMcu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	+	
		4. kiMdapeṭṭu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
47	Move down	1. digu	Motion	N-Id.	-	Th	-	+	N
		2. weḷḷipōwu		N-Id.	Ag	Sor	-	+	
		3. wenakabaḍu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
		4. paḍipōwu		N-Id.	-	Th	+	+	
48	Pass down	1. aMdiMciwēyi	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th/ Bnf	+	-	Y Tr>int
		2. aMdiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
49	Pull down	1. kiMdikiwaMcu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
		2. kūlciwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
		3. kruMgadiyu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
		4. saMpādiMcu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
50	Put down	1. mīdapeṭṭu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	Y Tr>int
		2. kiMdapeṭṭu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
		3. kiMdikidiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
		4. peṭṭu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
		5. kiMdikiwaMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
		6. peṭṭubaḍipeṭṭu		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
		7. warusalōpeṭṭu		N-Id.	Ag	Bnf	+	+	
		8. aṇaciwēyi		N-Id.	Exp	Pt	+	+	
51	Rub down	1. ruddiwēyi	Action	N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	N
		2. tuḍiciwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	-	-	
52	Run down	1. parigettu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Gol	-	-	N
		2. wimarśiMciwēyi		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
		3. cikkipōwu		Id	-	Th	-	-	
		4. kṣṇiMcu (sannagillu)		Id	-	Th	-	-	
53	Set down	1. siddhaMcēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. diMciwēyi		Id	Ag	Pt	+	-	
54	Settle down	1. siddhapaḍu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	Y Tr>int
		2. sthirapaḍu		N-Id.	Ag	Gol	-	-	
		3. tirigisardukonu		Id	-	Th	-	-	

		4. sthirapaḍipōwu		Id	-	Th	-	-	
		5. uMḍipōwu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
55	Shut down	1. mūtapaḍu	Action	N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	Y
		2. āḡipōwu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	Tr>int
56	Sit down	1. kūrconu	Stative	Id	Ag	-	-	-	Y
		2. kūrcoḇeṭṭu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	Tr>int
57	Take down	1. kiMḍiki diMcu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	N
		2. diMciwēy		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
58	Turn down	1. tiraskariMciwēyi	Action	N-Id.	Exp	-	-	-	N
		2. ārpiwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	NF	-	-	
		3. tagḡipōwu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
59	Wash down	1. kalipitīsukonu	Action	Id	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. kaḍiḡiwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
		3. koṭṭukupōwu		N-Id.	Caus	Th	-	+	
60	Believe in	1. nammu	Stative	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	N
		*2. nammaḍaM		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
61	Break in	1. jōrabaḍu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Exp	+	-	N
		2. alawāṭucēyu		Id	Ag	Pt	+	-	
62	Check in	1. ḍiḡu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	Y
		2. pariśīliMcabaḍu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	Tr>int
63	Close in	1. samīpiMcu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
64	Dig in	1. pūḍciwēyi	Action	N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	N
		2. trawwiwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
65	Fill in	1. niMpiwēyi	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. pūrtigāiccu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		*3. Pūrticēyu		Id	-	-	-	-	
		4. Bharthi cheyu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
66	Get in	1. lōniki ekku	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
		2. lōniki waccu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	
67	Go in	1. lōniki weḷḷu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	+	N
		2. lōniki waccu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	+	
		*3. imiḍi pōwu		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
68	Hand in	*1. aMdiMcu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	+	+	N

		2. appagiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Bnf	--	-	
69	Move in	1. lōnikicēru	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	N
		2. kalisi uMdu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	-	-	
		3. mīdaku pōwu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
70	Pack in	1. imiḍi uMdu	Action	N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	N
		2. okacōṭa cērcu		N-Id.	Bnf	Th	-	+	
71	Phone in	1. phōncēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
72	Put in	1. lōpeṭṭu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
		2. nāṭuwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
		3. amarcu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
		4. cērcu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	+	-	
		5. peṭṭukonu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
73	Sign in	1. namōḍucēsukonu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
74	Stick in	1. peṭṭu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
		2. peṭṭukonu (atikiMcukonu)		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
		3. hattukupōwu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
75	Take in	1. lōniki tīsukuwēḷḷu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	+	+	+	Y Tr>int
		2. tīsukonu		N-Id.	Ag	+	+	+	
		3. uMḍaniccu		N-Id.	Ag	+	+	-	
		4. lōbaracukonu		Id	Ag	-	+	-	
		5. paṭṭiMcukonu		N-Id.	Ag	+	+	-	
		6. cūsiwēyi		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
		7. teccukonu		N-Id.	Ag	+	-	-	
		8. ādhāraM cēsukonu		N-Id.	Ag	-	+	-	
76	Turn in	1. paḍukonu	Action	Id	Ag	-	+	+	Y Tr>int
		2. loMgipōwu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
		3. appagiMciwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	Th	+	-	
		4. cēyu		Id	Ag	-	+	-	
77	Work in	1. kalipiwēyi	Action	Id	Ag	+	+	-	N
		2. kalipiwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	+	-	-	
78	Write in	1. rāyu,	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N

79	Back up	1. balaparacu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. badraparacukonu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
		3. wenakkuweḷḷu		N-Id.	Ag	Gol	-	+	
80	Blow up	1. pēlipōwu	Action	N-Id.	-	Th	-	+	N
		2. goḍawalēcu			Ag	Th	-	-	
		3. pēlcu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
		4. wirucukupāḍu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	-	-	
81	Break up	1. wiḍipōwu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	Y Tr>int
		2. peṭākulawwu			Exp	-	-	-	
		3. wiruguḍavvu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
		4. pagalabaḍi nawwu		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
82	Build up	1. peMcukonu	Action	Id	Ag	-	-	-	N
		2. poguḍu		Id	Ag	Pt	+	-	
83	Call up	1. phōn cēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	Y Tr>int
		2. piluwu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
		3. aḍugu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		4. gurtukuteccu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
84	Clean up	1. śubhraM cēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. śubhraparacu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
85	Come up	1. daggarikiwaccu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	Y Tr>int
		2. waccu		N-Id.	Ag	-	+	-	
		3. jarugu(waccu)		N-Id.	Th	-	-	-	
		4. perugu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
86	Dig up	1. tawwiwēyi	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. welikitiyyu		N-Id.	Ag	Abs	+	-	
87	Eat up	1. tini wēyi	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. ānaMdiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	+	-	
		3. miMgiwēyi		N-Id.	Exp	Th	-	-	
88	Fill up	1. niMpiwēyi	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. niMḍipōwu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
		3. gaḍupu		N-Id.	-	-	-	-	
89	Fix up	1. ērpāṭu cēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	Y Tr>int
		2. nirṇayiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		3. nirmiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	

90	Get up	1. payki ekkiMcu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	Y
		2. lēcinilabaḍu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	Tr>int
		3. paryaṭiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Loc	-	+	
		4. siddamawwu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
91	Give up	1. wadilipetṭu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	Y
		2. icciwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	Tr>int
		3. wadiliMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	-	-	
		4. wadulukonu		N-Id.	Ag/ Exp	Gol	-	-	
		5. wadiliwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	-	-	
92	Go up	1. warakuweḷḷu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Gol	-	+	N
		2. daggaragā weḷḷu		N-Id.	Ag	Gol	-	+	
		3. perugipōwu		N-Id.	-	Th	+	+	
		4. paykiweḷḷu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	-	+	
93	Hang up	1. tagiliMcu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. wēlāḍawēyi		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
		3. peṭṭiwēyi		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
94	Hold up	1. ettipaṭṭu	Action	N-Id.	Caus	Th	-	+	Y
		2. āpiwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	Tr>int
		3. āgipōwu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		4. nilupu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
95	Keep up	1. konasāgiMcu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Abs	+	-	N
		2. aMdukonu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
96	Look up	1. kannetti cūḍu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	-	+	-	Y
		2. saMpradiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	-	-	Tr>int
		3. cūsipōwu		N-Id.	Ag	Loc	-	-	
97	Make up	1. tayārucēyu	Action	N-Id.	Th	Th	-	-	Y
		2. alliwēyi		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	-	-	Tr>int
		3. niścayiMcu		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
		4. peMcu		N-Id.	Th	-	-	-	
98	Move up	1. paykiekku	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	Y
		2. padōnnati poMdu		N-Id.	Bnf	Gol	+	-	Tr>int
		3. daggaragā waccu		N-Id.	Ag	Loc	-	+	

		*4. perigipōwu		N-Id.	-	-	-	-	
99	Open up	1. sāṣṣātkāraM awwu, sāṣṣātkariMcu	Action	Id	-	Th	-	-	N
		2. teraci uMcu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
		*3. prāraMbhiMcu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
100	Pick up	1. tīsiwēyi	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. ekkiMcukoni		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		3. paṭṭukonu		N-Id.	Exp	Abs	+	-	
		4. teccukonu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
101	Ring up	1. namōducēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. phōncēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	-	-	
102	Rise up	1. paykieguru	Action	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	+	Y
		2. ettugākanipiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	+	Tr>int
		3. gurtukuwaccu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
		4. pōrāḍu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
103	Run up	1. parigettu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	+	N
		2. dāritiyyu		Id.	-	Th	-	+	
		3. appucēyu		Id	Ag	-	-	+	
		4. eguraweyyi		Id	-	Th	-	-	
104	Take up	1. tīsukuweḷḷu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	Y
		2. tīsukōnu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	Tr>int
		3. aMgīkariMcu			Ag	Pt	+	-	
		4. tīsiweyyi		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
105	Turn up	1. āsyaMgāwaccu	Action	Id	Ag	-	-	+	Y
		2. kanugonu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	Tr>int
		3. peMcu			-	Th	-	-	
		4. saricēyu			Ag	Th	-	-	
		5. payki lēpu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
106	Wake up	1. nidra lēcu	Stative	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	N
107	Warm up	1. weccajēyu	Action	N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	N
		2. wēḍēkku		Id	-	Th	-	-	
108	Wash	1. kaḍigiwēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N

	up	2. koṭṭukupōwu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	+	
109	Wind up	1. kīiwwu	Action	Id	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. ettu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		3. nilipiwēyu		Id	Th	-	-	-	
		4. mūtapaḍu		N-Id.	Th	-	-	-	
110	Black out	1. spīhakōlpōwu	Action	Id	Ag	Pt	+	-	N
		2. tīsiweyyi		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
		3. nilipiwēyyi		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
		4. koṭṭiweyyi		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
111	Block out	1. aḍḍukonu	Action	N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	N
		2. kappiwēyyi		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
		3. āpiwēyyi		N-Id.	Ag	Abs	-	-	
112	Blow out	1. ārpiwēyyi	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. āgipōwu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
113	Bring out	1. wiḍudalacēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. bayaṭiki teppiMcu		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
		3. bayṭapaḍēlā cēyu		Id	Ag	Pt	-	-	
		4. weluwaḍiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
114	Check out	1. khālīcēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. pariśiliMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
115	Clean out	1. śubhraMcēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. tuḍiciwēyu			Ag	Pt	+	-	
116	Come out	1. bayaṭakuwaccu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. waccu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	
117	Cut out	1. kōseyyi	Action	N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	N
		2. tolagiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
118	Drop out	1. māniwēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	N
		2. tolagipōwu		Id	-	-	-	-	
119	Go out	1. bayaṭakuwelḷu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Loc	-	+	Y Tr>int
		2. wellipō		N-Id.	Ag	Gol	-	+	
		3. weluwaḍu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	+	
		4. prasāraMawwu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
120	Hand out	1. aMdiMcu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Bnf	-	-	N
		2. iccu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	

		3. jarimānāwēyu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
121	Hang out	1. ārawēyu	Action	Id	Ag	-	-	-	N
		2. gaḍupu		N-Id.	Ag	+	-	-	
122	Knock out	1. dimmadirugu	Action	Id	Ag	Pt	+	-	N
		2. paḍagoṭṭu		N-Id.	Ag	Abs	-	-	
		3. rasiyewu		Id	Ag	Th	+	-	
123	Make out	1. ardhaMcēsukonu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	N
		2. nirūpiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
		3. tayārucēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
124	Pick out	1. tīsukonu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. gurtupaṭṭu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		3. nērcukonu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
125	Put out	1. bayṭapeṭṭu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. bayṭakupaMpu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
		3. āpiweyyi		N-Id.	Ag	Nf	-	-	
126	Run out	1. parigettu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Loc	-	+	N
		2. tarigipōwu			Ag	Abs	-	+	
		3. mugisipōwu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	+	
		4. parugettutū awṭawwu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
127	Sell out	1. ammiwēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. ammuḍupōwu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
128	Sign out	1. oppukonu	Action		Ag	-	-	-	N
		2. appajeppu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
129	Stand out	1. bayṭapaḍu	Stative	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
		2. nilicipōwu		N-Id.	Th	-	-	-	
130	Take out	1. bayaṭakutīyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	Y
		2. bayaṭaku tīsukuweḷḷu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	Tr>int
		3. tīsuku weḷḷu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		4. hastagataM cēsukonu		Id	Exp	-	-	-	
		5. tīsukupōwu		Id	Ag	Pt	+	-	
131	Turn out	1. jarugu	Action	Id	Ag	Gol	-	-	Y
		2. mārciwēyu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	Tr>int

		3. āpiwēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
		4. khālicēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
		5. pōsiwēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
		6. wellipōwu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
132	Work out	1. lekkawēyu	Action	Id	Ag	Th	-	-	Y Tr>int
		2. labhiMcu		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
		3. arthaM cēsukonu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
		4. naḍucu		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
		5. panulu awwu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
		6. wyāyāmaM cēyu		Id	Ag	Loc	-	-	
133	Back off	1. wenakkitaggu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	-	+	-	N
134	Blow off	1. egiripōwu	Action	N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	Y Tr>int
		2. tegipōwu		Id	Caus	Th	-	-	
		3. tegatepulucēsukon u		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		4. paṭṭiMcukonu		Id	Ag	Pt	+	-	
135	Break off	1. wiriciwēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. saMbaMdaMteMc ukonu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
136	Carry off	1. cēsukupōwu	Action	n-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. koṭṭiwēyu		Id	Th	Th	-	-	
137	Cut off	1. kattiriMcu/kōyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
		2. tegipōwu		N-Id.	Th	Caus	-	-	
		3. nilipiwēyu		N-Id.	-	Th	-	-	
		4. āpiwēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
138	Come off	1. rāwaḍaM	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	Y Tr>int
		2. waccu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
		3. bāgāawwu		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
		4. āgipōwu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
		5. bayaṭakuwaccu		N- Id	Th	Th	-	+	

Ag 139	Drop off	1. wadalipeṭṭu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	N
		2. jārukonu		Id	Ag	Prp	-	-	
140	Hold off	1. āpu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Exp	+	-	N
		2. wāyidāwēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
141	Lay off	1. tolagiMcu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Exp	+	-	N
		2. āpiwēyyi		N-Id.	Ag	Exp	+	-	
142	Leave off	1. āpiwēyu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Th	+	-	N
		2. wadiliwēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	-	-	
		3. āgipōwu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
143	Fall off	1. ūḍipōwu	Action	N-Id.	Exp	Th	-	+	N
		2. paḍipōwu		Id	-	Th	-	+	
144	Get off	1. lēcu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	Y Tr>int
		2. digu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
		3. digipōwu		Id	Ag	-	-	+	
		4. paMpu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	+	
		5. wiḍiciweḷḷu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	
		6. wiḍicipēṭṭu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
		7. tisiwēyu		Id	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		8. doraku		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		9. bayṭapaḍu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
145	Go off	1. weḷḷipōwu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Gol	-	+	Y Tr>int
		2. pēlipōwu		Id	Th	-	-	-	
		3. mōgu		Id	Th	-	-	-	
		4. āripōwu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
		5. jariḡipōwu		Id	-	-	-	-	
		6. āpiwēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
		7. dūraMgā weḷḷu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	
146	Kick off	1. wadili wēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	N
		2. prāraMbhiMcu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
147	Knock off	1. taggiMcu	Action	Id	Ag	-	-	-	Y Tr>int
		2. mugiMcu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
		3. pūrti cēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
		4. dōcukonu		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
148	Put off	1. wāyidā wēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. āgipōwu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		3. āpiwēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	

		4.uMḍipōwu		N-Id.	Ag	Loc	-	-	
149	Pull off	1.lāgiwēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
		2. pūrticēyu		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
		3.āpiwēyu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
150	Send off	1.paMpiwēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
		2. paMpu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
151	Shut off	1.āpiwēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2.nilipiwēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		3. mūsiwēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
152	Take off	1.tīsiwēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. wasūlucēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		3. egiripōwu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
		4. modalawu		N-Id.	Th	Pt	-	+	
		5. welḷipōwu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
		6. tolagiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
		7.tisukonu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
153	Turn off	1.ārpiwēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2.mūsiwēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
		3.āpiwēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
154	Call on	1. kaluwu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		2. piluwu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	+-	-	
155	Come on	1.rā (waccey)	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	Y Tr>int
		2. waccu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	
		3.uMḍu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
		4. welugu(waccu)		Id	-	-	-	-	
		5. prasāraMawwu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
		6.modalawwu(waccu)		Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
		7. waccu		N-Id	Ag	-	-	-	
156	Carry on	1.konasāgiMcu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	N
		2.konasāgiMcu		Id	Ag	Pt	+	-	
157	Depend on	1. ādhārapaḍu	Stative	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	N
158	Fall on	1. paḍu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	Y Tr>int
		2. hattukonu		Id	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		3. mīdapaḍu		N-Id	Ag	-	-	+	

		4.waccu		Id	Ag	-	-	-	
159	Get on	1. ekku	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	Y
		2. phōnmāṭlāḍu		Id	Ag	Pt	+	-	Tr>int
		3. wēsukonu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		4. cēyu		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
		5. neṭṭuku waccu		Id	Ag	Pt	-	-	
		6. awwu		Id	Ag	-	+	-	
160	Go on	1.konasāgu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	N
		2.jarugu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		3.prawēśiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	-	-	-	
		4. wellu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	
		5. pūrtiawwu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	
161	Keep on	1. eḍategakuMḍā uMdu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	N
		2. konasāgiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		3. tū uMḍu		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
162	Lay on	1. samakūrcu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	Y
		2. appagiMcu		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	Tr>int
163	Move on	1.wēlipōwu	Motion	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	N
		2.paMpiwēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		3. sāgipōwu			Ag	-	-	-	
164	Pick on	1. eMcu	Stative	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	N
165	Pass on	1. aMdiMcu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	N
		2. iwwu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		3. paMpiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
166	Put on	1.wēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	Y
		2. wēsukonu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	Tr>int
		3. weligiMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Nf	-	-	
		4. uMcu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	
		5. cēyu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
		6. peṭṭu		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	
		7. ekkiMcukonu		Id	Ag	Pt	+	-	
167	Sign on	1. namōdu cēsukonu	Stative	N-Id.	Ag	Gol	-	-	N
168	Stamp on	1. tokku	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	+	Y
		*2. niyaMtriMcu		Id	Ag	Pt	+	-	Tr>int

169	Switch on	1. wēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	N
		*2. mārēu		N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	
170	Stick on	1. aMtukonu	Action	N-Id.	Th	Th	-	-	Y
		2. iṣṭapaḍu		Id	Ag	Th	-	-	Tr>int
171	Take on	1. tīsukonu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Gol	-	-	N
		*2. ekkiMcukonu		N-Id.	Bnf	Pt	-	-	
172	Throw on	1. wisari wēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	Y
		2. paḍu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	Tr>int
		3. paracu		Id	Th	Th	-	-	
173	Turn on	1. āncēyu	Action	N-Id.	Ag	Th	-	-	Y
		2. kōpa paḍu		Id	Ag	Pt	+	-	Tr>int
		*3. maḷḷu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	
		4. tippu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	+	
174	Wait on	1. waḍḍiMcū	Action	N-Id.	Bnf	Pt	+	-	N
		2. eduru cūḍu		N-Id.	Ag	Pt	+	-	

Table – 5.2 Semantic Classification of Verbs in phrasal verbs

5.4.1 Semantic Classification of Verbs in Phrasal Verbs : (a) Motion

Motion verbs are verbs that indicate movement of a person or an object (transfer, swim, flow, arrive). Usually they do not form passives and often require prepositions.

Ex.: run, move, go, walk, etc.

Example usages:

Go away

1. wellipōwu

i. If you go away, you leave a place or persons company.

E: Daddy is to go away on a business trip.

T: nānna wyāpāra paryaṭana mīda wellipōtū uMdewāḍu.

Run away

2. pāripōwu

ii. You run away from somewhere, you leave secretly because you are unhappy.

E: Why did you run away from me?

T: nuwwu nādaggarā nuMḍi eMḍuku pāripōyāw.

The data on phrasal verbs contain 93 instances of motion verbs constituting 17.81 percent of the total phrasal verbs. These phrasal verbs like “run away”, “go away”, “come back”, “come down” etc., are formed by involving the motion verbs like go, move, come, run etc. Out of these 93 phrasal verbs, 47 are idiomatic, while 46 of them are non-idiomatic, constituting almost 9.0 percent and 8.81 percent respectively. They have their subjects as agents marked with the ontological feature of [+ Human].

5.4.1 Semantic Classification of Verbs in phrasal verbs : (b)Action

Action verbs are verbs that specifically describe the subjects activity other than motion as indicated by the verb. Further, it may be said that they express physical or mental actions that do not involve movement from one place to another.

Example usages:

cut away

kōsi weyyi

i. If you cut away a part of something, you remove it by cutting it using a knife or scissors.

E: Cut it away with sharp knife

T: dīnini padunayna kattitō kōsiweyyi.

There is a total of 412 instances of action verbs in the phrasal verb data. Verbs like back, blow, wash, cut etc. involve in the formation of these phrasal verbs like “break down”, “blow away”, “wash down”, “cut down” that refer to the actions carried out. They still remain action verbs, when translated into Telugu. They form a total of 79.33 percent of all the phrasal verbs involving action verbs, while 31.96 percent of them are non-transparent or opaque and the

remaining i.e. 68.04 percent are transparent or non-idiomatic in their translation. They remain one of the major contributions to the opacity of the phrasal verbs.

5.4.2 Semantic Classification of Verbs in phrasal verbs : (c) Stative

Stative verbs describe a state or condition denoted by the verb. They are not usually used in the present continuous form. Stative verbs often relate to: a) thoughts and opinions, in terms of agreement, belief, guess, and imagination; b) Feelings and emotions such as, hate, feel, like, love, etc.

Example usages:

1. Stand back

1. wenakki nilabaḍu

i. If you stand back, you move away from something or someone.

E: **He stood back from the doorway, allowing her to enter.**

T: atanu gummaMlō wenakki nilabaḍi āme prawēśiMcaḍāniki wīlukaligiMcāḍu.

2. sit down

2. kūrconu

i. If you sit down or sit yourself down, you lower your body until you are sitting on something.

E: **He sat down on the edge of the bed.**

T: atanu maMcaM ciwarana kūrconuMḍipōyāḍu

The examples of phrasal verbs “stand back” and “sit down” predict stative verbs in English and their Telugu equivalents. There are a total of 14 instances of the stative verbs in the present data as in the case of ‘answer back’, ‘cut back’, ‘get back’, ‘look back’ etc., ten of them (stative verbs) are non-idiomatic with agent as a thematic role. The remaining stative verbs are idiomatic.

5.5.0 Syntactic relations of arguments supported by the verb

In order to analyze the verbs involved in the phrasal verbs, it is necessary to characterize them with regard to their argument structure. In other words, the type of arguments that the verb can support may be stated as below.

5.5.1 Subject

Subject of a sentence or a clause is the ‘doer’ of the action denoted by the verb. It is a person or thing that acts upon, and carries out the action or an activity. It can be a noun or pronoun, and functions as an external argument of the verb or the phrasal verb.

Example usages:

1. Throw away

1. *wisiri weyyi*

i. If you throw away from you an object you were holding, you move your hand suddenly and let go of it, so that it moves rapidly away.

E: He threw away his brush, but stopped to pick it up.

T: atanu tana braṣṇi wisiri wēsi dānini t̥sukōḍāniki āgāḍu.

Here, the English phrasal verb “throw away” is translated as “*visiri weyyi*” in Telugu which is more or less transparent in its semantics from the meaning of its components.

2. Move in

2. *mīdaku pōwu*

If a group of people move in on a place or person, they go towards them in order to attack them.

E: He began to move in on Tom.

T: atanu tām mīdaku pōwaṭaM modalettādu

Here, the English phrasal verb ‘move in’ is translated as ‘mīdaku pōvu’ in Telugu which means a person going to attack the other one. The meaning of the phrasal verb is idiomatic in the sense it cannot be derived from the combined meaning of its components.

5.5.2 Object

An object of a verb is defined as a person or thing to which a specified action, activity or feeling is directed. The object is also defined as the one that a verb talks about or its action is done to or the one who receives the action.

There are two types of verbs involving object constructions in languages usually they are called as transitive and intransitive. Some classifications may include ditransitive too.

Transitive phrasal verbs: Usually, phrasal verbs have their objects positioned before the particle and after the verb depending on the sentential context.

Example usage:

Blow away

1. *egara goṭṭu*

i. If something blows away or if the wind blows it away, the wind moves it away from the place where it was.

E: The wind blew his papers away.

T: gāli atani kāgitālani egaragoṭṭi wēsiMdi.

Phrasal verbs carrying an object, often position it before the particle. While, in English, object occurs after the verb, in Telugu, it occurs before the verb. Here,

in the examples mentioned above, ‘his papers’ is the object in English and same is true of Telugu but their distribution is different.

Intransitive phrasal verbs:

Phrasal verbs which do not have an object in their sentential context are known as intransitive phrasal verbs.

Example usage:

1. Come away

1. *wacceyyi*

i. If you come away from a place, you leave it.

E: Come away there is going to be trouble.

T: ēdō pramādaM jaragabōtōMdi wacceyyi.

2. Pull away

1. *kadili pōwu*

i. When a vehicle pulls away, it starts moving forward.

E: The bus pulled away.

T: bassu muMduku kadilipōyiMdi.

Here, the Phrasal verbs ‘come away’ and ‘pull away’ do not carry objects after them both in English and Telugu. Hence, they are intransitive.

5.5.3 Oblique Object

It is a grammatical relation proposed for a noun phrase as a clausal constituent with the following characteristics. It is described more in semantic terms, and less relevant to the grammaticality of the sentence.

With (+) Oblique Object

Put down

1. *peṭṭu*

i. If you put down something that you are holding or carrying, you place it somewhere.

E: Steve put his drink down on the table.

T: sṭīw tana pānīyānni ballamīda peṭṭāḍu

Take down

1. *kiMdiki diMcu*

i. If you take someone or something down, you go with them, or make them go with you, to a lower level, position, or place. You also use take down when you are going with them to a different part of a building, town, or country.

E: Hold his hand and take him down the steps carefully.

T: atani ceyyi paṭṭukoni wanani jāgrattagā meṭlu diMcaMḍi.

While translating from English into Telugu, it is noticed that the oblique objects in certain sentences involving phrasal verbs with oblique objects are either retained their oblique objects, and others do not.

5.5.4 Ontological Features

The ontological features are considered the ultimate universal characteristics that define the nature of the entities in the world. For our purpose, nouns (arguments of phrasal verb) are clarified in terms of [+Human] or [-Human] etc. as far as they are required in the current classification of phrasal Verbs.

Out of 519 phrasal verbs involving in a number of sentential examples included in the present data, 164 examples have [+human] ontological feature, whereas 344 have [-Human] feature. In the phrasal verbs that are listed in the table-5.2, verbs with particle *away* (ex. pull away, get away, take away) are translated into Telugu most of the times in a non-idiomatic way. Most of these

phrasal verbs belong to the transitive category. The most common ontological features are: [loc+], [ag+], [+hum], [+pt]. The least common ontological features were [+liv], [+conc], [+artef], etc. Although semantic classification of phrasal verbs with the particle ‘away’ reflects [+motion], [+action] as its ontological features, their interpretation in Telugu varies from one phrasal verb to another. For example, the phrasal verb ‘break away’ means separating from another person ‘*vidipōvu*’ as well as separating from an organization ‘*vidici pōvu*’. In the second instance here ‘*vidici pōvu*’, the phrasal verb does not carry any patient. For the phrasal verb ‘come away’, the first interpretation in Telugu explains the action of coming out of a group or community, whereas the second interpretation refers to separating of the cover from its spine. For the phrasal verb ‘blow away’, the first interpretation in Telugu indicates a natural force ‘blow away’ an object. The second interpretation shows the action of ‘blow away’ happening due to human force. However, it turns out to be idiomatic. It is totally different from other two interpretations. It means to shoot someone. Here, the human action is involved and the patient is clear but not present in the phrasal verb.

5.5.5 Changes in the Argument Structure

Argument is a referring expression such as an entity, a person or a thing. It is defined by the predicate. A predicate conveys a certain relation between the arguments or say something about an argument. Arguments are of three types.

a) One place predicates:- They are verbs which require only one argument as shown below.

Ex. snore, doze, run, walk etc. as in the following sentence:

Ex. **He** was snoring. **She** was dozing,

b) Two place predicates:- Here, the verb takes two arguments;

Ex. The woman teases a man.

Here woman and man are the two arguments of the predicate ‘tease’.

c) Three place predicates:- There are predicates which take three arguments;

Ex. give, put, etc.as in the following examples:

He gave Leela a present. Here, the three arguments are: He, Leela, and a present.

5.6.0 Predictability or Transparency

Predictability or Transparency of the meaning is one of the major problems of phrasal verbs. However, it is possible that certain verbs based on their semantics and certain particles are more amenable for the prediction of the meaning and the function. Verbs of movement in combination with adverbial particles are far more frequently transparent in their semantics than others. Consider the following examples.

Go down

i. If you go down in a building, you move downstairs.

E: I must go down and put on my necklace.

T: nēnu tappanisarigā kiMdiki veḷḷi nā neklesni peṭṭukōwāli

ii. When someone or something goes down, they move from a higher position to a lower one.

E: Frank quickly turned to go down the hill as fast as he could.

T: phrāMk weMṭanē digagaliginaMta wēgaMgā koMḍa kiMdiki digeMduku tirigāḍu

Here, the translation of the English phrasal verb ‘go down’ in Telugu will be ‘*kiMdiki veḷḷu*’ and ‘*kiMdiki digu*’ (which refers to the person who goes down). The phrasal verb “go down” occurs in two sentences. The two sentences are translated into Telugu, one with meaning ‘*kiMdiki veḷḷu*’, and in the second sentence ‘*kiMdiki digu*’. The meaning of the phrasal verb go down involves both the verb and the particle. The meaning is transparent and predictable.

Fall down

kiMda paḍu,

i. If someone or something falls down when they have been in an upright or standing position, they become unbalanced and drop to the ground.

E: He stumbled a few meters and fell down

T: atanu konni mīṭarlu taḍabaḍi kiMda paḍipōyāḍu

ii. If something such as * building or bridge falls down, it collapses and breaks into pieces because it is old, weak, or damaged.

E: Many of the houses in the city were built in 60's and are now falling down.

T: paṭṭaṇaMlōni cālā iḷḷu 60 lalō kaṭṭāru ippuḍu awi kūlipōtunnāyi

Here, the translation of English phrasal verb ‘fall down’ in Telugu is ‘*kiMda paḍu*’ (which refers to the person who falls) and *kūli pōvu* ‘fall down’ occurs in two sentences. These sentences have been translated into Telugu, but meaning of the first sentence in Telugu is *kimda padu*. In the second sentence, the translational equivalent *kūli pōvu* is more appropriate to the equivalent given in the first sentence i.e. *paḍi pōvu* which is more transparent and acceptable in a more number of entities.

Turn back

1.wenakki tirugu, 2. wenutirugu

i. If you turn back or are turned back when you are travelling somewhere, you stop and return to the place you started from.

E: The snow started to fall, so we turned back.

T: maMcu kurawaṭaM prāraMbhaM ayyiMdi aMdukē mēmu wenakki tirigāmu.

ii. If you say that you can not turn back, you mean that you cannot change your plans and decide not to do something, because of the action that you have already taken.

E: Once we've committed ourselves to this, there is no turning back.

T: okka sari manaki manaM dīniki kaṭṭubaḍitē wenakki tiragaḍaM uMḍadu (kaṭṭubaḍē uMṭāmu).

Here, the translation of English Phrasal verb ‘turn back’ in Telugu is *venakki tirugu* (which refer to the person who turns back) and *kaṭṭubaḍi uMḍu*. The phrasal verb ‘turn back’ occurs in both the sentences. These two sentences have been translated into Telugu as *venakki tirugu*. Therefore, in the second sentence and native equivalent *kaṭṭubaḍi uMḍu* is equally possible if not more. However, *venakki tirugu* is certainly generic and more transparent as it can occur with three verbs whose subject are either human or nonhuman.

5.6.1 Unpredictability

Unpredictability is the major means of opacity that affects the learning of phrasal verbs and in the process of translation. It is also one of the problems of translating phrasal verbs from one language to another. When it comes to phrasal verbs, the meaning of the phrasal verb in translation and the appropriate equivalence is not readily identifiable. In such cases the meaning of the phrasal verb is not the meaning of its components. Hence it is unpredictable. Example usages include ‘come off’ means ‘to leave’, but its another meaning is ‘success’ a totally idiomatic one.

Blow away

i. If a bomb or explosion blows away part of your body, it removes it or destroys it.

E: A marine whose leg had been blown away

T: kālu tegipōyina/egiripōyina oka meraynu.

ii. If you say that you are blown away by something, you mean that you are very impressed by it.

E: When I first read that book it blew me away.

T: nēnu modaṭa ā pustakānni cadiwinappuḍu adi nannu cālā ūpēsiMdi.

Here, the translation of English Phrasal verb ‘blow away’ in Telugu is *egiripōvu* (which refers to the person whose leg was blown (cut)) and *ūpiveyyi* (which refers to the person shaking the book). The phrasal verb ‘blow away’ occurs in two sentences. These two sentences when translated into Telugu, meaning of the first sentence in Telugu is *egiripōvu*. The Telugu equivalent for the second sentence is *ūpiwēyu*. The second equivalent for ‘blow away’ is an idiomatic equivalent. Further, the meaning of the first sentence is transitive and somewhat transparent, while, the second one is less transparent and the meaning of it is unpredictable because the meaning of the sentences is idiomatic and hence non-transparent.

5.6.2 Translational Equivalence of phrasal verbs : A Frequency Study

The present module tries to study the frequency of translational equivalents in the Telugu sentences which are derived by translating the English example sentences that contain phrasal verbs.

The analysis of the frequencies of the translated equivalents of the components of the phrasal verbs of English into Telugu, the following phenomena have been observed. There are four types of processes involved in translation.

They are:

1. Verb only translated (literal or non-idiomatic)
2. Particle only translated (literal or non-idiomatic)
3. Both verb and particle translated (literal or non-idiomatic)
4. Both not translated (i.e., non-literal or idiomatic)

Sl. no.	Process involved	Motion	Action	Stative	Total
1	Verb only translated	33 (20%)	126 (76.36%)	6 (3.63%)	165 (31.6%)
2	Particle only translated	7 (20%)	26 (74.28%)	2 (5.71%)	35 (6.7%)
3	Both are translated	13 (22%)	40 (70.17%)	4 (7.01%)	57 (10.9%)
4	Both are not translated (lit.)	40 (15.09%)	220 (84.2%)	2 (0.75%)	262 (50.48%)
5	Total	93 (17.81%)	412 (79.33%)	14 (2.68%)	519 (100%)

Table-5.3 Transparency and idiomaticity of the verbs and particles in translation.

Table-5.3 displays the strength or the frequency of the translational processes involving the phrasal verb constituents, viz., type of verb and particle. In most of the cases of the phrasal verbs, the meanings are not translated literally. In other words, in 84.2% cases, the phrasal verbs are idiosyncratic or non-transparent in their semantics. Thus, they often create problems in translation. In fact, at least fifty percent of them are unavailable for straight forward translation. In other words, their translational equivalences are predictable from the meaning of their constituents only in 10.9% instances as in both (verb and particle) are translated. The verb only translated instances are 31.6% while translations that involving verb may include 10.9% raising the percentage to 42.15% where verbs in the phrasal verbs are translated. However, when it comes to particles, they are the least translated categories involving 6.7%. Now including the particles from both are translated the figure rises to 17.16%. Therefore, we can say that particles are more opaque in their translation process. In other words, particles do not add any crucial semantic content that is necessary for translation. In addition to the above, phrasal verbs involving stative verb are least transparent and more idiomatic. There is a significant difference between the phrasal verbs involving action verbs, and motion verbs though action verbs are more transparent. Consider the following Fig. 5.9 displaying the relative translation of the components of phrasal verbs.

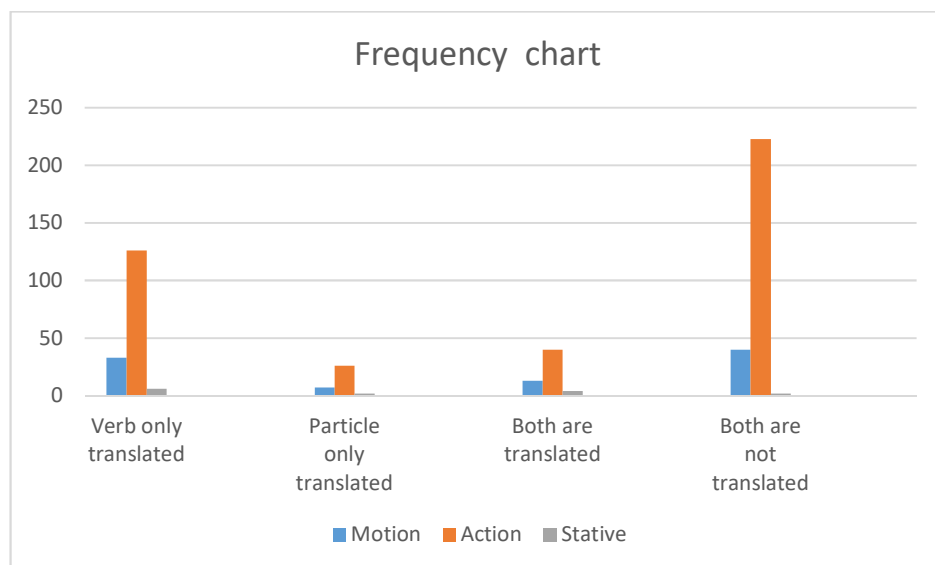


Fig- 5.9

In the translation of phrasal verbs, it was observed that in certain phrasal verbs, only the verb was translated and not the particle. Such instances are highest with 76.36%, particularly in the action verbs. They are followed by motion verbs with 20%. Stative verbs are least translated with 3.63%. In other words, they are less transparent and are more idiosyncratic. The differences between motion and action verbs in terms of verb only translated are highly significant. That means stative verbs are very difficult to translate because they are idiomatic and least transparent, hence not rule bound. Translatability of phrasal verbs is highest in case of motion verbs. In other words, motion verbs in phrasal verbs are highly transparent, whereas stative verbs are least transparent and mostly untranslatable. If we combine the instances of both verbs and particles that are translated with the instances of verbs only translated against the instances of particle only translated, we find that translatability of verbs is much less but scores better than the particles.

5.6.3 Mapping of relationship between the verb + particles and the phrasal verbs :

The following four tables, 5.3- 5.6 define the actual verbs and their semantic groupings as Motion, Action and Statives. Each of these verb also indicate the type of particles that these are combined with. These tables depict a detailed exemplification of translated verbs, non-translated phrasal verbs (verb+particle) and their constituents with regard to their semantic grouping.

Sl. No.	Particle Translated	Verb Translated	Type of Verb: Motion	Type of Verb: Action	Type of Verb: Stative
1	Away	25	6: back 2, come 2, go 1, run 1	19: Blow 4, cut 1, eat 1, fall 2, keep 1, pour 1, pull 1, put 1, send 1, take 1, throw 2, wash 2, put 1,	0
2	Back	0	0	0	0
3	Down	22	2: go 1, run 1	18: break 4, fall 1, get 1, pass 2, put 2, rub 2, set 1, settle 2, shut 2, wash 1,	2: sit 2
4	In	12	0	10: Check 1, close 1, dig 1, fall 1, hand 1, phone 1, put 1, stick 1, take 1, write 1,	2: believe 2,
5	Up	32	7: Back 1, come 3, go 2, run 1,	25: Break 1, blow 2, call 2, clean 2, dig 1, eat 1, fill 2, fix 1, give 1, hang 2, hold 1, look up 2, make 1, open 1, pick 1, take 1, turn 1, warm 2,	0
6	Out	25	3: Come 1, go 1, run 1,	21: Black 1, block 3, bring 2, Cut 1, check 1, hand 2, sell 2, hang 1, knock	1: stand 1,

				1, bring 1, clean 2, make 1, pick 1 take 1, turn 1,	
7	Off	20	7: come 2, leave 1, fall 1, go 1,	13: Break 1, cut 2, drop 2,hold 1, fall 1, get 1,pull 1, send 2, shut 2,	0
8	On	29	8: Come 5, go 2, move 1,	20: Call 1, carry 2,fall 1, get 1,keep 2, pick 2, pass 2, put 2, stamp 1, switch 1,stick 1, take 1, throw 1, turn 2	1: Wait 1

Table – 5.4 a) Verbs **only Translated**.

Sl., no.	Particle Trans- lated	Particle Trans- lated	Motion	Action	Stative
1	Away	0	0	0	0
2	Back	10	0	9: fall 2, get 2, give 1,push 1,throw 1, take 2,	1: Stand 1,
3	Down	9	4: go 2, move 2,	5: put 2, settle 1, take 2,	0
4	In	2	1: go 1,	1: get 1,	0
5	Up	6	2: come 1, move 1,	4: make 1, rise 1, turn 1, wind 1	0
6	Out	3	0	2: Check 1, turn 1,	1: stand 1,
7	Off	5	0	5: break 1, lay 1,get 1, take 2	0
8	On	0	0	0	0

Table – 5.5 b) **Particles only translated**

Sl.No.	Particle	Verb Translated	Motion	Action	Stative
1	Away	21	2: go 1, move 1,	19: Break 2, eat 1, fall 1, get 3, go 1, keep 1, pass 2, pull 2, put 2, take 2, throw 1, wash 1	0
2	Back	9	1: Come 1,	7: Come 1, cut 1, fight 1, get 2, put 1, throw 1,	1: stand 1,
3	Down	33	8: Go 3, move 2, run 3,	25: Break 1, close 1, get 2, go 3, knock 2, lay 3, pull 3, put 3, set 1, settle 1, turn 3, wash 2,	0
4	In	31	2: Move 2,	29: Break 2, check 1, dig 1, fall 2, go 1, hand 1, pack 2, put 3, sign 1, stick 2, take 7, turn 4, work 2,	0
5	Up	57	9: Back 2, go 1, move 3, run 3	46: Blow 2, break 3, build 2, call 2, dig 1, eat 2, fall 1, fix 2, get 2, give 4, hang 1, hold 3, keep 2, look 1, make 2, open 2, pick 3, ring 1, rise 2, take 3, turn 2, wash 1, wind 2,	0
6	Out	31	2: go 2, run 2,	29: Black 3, blow 2, bring 1, drop 2, hand 1, hang 1, knock 1, make 2, pick 2, put 1, sign 2, take 1, turn 4, work out 6	0
7	Off	47	9: Come 2, leave 2, go 5,	38: Blow 3, carry 2, cut 2, hold 1, lay 1, fall 1, get 7, go 5, knock 2, put 4, pull 2, shut 1, take 4, turn 3,	0
8	On	36	7: Come 2, go 3, move 2	28: Call 1, fall 2, get 5, keep 1, lay 2, move 2, pass 1, put 5, sign 1, stamp 1, switch 1, stick 1, take 1, throw 2, turn 2,	1: Wait 1

Table -5.6 c) Both **Verb** and **Particle** not translated

Sl.No.	Particle	Verb Translated	Motion	Action	Stative
1	away	1	0	1: Keep 1,	0
2	back	25	5: Come 1, go 2, turn 2,	17: Answer 1, blow 1, call 1, fight 1, get 1, give 1, look 2, push 1, put 2, send 1, throw 2, take 1, turn 2,	3: Sit 2, stand 1
3	down	7	1: Go 1,	6: Close 1, fall 1, get 1, lay 1, pull 1, put 1,	0
4	In	5	1: Move 1	4: Fill 1, hand 1, phone 1, take 1,	0
5	Up	7	2: go 1, Move 1	4: get 2, make 1, rise 1,	1: wake 1,
6	Out	7	2: come 1, go 1,	5: Bring 1, cut 1, put 1, take 2,	0
7	Off	4	2: Back 1, go 1,	2: Blow 1, take 1,	0
8	On	1	0	1: Fall 1,	0

Table – 5.7 d) Both (Verb and Particle) are Translated

5.6.4 Frequency of Translational Equivalences:

In the following, phrasal verbs of English and their Telugu equivalents along with the information regarding the translated components. This is the source for the frequencies depicted and discussed in sections 5.9-10.

Sl. No.	Phrasal Verb	Telugu equivalents	Translated Verb	Translated Particle
1	Back away	1. wenakkijarugu	Yes	No
		2. wenakkitaggu	Yes	No
2	Blow away	1. egaragottu	Yes	No
		2. ūdeyyi	Yes	No
		3. egiripōwu	Yes	No
		4. pēlcīwēyi	Yes	No
3	Break away	1. wiḍipōwu	Yes	No
		2. wiḍiciwelḷu	Yes	No
4	Come away	1. wacceyyi	Yes	No
		2. ūḍiwaccu	Yes	No
5	Cut away	1.kattiriMciwēyu	Yes	No
6	Eat away	1. toliciwēyi	No	No
		2. tiniwēyi	Yes	No
7	Fall away	1. ūḍiwaccu	No	No
		2. taggipōwu	Yes	No
		3.paḍipōwu	Yes	No
8	Get away	1. wiḍiciwelḷu	No	No
		2.wadali welḷu	No	No
		3. tīsukuwelḷu	No	No
9	Go away	1. welḷipōwu	Yes	No
		2. taggipōwu	No	No
10	Keep away	1. dūramawwu	No	No
		2.dūraMgāuMcu	Yes	Yes
		3. dūraMcēyu	Yes	No
11	Move away	1. kadilipōwu	No	No
12	Pass away	1. canipōwu	No	No
		2. gaḍipiwēyi	No	No
13	Pour away	1. pārabōseyyi	Yes	No
14	Pull away	1. kadilipōwu	No	No
		2. lāgiwēyi	Yes	No
		3. ūḍipōwu	No	No
15	Put away	1. peṭṭeyyi	Yes	No

		2. lāgiMciweyyi	No	No
		3. jaylulōpettu	No	No
16	Run away	1. pāripōwu	Yes	\No
17	Send away	1. paMpiweyyi	Yes	No
18	Take away	1. tīsukuweḷḷu	Yes	No
		2. tīsiwēyi	No	No
		3. āgipōwu	No	No
19	Throw away	1. wisariweyyi	Yes	No
		2. pāraweyyi	Yes	No
		3. wadiliweyyi	No	No
20	Wash away	1. kaḍigiwēyi	Yes	No
		2. tolagiMciwēyi	No	No
		3. tuḍiciwēyi	Yes	No
21	Answer back	1. tirigi samādhānaM ceppu	Yes	Yes
22	Blow back	1. wenukaku wīcu	Yes	Yes
23	Call back	1. tirigiphōncēyu	Yes	Yes
24	Come back	1. tirigiwaccu	Yes	Yes
		2. tirigirāwu	No	Yes
		3. maḷḷiwinipiMcu	No	No
25	Cut back	1. taggiMcu	No	No
26	Fall back	1. wenakkitaggu	No	Yes
		2. wenakkipaḍu	No	Yes
27	Fight back	1. tirigipōraḍu	Yes	Yes
		2. aṇaciwēyi	No	No
28	Get back	1. tirigiweḷḷu	No	Yes
		2. tirigiiccu	No	Yes
		3. tirigipoMdu	Yes	Yes
		4. ūpiripīlcu	No	No
		5. paṭṭukonu	No	No
29	Give back	1. tirigiiccu	Yes	Yes
		2. tirigi kaligiMcu	No	Yes
30	Go back	1. tirigiweḷḷu	Yes	Yes
		2. wenakkiweḷḷu	Yes	Yes
31	Look back	1. wenukakucūcu	Yes	Yes

		2. wenutirigicūcu	Yes	Yes
32	Push back	1. wenukakupaMpu	No	Yes
		2. wenukakunet̥tu	Yes	Yes
33	Put back	1. tirigipe̥tu	Yes	Yes
		2. wenukakupet̥tu	Yes	Yes
		3. wāyidāwēyi	No	No
34	Sit back	1. wenukakūrconu	Yes	Yes
		2. wenukakūrconu	Yes	Yes
35	Stand back	1. wenukakunilabaḍu	Yes	Yes
		2. dūraMgāuMḍu	No	No
		3. wenukauMḍu	No	Yes
36	Send back	1. tirigipaMpu	Yes	Yes
37	Throw back	1. wenukakuwisaru	Yes	Yes
		2. wenukakuwēyi	Yes	Yes
		3. wenukakuwaMcu	No	Yes
		4. weM̥tanē goMtulō pōsukonu	No	No
38	Take back	1. tirigit̥sukonu	Yes	Yes
		2. tirigiwe̥llu	No	Yes
		3. wenakit̥sukuwe̥llu	No	Yes
39	Turn back	1. wenukutirugu	Yes	Yes
		2. wenutirugu	Yes	Yes
40	Break down	1. āgipōwu	Yes	No
		2. nilicipōwu	Yes	No
		3. wiḍagot̥tu	Yes	No
		4. pagulagot̥tu	Yes	No
		5. ēḍcu	No	No
41	Close down	1. mūsiwēyi	Yes	Yes
		2. nilipiwēyi	No	No
42	Fall down	1. kiMdapaḍipōwu	Yes	Yes
		*2. Kūlipōwu	Yes	No
43	Get down	1. digiwaccu	Yes	No
		2. kiMdikidigu	Yes	Yes
		3. diMcukonu (rāsukonu)	No	No
		4. mīdapaḍu	No	No

44	Go down	1. digu	No	No
		2.kuppakūlipōwu	No	No
		3. kiMdikiweḷḷu	Yes	Yes
		4. weḷḷipōwu	Yes	No
		5. cakkagāuMdu	No	No
		*6. Digu	No	Yes
		7.taggipōwu	No	Yes
45	Knock down	1. kiMdapaḍawēyi	No	Yes
		2. paḍawēyi	No	No
		3.tiraskariMc (koṭṭiwēyi	No	No
46	Lay down	1. paynapetṭiwēyi	No	No
		*2. prawēśapetṭu	No	No
		3. nirmiMcu	No	No
		4. kiMdapetṭu	Yes	Yes
47	Move down	1. digu	No	Yes
		2. weḷḷipōwu	No	No
		3. wenakabaḍu	No	No
		4.paḍipōwu	No	Yes
48	Pass down	1. aMdiMciwēyi	Yes	No
		2. aMdiMcu	Yes	No
49	Pull down	1. kiMdikiwaMcu	Yes	Yes
		2. kūlcwēyi	No	No
		3. kruMgadiyu	No	No
		4saMpādiMcu	No	No
50	Put down	1. mīdapetṭu	Yes	No
		2. kiMdapetṭu	Yes	Yes
		3. kiMdikidiMcu	No	Yes
		4. petṭu	Yes	No
		5. kiMdikiwaMcu	No	Yes
		6. petṭubaḍipetṭu	No	No
		7. warusalōpetṭu	No	No
		8 .aṇaciwēyi	No	No
51	Rub down	1. ruddiwēyi	Yes	No
		2. tuḍiciwēyi	Yes	No
52	Run down	1.parigettu	Yes	No
		2. wimarśiMciwēyi	No	No

		3. cikkipōwu	No	No
		4. kṣiṇiMcu (sannagillu)	No	No
53	Set down	1. siddaMcēyu	Yes	No
		2. diMciwēyi	No	No
54	Settle down	1. siddapaḍu	No	No
		2. sdhirapaḍu	Yes	No
		3. tirigisardukonu	No	Yes
		4. sthirapaḍipōwu	Yes	No
		5. uMḍipōwu	No	No
55	Shutdown	1. mūtaḍu	Yes	No
		2. āgipōwu	Yes	No
56	Sit down	1. kūrconu	Yes	No
		2. kūrcobeṭṭu	Yes	No
57	Take down	1. kiMdikidiMcu	No	Yes
		2. diMciwēy	No	Yes
58	Turn down	1. tiraskariMciwēyi	No	No
		2. ārpiwēyi	No	No
		3. taggipōwu	No	No
59	Wash down	1. kalipitīsukonu	No	No
		2. kaḍigiwēyi	Yes	No
		3. koṭṭukupōwu	No	No
60	Believe in	1. nammu	Yes	No
		2. nammaḍaM	Yes	No
61	Break in	1. jōrabaḍu	No	No
		2. alawātucēyu	No	No
62	Check in	1. digu	No	No
		2. pariśīliMcabaḍu	Yes	No
63	Close in	1. samīpiMcu	Yes	No
64	Dig in	1. pūḍciwēyi	No	No
		2. trawwiwēyi	Yes	No
65	Fill in	1. niMpiwēyi	Yes	No
		2. pūrtigāiccu	No	No
		3. pūrticēyu	No	No
66	Get in	1. lōnikiekku	Yes	Yes
		2. lōnikiwaccu	No	Yes

67	Go in	1. lōnikiweļļu	Yes	Yes
		2. lōnikiwaccu	No	Yes
		3. imiḍipōwu	No	No
68	Hand in	1. aMdiMcu	Yes	No
		2. appagiMcu	No	No
69	Move in	1. lōnikicēru	Yes	Yes
		2. kalisiuMḍu	No	No
		3. mīdakupōwu	No	No
70	Pack in	1. imiḍi uMḍu	No	No
		2. oka cōṭacērcu	No	No
71	Phone in	1. phōncēyu	Yes	No
72	Put in	1. lōpetṭu	Yes	Yes
		2. nāṭuwēyi	No	No
		3. amarcu	No	No
		4. cērcu	No	No
		5. peṭṭukonu	Yes	No
73	Sign in	1. namōducēsukonu	No	No
74	Stick in	1. peṭṭu	No	No
		2. peṭṭukonu(atikiMcukona)	Yes	No
		3. hattukupōwu	No	No
75	Take in	1. lōnikitīsukuweļļu	Yes	Yes
		2. tīsukonu	Yes	No
		3. tīsikonu	No	No
		4. lōbaracukonu	No	No
		5. paṭṭiMcukonu	No	No
		6. cūsiwēyi	No	No
		7. teccukonu	No	No
		8. swīkariMcu	No	No
76	Turn in	1. paḍukonu	No	No
		2. loMgipōwu	No	No
		3. appagiMciwēyi	No	No
		4. cēyu	No	No
77	Work in	1. kalipiwēyi	No	No
		2. kalipiwēyi	No	No
78	Write in	1. rāyu,	Yes	No

79	Back up	1. balaparacu	No	No
		2. badraparacukonu	No	No
		3. wenakkuweļļu	Yes	No
80	Blow up	1. pēlipōwu	Yes	No
		2. goḁawalēcu	No	No
		3.pēlcu	Yes	No
		4.wirucukupāḁu	No	No
81	Break up	1.wiḁipōwu	Yes	No
		2. peṭākuluawwu	No	No
		3. wiruguḁu	No	No
		4 .pagalabaḁinawwu	No	No
82	Build up	1.peMcukonu	No	No
		2. poguḁu	No	No
83	Call up	1.phōn cēyu	Yes	No
		2.piluwu	Yes	No
		3.aḁugu	No	No
		4.gurtukuteccu	No	No
84	Clean up	1.śubhraM cēyu	Yes	No
		2. śubhraparacu	Yes	No
85	Come up	1. daggarikiwaccu	Yes	No
		2.waccu	Yes	No
		3. jarugu(waccu)	Yes	No
		4. perugu	No	Yes
86	Dig up	1.tawwiwēyi	Yes	No
		2. welikitiyyu	No	No
87	Eat up	1.tini wēyi	Yes	No
		2. ānaMdiMcu	No	No
		3. miMgiwēyi	No	No
88	Fill up	1.niMpiwēyi	Yes	No
		2.niMḁipōwu	Yes	No
		3.gaḁupu	No	No
89	Fix up	1.ērpāṭu cēyu	Yes	No
		2. nirṇayiMcu	No	No
		3.nirmiMcu	No	No
90	Get up	1.payki ekkiMcu	Yes	Yes
		2. lēcinilabaḁu	Yes	Yes

		3. paryaṭiMcu	No	No
		4. siddamawwu	No	No
91	Give up	1. wadilipetṭu	No	No
		2. icciwēyi	Yes	No
		3. wadiliMcu	No	No
		4. wadulukonu	No	No
		5. wadiliwēyi	No	No
92	Go up	1. warakuweḷḷu	Yes	No
		2. daggaragāweḷḷu	Yes	No
		3. perugipōwu	No	No
		4. paykiweḷḷu	Yes	Yes
93	Hang u	1. tagiliMcu	Yes	No
		2. wēlāḍawēyi	Yes	No
		3. peṭṭiwēyi	No	No
94	Hold up	1. ettiṭaṭṭu	Yes	No
		2. āpiwēyi	No	No
		3. āgipōwu	No	No
		4. nilupu	No	No
95	Keep up	1. konasāgiMcu	No	No
		2. aMdukonu	No	No
96	Look up	1. kannetti cūḍu	Yes	No
		2. saMpradiMcu	No	No
		3. cūsipōwu	Yes	No
97	Make up	1. tayārucēyu	Yes	No
		2. alliwēyi	No	No
		3. niścayiMcu	No	No
		4. peMcu	No	Yes
98	Move up	1. paykiekku	Yes	Yes
		2. padōnnatipoMdu	No	No
		3. daggaragāwaccu	No	No
		4. Perigipōwu	No	Yes
99	Open up	1. sāṣṣatkāraMawwu,	No	No
		2. teraciuMcu	Yes	No
		3. prāraMbhiMcu	No	No
100	Pick up	1. tīsiwēyi	No	No
		2. ekkiMcukoni	Yes	No

		3. paṭṭukonu	No	No
		4. teccukonu	No	No
101	Ring up	1. namōducēyu	No	No
102	Rise up	1. paykieguru	Yes	Yes
		2. ettugākanipiMcu	No	Yes
		3. gurtukuwaccu	No	No
		4. pōrāḍu	No	No
103	Run up	1. pariḡettu	Yes	No
		2. dāritiyyu	No	No
		3. appucēyu	No	No
		4. eguraweyyi	No	No
104	Take up	1. tīsukuweḷḷu	No	No
		2. tīsukōnu	Yes	No
		3. aMgīkariMcu	No	No
		4. tīsiweyyi	No	No
105	Turn up	1. āsyaMgāwaccu	No	No
		2. kanugonu	No	No
		3. peMcu	Yes	No
		4. saricēyu	Yes	No
		5. payki lēpu	No	Yes
106	Wake up	1. nidra lēcu	Yes	Yes
107	Warm up	1. weccajēyu	Yes	No
		2. wēḍēkku	Yes	No
		3. weccajēsukonu	Yes	No
		4. wēḍēkku	Yes	No
08	Wash up	1. kaḍiḡiweyyi	Yes	No
		2. koṭṭukupōwu	No	No
109	Wind up	1. kī iwwu	No	No
		2. Ettu	No	Yes
		3. nilipiwēyu	No	No
		4. mūtapāḍu	No	No
110	Black out	1. spṛhakōlpōwu	No	No
		2. tīsiweyyi	No	No
		3. nilipiweyyi	No	No
		4. koṭṭiweyyi	Yes	No
111	Block out	1. aḍḍukonu	Yes	No

		2. kappiweyyi	Yes	No
		3. āpiweyyi	Yes	No
112	Blwout	1. āpiweyyi	No	No
		2. āgipōwu	No	No
113	Bringout	1. wiḍudalacēyu	Yes	No
		2. bayāṭikiteppiMcu	Yes	Yes
		3. bayṭapaḍēlācēyu	Yes	No
		4. weluwaḍiMcu	No	No
114	Check out	1. khālīcēyu	No	Yes
		2. pariśiliMcu	Yes	No
115	Clean out	1. śubhraMcēyu	Yes	No
		2. tuḍiciwēyu	Yes	No
116	Come out	1. bayāṭakuwaccu	Yes	Yes
		2. waccu	Yes	No
117	Cut out	1. kōseyyi	Yes	No
		2. tolagiMcu	Yes	Yes
118	Drop out	1. māniwēyu	No	No
		2. tolagipōwu	No	No
119	Go out	1. bayāṭakuwellu	Yes	Yes
		2. wellipō	Yes	No
		3. weluwaḍu	No	No
		4. prasāraMawwu	No	No
120	Hand out	1. aMdiMcu	Yes	No
		2. iccu	Yes	No
		3. jarimānāwēyu	No	No
121	Hang out	1. ārawēyu	Yes	No
		2. gaḍupu	No	No
122	Knock out	1. dimmadirugu	No	No
		2. paḍagoṭṭu	Yes	No
123	Make out	1. ardhaMcēsukonu	No	No
		2. nirūpiMcu	No	No
		3. tayārucēyu	Yes	No
124	Pick out	1. tīsukonu	Yes	No
		2. gurtupaṭṭu	No	No
		3. nērcukonu	No	No
125	Put out	1. bayṭapeṭṭu	Yes	Yes

		2. bayṭakupaMpu	No	Yes
		3. ārpiwēyyi	No	No
126	Run out	1. parigettu	Yes	No
		2. tarigipōwu	No	No
		3. mugisipōwu	No	No
		4. parugettutūawṭawwu	Yes	No
127	Sell out	1. ammiwēyu	Yes	No
		2. ammuḍupōwu	Yes	No
128	Sign out	1. oppukonu	No	No
		2. appajepu	No	No
129	Stand out	1. bayṭapaḍu	No	Yes
		2. nilicipōwu	Yes	No
130	Take out	1. bayṭakutīyu	Yes	No
		2. bayṭakutīsukuwēllu	Yes	Yes
		3. tīsukuwēllu	Yes	Yes
		4. hastagataMcēsukonu	No	No
		5. tīsukupōwu	Yes	Yes
131	Turn out	1. jarugu	No	No
		2. mārciwēyu	Yes	No
		3. ārpiwēyu	No	No
		4. khālicēyu	No	No
		5. pōsiwēyu	No	No
		6. wēllipōwu	No	Yes
132	Work out	1. lekkawēyu	No	No
		2. labhiMcu	No	No
		3. ardhaMcēsukonu	No	No
		4. naḍucu	No	No
		5. panulukākapōwu	No	No
		6. wyāyāmaMcēyu	No	No
133	Back of	1. wenakkitaggu	Yes	Yes
134	Blow off	1. egiripōwu	Yes	Yes
		2. tegipōwu	No	No
		3. tegatepulucēsukonu	No	No
		4. paṭṭiMcukonu	No	No
135	Break off	1. wiriciwēyu	Yes	No
		2. saMbaMdhaM	No	Yes

		teMcukonu		
136	Carry off	1. cēsukupōwu	No	No
		2.kot̥tiwēyu	No	No
137	Cut off	1. kattiriMcu	Yes	No
		2.tegipōwu	Yes	No
		3. nilipiwēyu	No	No
		4. āpiwēyu	No	No
138	Come off	1. rāwadaM	Yes	No
		2.waccu	Yes	No
		3. bāgāawwu	No	No
		4. āgipōwu	No	No
		5. bayatakuwaccu	Yes	No
139	Drop ff	1. wadalipet̥tu	Yes	No
		2. jārukonu	Yes	No
140	Hold off	1. āpu	Yes	No
		2. wāyidāwēyu	No	No
141	Lay off	1.tolagiMcu	No	Yes
		2. āpiwēyyi	No	No
142	Leave off	1.āpiwēyu	No	No
		2.wadiliwēyu	Yes	No
		3. āgipōwu	No	No
143	Fall off	1.ūḍipōwu	No	No
		*2.paḍipōwu	Yes	No
144	Get off	1. lēcu	Yes	No
		2.digu	No	No
		3. digipōwu	No	No
		4. paMpu	No	No
		5. wiḍiciwellu	No	Yes
		6. wiḍicipet̥tu	No	No
		7.t̥isiwēyu	No	No
		8. doraku	No	No
		9. baytaḗaḗu	No	No
145	Go off	1. wellipōwu	Yes	No
		2. pēlipōwu	No	No
		3. mōgu	No	No
		4. āripōwu	No	No

		5. jarigipōwu	No	No
		6. āpiwēyu	No	No
		7. dūraMgā wellu	Yes	Yes
	Kick off	1. wadili wēyu	No	No
		2. prāraMbhiMcu	No	Yes
145	Knock off	1. taggiMcu	No	No
		2. mugiMcu	No	No
		3. pūrti cēyu	No	No
		4. dōcukonu	No	No
148	Put off	1. wāyidā wēyu	No	No
		2. āgipōwu	No	No
		3. āpiwēyu	No	No
		4. uMḍipōwu	No	No
149	Pull of	1. lāgiwēyu	Yes	No
		2. pūrticēyu	No	No
		3. āpiwēyu	No	No
150	end off	1. paMpiwēyu	Yes	No
		2. paMpu	Yes	No
151	Shut off	1. āpiwēyu	Yes	No
		2. nilipiwēyu	No	No
		3. mūsiwēyu	Yes	No
152	Take off	1. tīsiwēyu	Yes	Yes
		2. wasūlucēyu	No	No
		3. egiripōwu	No	No
		*4. Modalawu	No	No
		5. wellipōwu	No	Yes
		*6. tolagiMcu	No	Yes
		7. tīsukonu	No	No
153	Turn off	1. ārpiwēyu	No	No
		2. mūsiwēyu	No	No
		3. āpiwēyu	No	No
154	Call on	1. kaluwu	No	No
		2. piluwu	Yes	No
155	Come on	1. rā (waccey)	Yes	No
		2. waccu	Yes	No
		3. uMḍu	No	No

		4. welugu(waccu)	Yes	No
		5. prasāraMawwu	No	No
		*6.modalawwu(waccu)	Yes	No
		*7. Waccu	Yes	No
156	Carry on	1.konasāgiMu	Yes	No
		2.konasāgiMcu	Yes	No
157	Depend on	1. ādhārapaḍu	Yes	No
158	Fall on	1. paḍu	Yes	No
		2. hattukonu	No	No
		3. mīdapaḍu	Yes	Yes
		4.waccu	No	No
159	Get on	1. ekku	Yes	No
		2. phōnmāṭlāḍu	No	No
		3. wēsukonu	No	No
		4. cēyu	No	No
		5. neṭṭukuwaccu	No	No
		6. awwu	No	No
160	Go on	1.konasāgu	Yes	No
		2.jarugu	No	No
		3.prawēśiMcu	No	No
		4. weḷḷu	Yes	No
		5. pūrtiawwu	No	No
161	Keep on	1. eḍategakuMḍacūcu	Yes	No
		2. konasāgiMcu	Yes	No
		3. māṭlāḍutūnēuMḍu	No	No
162	Lay on	1. samakūrcu	No	No
		2. appagiMcu	No	No
163	Move on	1. weḷḷipōwu	Yes	No
		2.paMpiwēyu	No	No
		3. sāgipōwu	No	No
164	Pick on	1. eMcu	Yes	No
		2. eMcukonu	Yes	No
165	Pass on	1. aMdiMcu	Yes	No
		2. iwwu	No	No
		3. paMpiMcu	Yes	No

166	Putt on	1.wēyu	No	No
		2. wēsukonu	No	No
		3. weligiMcu	No	No
		4. uMcu	Yes	No
		5. cēyu	No	No
		6. peṭṭu	Yes	No
		7. ekkiMcukoni	No	No
167	Sign on	1. namōducēyu	No	No
168	Stamp on	1. tokku	Yes	No
		2.niyaMtriMcu	No	No
169	Switch on	1.wēyu	Yes	No
		2. Mārcu	No	No
170	Stick on	1.aMtukonu	Yes	No
		2.iṣṭapaḍu	No	o
171	Take n	1.tīsukonu	Yes	No
		2. ekkiMcukonu	No	No
172	hrow on	1.wisariwēyu	Yes	No
		2. paḍu	No	No
		3. paracu	No	No
173	Turn on	1. āncēyu	No	No
		2. kōpapaḍu	No	No
		3. maḷḷu	Yes	No
		4. tippu	Yes	No
174	Wait on	1. waḍḍiMcu	No	No
		2. edurucūḍu	Yes	no

Tale – 5.8 Frequencies of Traslational equivaence

Motion Verbs:

S.No	Motion Verbs	Translated Verb	Translated Particle
1	Back away	✓	–
2	Come away	✓	–
3	Go away	✓	–
4	Move	✓	–

	away		
5	Run away	✓	–
6	Come back	✓	✓
7	Go back	✓	✓
8	Turn back	✓	✓
9	Go down	✓	✓
10	Move down	–	–
11	Run down	✓	–
12	Go in	✓	✓
13	Move in	–	–
14	Back up	–	–
15	Come up	✓	–
16	Go up	✓	✓
17	Move up	✓	–
18	Run up	✓	–
19	Come out	✓	✓
20	Go out	✓	–
21	Run out	✓	–
22	Back off	✓	✓
23	Come off	✓	–
24	Leave off	✓	–
25	Go off	✓	✓
26	Come on	✓	–
27	Go on	–	–
28	Move on	–	–

Table- 5.8.1

Action Verbs:

Sl.no.	Action verbs	Translated Verb	Translated Particle
1	Blow away	✓	–
2	Break away	–	–
3	Cut away	✓	–
4	Eat away	✓	–
5	Fall away	–	–
6	Get away	–	–
7	Keep away	✓	✓
8	Pass away	–	–
9	Pour away	✓	–
10	Pull away	✓	–
11	Put away	✓	–
12	Send away	✓	–
13	Take away	✓	–
14	Throwaway	✓	–
15	Wash away	✓	–
16	Answer back	✓	✓
17	Blow back	✓	✓
18	Call back	✓	✓
19	Cut back	–	–
20	Fall back	✓	✓
21	Fight back	✓	✓
22	Get back	✓	✓
23	Give back	✓	✓
24	Look back	✓	✓
25	Push back	✓	✓
26	Put back	✓	✓
27	Send back	✓	✓
28	Throw back	✓	✓
29	Take back	✓	✓
30	Break down	✓	–

31	Close down	✓	–
32	Fall down	✓	✓
33	Get down	✓	✓
34	Knock down	✓	✓
35	Lay down	–	–
36	Pass down	✓	–
37	Pull down	✓	✓
38	Put down	✓	✓
39	Rub down	✓	–
40	Set down	–	–
41	Settle down	✓	–
42	Shut down	✓	–
43	Take down	–	✓
44	Turn down	–	–
45	Wash down	–	–
46	Break in	–	–
47	Check in	✓	–
48	Close in	✓	–
49	Dig in	✓	–
50	Fall in	✓	–
51	Get in	✓	✓
52	Hand in	✓	–
53	Pack in	–	–
54	Phone in	✓	–
55	Put in	✓	✓
56	Sign in	–	–
57	Stick in	✓	–
58	Take in	✓	✓
59	Turn in	–	–
60	Work in	–	–
61	write in	✓	–
62	Blow up	✓	–

63	Break up	✓	–
64	Build up	–	–
65	Call up	✓	–
66	Clean up	✓	–
67	Dig up	✓	–
68	Eat up	✓	–
69	Fill up	✓	–
70	Fix u	✓	–
71	Get up	✓	✓
72	Give up	✓	–
73	Hang up	✓	–
74	Hold up	✓	–
75	Keep up	–	–
76	Look up	✓	–
77	Make up	✓	–
78	Open up	✓	–
79	Pick up	–	–
80	Ring up	✓	–
81	Rise up	–	✓
82	Take up	✓	–
83	Turn up	–	–
84	Warm up	✓	–
85	Wash up	✓	–
86	Wind up	–	✓
87	Black out	✓	–
88	Block out	✓	–
89	Blow out	–	–
90	Bring out	✓	✓
91	Check out	✓	–
92	Clean out	✓	–
93	Cut out	✓	–
94	Drop out	–	–

95	Hand out	✓	✓
96	Hang out	✓	–
97	Knock out	✓	–
98	Make out	✓	–
99	Pick out	✓	–
100	Put out	✓	✓
101	Sell out	✓	–
102	Sign out	–	–
103	Take out	–	✓
104	Turn out	✓	–
105	Work out	–	–
106	Blow off	–	–
107	Break off	✓	–
108	Carry off	–	–
109	Cut off	✓	–
110	Drop off	✓	–
111	Hold off	–	–
112	Lay off	–	–
113	Fall off	✓	–
114	Get off	–	–
115	Kick off	–	–
116	Knock off	–	–
117	Put off	–	–
118	Pull off	✓	–
119	Send off	✓	–
120	Shut off	✓	–
121	Take off	✓	–
122	Turn off	–	–
123	Call on	✓	–
124	Carry on	✓	–
125	Depend on	✓	–
126	Fall on	✓	✓
127	Get on	–	–

128	Keep on	✓	–
129	Lay on	–	–
130	Pick on	✓	–
131	Pass on	✓	–
132	Put on	✓	–
133	Sign on	✓	–
134	Stamp on	✓	–
135	Switch on	✓	–
136	Stick on	–	–
137	Take on	✓	–
138	Throw on	✓	–
139	Turn on	✓	–

Table – 5.8.2

Stative Verbs:

Sl. no	Stative Verb	Translated verb	Translated Particle
1	Sit back	✓	✓
2	Stand back	✓	✓
3	Sit down	✓	–
4	Believe in	✓	–
5	Wake up	✓	–
6	Stand out	✓	–
7	Wait on	✓	–
8	Agree with	✓	–
9	Calm down	✓	–
10	Die away	✓	–
11	Die back	✓	–
12	Die down	✓	–
13	Die off	✓	–

14	Die out	✓	–
15	Think up	✓	–
16	Think over	✓	–

Table- 5.8.3

5.7 Summary:

In this chapter, we have discussed the nature of phrasal verb formation involving different types of verbs and particles. It also discussed the frequency of the type of verbs and the particles involved in the composition of phrasal verbs and their meanings. Further, it examined the nuances of the semantics and their correlation with the types of verbs and particles involved. In addition to these, the verbs' semantics and the argument structure of the phrasal verbs are analyzed and tabulated. Finally, the frequencies of the translational equivalences in terms of transparency and idiomaticity of the verbs and particles are depicted in a tabular form indicating the prospective issues in learning, teaching, and translating phrasal verbs into other languages.

Chapter-6

Implementation

6.0 Introduction:

One of the objectives of the current study is to demonstrate the practical utility of the study by implementing it and incorporating it as part of an English – Telugu Machine Translation System (ETMT) (cf. Uma Maheshwar Rao et al. 2011). In order to do this a set of rules proposed for the identification and disambiguation of phrasal verbs in the Chapters 4-5 are used in the building of the ETMT system. It will be demonstrated how the sentences containing phrasal verbs are processed and the results are produced with appropriate output in the target language Telugu.

Machine translation is an important and relevant technology for translation. It helps us to look for the resolutions to the problems in translation in a multilingual country like India, which uses a number of native language in various domains from administration to education. To overcome the delay, and cost involved in the manual translation, it is suggested that machine translation systems shall be used in Indian languages. Several domains of use like news, weather reports, textbooks, pronouncements from Public Health Centres and other public services etc. in English are being translated manually into Indian languages.

There are two major approaches of machine translation processes. One is rule-based approach and another is data-based approach. A rule-based approach may be needed in both the phases of translation. The source language text is evaluated using various tools such as Morphological analyzer, Parser, Word Sense Disambiguation, Multi-Word-Expressions, Bilingual dictionaries and large number of Transfer Grammar rules and the target language Generator etc. have been

employed in the development of the machine translation system to get the desired equivalent in the target language.

6.1 The data base:

The implementation of the phrasal verb disambiguation (identification of the phrasal verbs and making right choice of the target language equivalents in the context) requires the database consisting of phrasal verb data and the statements of rules in the form of ontological conditions that lead to the identification of the right choice equivalents in the target language. Accordingly, a set of rules and data are provided and tested them in English – Telugu Machine Translation system that is being built at the laboratory of the Centre for Applied Linguistics and Translation studies, University of Hyderabad.

The data base used for the sample testing of the implementation of the phrasal verbs in the English-Telugu machine translation system uses the analysis discussed in the chapters 4-5. The resolution of the translational equivalents in the context in the selected sentences involving phrasal verbs as discussed in the chapters 4-5 have been adopted for the purpose of testing. As discussed in the foregoing chapters, each phrasal verb has two or more meanings. It is not an easy task to determine and introduce the appropriate equivalent in the context. However, to demonstrate the working of the analytical procedures proposed above, a sample testing of English-Telugu machine translation system is designed and tested. In the form of regular expressions, ontological features as conditions have been specified as a set of rules are provided and tested in English-Telugu Machine Translation system that is being built at the laboratory of the Centre for Applied Linguistics and Translation studies, University of Hyderabad.

6.2 Processing

These data have been analyzed into three case patterns, viz., Case 1., consisting of phrasal verb 'break down' with four English example sentences and their Telugu

equivalents; Case 2., consisting of phrasal verb ‘take off’ with three English example sentences and their Telugu equivalents; Case 3., consisting of phrasal verb ‘put on’ with three English sentences and their Telugu equivalents. These three case patterns are discussed below along with the respective Transfer Grammar Rules.

We have used Stanford English Parser and English lemmatizer. First input data have been given in the form of rules to the machine. The data have been parsed and the parsed data have been passed on to lemmatizer. The lemmatizer converts various inflected forms into possible lemma i.e. in terms of verbs, nouns and other categories of words. Besides this, information is provided in the form of regular expressions with regard to the ontological properties of nominals. The ontological properties include, [+/- human], [+/-living], [+/-natural], [+/-abstract], [+/-flying objects], [+/-man_made_objects] etc. as input data to the machine.

In the second stage the machine identifies the object(s) of the verb. The program checks the conditions, which we have given as input. The program runs according to the proposed set of rules as shown in the figure 6.1.

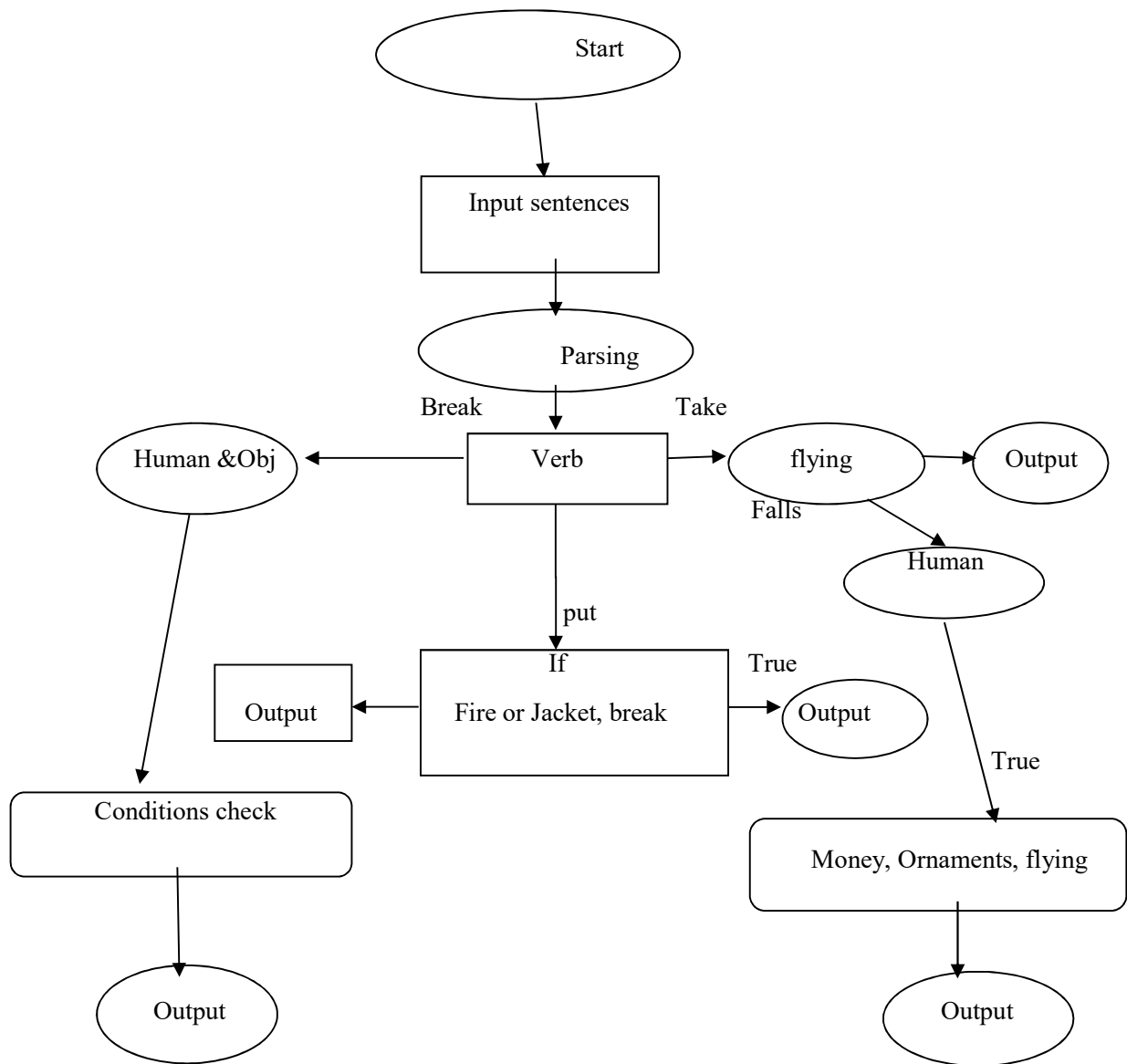


Fig : 6.2 Flow chart

Case: 1

E: 1. Take off

T: 1. i. *t̥siwēyu*, ii. *wasūlucēyu*, iii. *egiripōwu*,

Example sentences:

- i. If you take something off remove it or separate it from the place where it was.
E: I always take my make up off, before I go to bed.
T: nēnu paḍukōḍāniki vellē muMdu nā mēkappu t̥siwēstānu.
- ii. If you take something off someone, you use force or your authority to get it from them.
E: They were going to take some money off you.
T: wāru nīdaggara nuMci koMta ḍabbu wasūlu cēyabōtunnāru.
- iii. When an aeroplane or bird takes off, it leaves the ground and starts flying.
E: The swans took off from the lake.
T: haMsalu sarassunuMci egiripōyāyi.
- iv. If something such as a product or activity takes off, it suddenly becomes very successful and popular.

Case: 2.

E. 2. Break down

T. 2. i. *nilicipovu*, ii. *viḍagottu*, iii. *pagulagoṭṭu*, iv. *ēḍcu*

Example sentences:

i. When a machine or a vehicle breaks down, it stops working.

E: The telephone communication system had broken down.

T: tēliphōn samācāra wyawastha nilicipōyiMdi.

ii. When a substance breaks down or when something breaks it down, it changes as a result of a chemical or biological process.

E: Enzymes break down proteins by chemical action.

T: rasāyanikacaryawallaeMjaymuluproṭinulanuwiḍagoḍtāyi.

iii. To break down something such as a door or wall means to hit it hard so that it breaks and fall to the ground.

E: No one would answer so they broke the door down

T: ewwarū samādhānaM ceppalēkapōyāru aMdukē wāru talupunu pagulagoṭṭiwēśāru

iv. to unable to control your feelings and to start to cry.

E: When I told her the news, she broke down.

T: mekunēnu ā wārta ceppinappuḍu āme ēḍcēsiMdi.

Case: 3.

E. 1. put on

T. i. wēyu, ii. wēsukonu, iii. weligiMcu,

Example sentences:

i. If you put something on a horizontal surface, you place it above the surface, which supports it.

E: He put a hand on my shoulder.

T: atanu tana cētini nā bhujaM mīda peṭṭāḍu (wēśāḍu)

ii. When you put on a piece of clothing, you place it over a part of your body and wear it.

E: I put on my jacket

T: nēnu nā cōkkā wēsukunnānu

iii. If you put on an electrical or gas device, you cause it to work by pressing a switch or turning a knob.

E: Shall I put the fire on?

T: nēnu maMṭani weligiMcanā?

Case. 1. Example Sentence: i.

In the first sample example the phrasal verb, *take off* has three English sentences with Telugu equivalents (Take off: *tīsiwēyu*, 2. *wasūlucēyu*, 3. *egiripōwu*). We have stated certain conditions on identifying arguments like [+/-human], [+/-living], [+/-natural], [+/-abstract], [+/-flying objects], [+/-man_made_objects] etc., and run the program. The machine checks the conditions and if there is a noun carrying the feature for [+flying object], then *take off* gets the Telugu equivalent *egiripōwu*. If the object is a [+human] then machine will check the conditions for [+/-man_made_obj] (ornaments, money, make up etc.), the output will be *wasūlucēyu*. If the object is make up, then take off gets the Telugu equivalent *tīsiweyyi*,

Case: 2 Example sentences:

The second example '*break down*' comes with three English sentences and it has four corresponding Telugu equivalents as shown here:

Break down: i. **nilicipōvu**, ii **wiḍagoḍṭṭu**, iii. **pagalagoṭṭu** iv. **ēḍcu**;

We have stated some conditions to be satisfied such as identifying arguments with the features [+/-human], [+/-living], [+/-natural], [+/-abstract], [+/-flying objects], [+/-man_made_objects] etc., and run the program. The machine checks the conditions. If it is human, then the output will be **ēḍcu**, **pagalagoṭṭu**. If the object is (proteins or enzymes) then break down gets the Telugu equivalent as

widaḡoḡṭṭu. If the object is (+Instruments of communication) then break down gets the Telugu equivalent *nilicipōvu*.

Case: 3 Example sentences:

In the third example *put on* has three English sentences with Telugu equivalents, *put on*:

1. *wēyu*, 2. *wēsukonu*, 3. *weligiMcu*.

We have given stated the conditions in terms of ontological features like, +/- human, +/-man_made_obj_wearetc Then the program is run. The machine will check the conditions. If it is jacket then the output will be, *wēsukonu*, (*dhariMcu*). If the object is human, then gets the Telugu equivalent *weligiMcu*. If the object is shoulder, table then put on gets the Telugu equivalent *weyyi or peṭṭu*.

6.3 Summary:

It has been shown in the previous paragraphs, though with a small number of example cases, that translating English sentences containing phrasal verbs into Telugu can be automated using the analytical procedures described in the preceding Chapters 4-5. The larger the database, the higher the identification of the appropriate equivalents from among the choices, increasing the percentage of the quality cases of phrasal verbs translations.

Chapter-7

Conclusion

7.0 Introduction:

A phrasal verb is a verb that is followed by one or more particles. These particles can be either adverbs or prepositions. The current study investigates the issues in the translation of English phrasal verbs into Telugu. The current work particularly lays emphasis on the predictability of the phrasal verb equivalences in Telugu, a Dravidian language. Like many other Indian languages, there are no phrasal verbs in Telugu. Hence, the translation of English phrasal verbs into Telugu offers several issues in terms of translational equivalences.

7.1 Semantic Predictability of Phrasal Verbs :

The research focused on identifying the suitable equivalents to the phrasal verbs while translating from English to Telugu. It has been observed that almost all phrasal verbs are ambiguous in nature. Therefore, in order to translate phrasal verbs into Telugu, we have to disambiguate them first. It has been found as part of the investigation that while translating phrasal verbs, we came across four kinds of processes (viz., literal or transparent; non-literal or opaque or idiomatic) as in the following:

1. Both the verb and the particle get translated (literal translation);
2. Neither the verb nor the particle get translated (non-literal translation);
3. Only the verb component gets translated;
4. Only the particle component gets translated;

Whenever either one or both the components of phrasal verbs do not get translated (literally), the resulting translation will be idiosyncratic and unpredictable. It has been found in the current study that less than half of the times, only the verb components (42.52%, see totals of 1+3 rows in Table-5.3) of the phrasal verbs get translated in the sampled data. In other words, a little more than half (57.48%, see totals of 2+4 rows in Table-5.3) of the sampled phrasal verbs never get translated directly (literally). Except for a small minority (17.52%, see totals of 2+3 rows in Table 5.3), particle components of phrasal verbs seem not to get translated directly. In other words, a great majority of particles (82.48%, see totals of 1+4 rows in Table-5.3) in the phrasal verbs show more resistance to translation. Such idiosyncrasies in the translation of phrasal verbs demand more effort on the part of the learner of English as a second or other languages. The results of the investigation of these aspects enable one to overcome the translational divergence between English and Telugu. It appears that a majority of the phrasal verbs display idiomatic meaning and which is unpredictable. However, there is a silver lining in translating phrasal verbs when the verbal component of the phrasal verb belongs to the semantic category of ‘action verbs’, which are more amenable for direct translation.

7.2 Argument Structure of Phrasal Verbs:

It has been observed that the thematic relations of arguments are affected in the formation of phrasal verbs. In other words, the verbs that involve in the phrasal verb formation often change the syntactico-semantic relationship between the resultant verb (phrasal verb) and its arguments.

On the basis of the analysis presented in chapters 3-5, we can reiterate that the argument structure of the participating verb in the phrasal verbs has often changed. Sometimes, some of the particles as components of phrasal verbs have added certain modalities to the verbal meaning, as in the case of ‘away’, ‘out’, ‘up’ etc., whereas in certain cases, the particles retained their semantics as in the case of ‘in’, ‘back’ etc.

It is necessary that the relation between the particle and the verb shall be investigated. Accordingly, the phrasal verbs of English, when translated into Telugu, the following phenomena have been observed. There is a cline in the meanings of the phrasal verbs, from complete transparency to total opacity from the componential meaning of the senses. Where there is the transparency in the meaning of the phrasal verbs, nevertheless, a small percentage does not require any special effort in fetching the translational equivalent. Whereas, in the case of non-transparent equivalents, it is necessary that they shall be treated as lexical items of idiosyncratic semantics and shall be listed in the dictionary. However, the problem lies with the ambiguity of the phrasal verbs. Most of the phrasal verbs are ambiguous. It is in this context the present thesis tried to come up with a proposal, a set of rules referring to morpho-syntactic and ontological properties of the arguments. It is demonstrated that incorporating these into an English-Telugu machine translation system would disambiguate the phrasal verbs.

Finally, there are sufficient data to accept the hypotheses proposed in the **Introduction** that “The semantic opacity of a phrasal verb cannot be predicted on the basis of the components involved.” Similarly, the other hypothesis, that “There is no correlation between the transparency or the opacity of the phrasal verbs and the frequency of their use.” too is vindicated.

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Appendix 1

The Data with Rules

1. Away

1. back away

1. wenakki jarugu 2. wenakki waggu

i. If you back away from someone or something, you move slowly backwards wards
away from them, usually because you are nervous or frightened.

E: The waitress, having put the tray down, rose and backed away.

T: sēwakurālu tana cētilōni paḷānni kiMda peṭṭi lēci wenakki jarigiMdi.

Pv(sub: Arg (Ag<NP[+ani]));

ii. If you back away from an idea or suggestion, you avoid supporting it or commenting
on it, and try to dissociate yourself from it.

E: The administration appeared to back away from official criticism of the Prime
Minister.

T: pradhāna maMtri adhikārika wimarśa nuMḍi paripālana wibhāgaM
wenukaku tagginaṭlu kanipistuMdi

pV(sub: Arg(Th<NP[-ani]>),OO: Arg(abl<NP[-ani]>));

2. Blow away

1.egaragoṭṭu 2. ūdēyi 3. egiripōvu 4. pēlciwēyu

i. If something blows away or if the wind blows it away, the wind moves it away from the place where it was.

E: The wind blew his papers away.

T: gāli atani kāgitālani eguragoṭṭiwēsiMdi.

pV(sub:Arg(Nf<NP[+nat,-liv]>); Obj:Arg(Th<NP[-ani, +con]));

ii. If you blow something away, you blow on it so that it moves away from the place where it was.

E: Shake them in your hand and blow the husks away.

T: wāṭini nī cētilō ūpi poṭṭunu ūdēyi

pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP [+ani])); Obj : Arg(Th<NP[-ani, +con])

iii. If a bomb or explosion blows away part of your body, it removes it or destroys it.

E: A marine whose leghad been blown away

T: kālu egiripōyina oka meraynu.

pV(sub: Arg(Exp<NP [+ani]));

iv. If someone blows another person away, they kill them by shooting them.

E: He just gets his shotgun out and blow the guy away.

T: atanu tana ṣāṭ gan tīsi kurrawāḍini pēlciwēśāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (ag<NP[+ani])); Obj : Arg (Th<NP[+ani]);

3. Break away

1. wiḍipōwu 2. wiḍici wellu

i. When you break away from a group, you stop being part of it, for example because of a disagreement.

E: Two United Party senators broke away to form the Federal Party.

T: pheḍaral pārṭi sdhāpiMcaḍāniki iddaru yunayṭeḍ pārṭi senēṭarulu pārṭi nuMḍi wiḍipōyāru

ii. If you break away from someone who is holding you, you move away from them suddenly.

E: She made a half-hearted attempt to break away.

T: āme wiḍici wellaḍāniki anāsaktigā prayatniMciMdi

Pv (Sub: Arg (Ag< NP[+ani]));

4. come away

1. wacceyyi 2. ūḍivaccu

i. if you come away from a place, you leave it.

E: Come away there is going to be trouble.

T: ēdō pramādaM jaragabōtuMdi vaccēyi.

Pv (Sub: Arg (Ag< NP[+ani]));

- ii. When something comes away from something else, it become separated or detached from it very easily without need force.

E: The cover had come away from the spine

T: wennu nuMci aṭṭa ūḍipōyiMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP[-ani, +con])); OO : Arg (Th<NP[-ani, +con]);

5. cut away

kattiriMciwēyu

- i.. if you cut away a part of something, you remove it by cutting it using a knife or scissors.

E: Cut it away with sharp knife

T: ḍinini padunayna kattitō kattiriMciweyyi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP[+ani])); Obj : Arg (ins<NP[-ani,+con]); IO : Arg (Th<NP[-ani,+con]);

6. eat away

1. toliciwēyi 2. Tiniwēyi

- i. if an animal eats something away it eats gradually and partially destroys it.

E: i feel as if worms are eating away my brain

T: purugulu nā medaḍuni toliciwēstunnayi anipistōMdi.

Pv (Sub: Arg (Ex< NP[+ani]));

- ii. if disease or a feeling eats someone away, it causes them physically or mental harm.

E: you have this cancer inside eating you away

T: nī lōpala kēnsar ninnu tiniwēstōMdi.

Pv (Sub: Arg (Ex< NP[+ani]));

7. fall away

1. ūḍipōwu 2. taggipōwu 3.paḍipōwu

- i. If something falls away, it breaks off from the surface that it was attached to.

E: Patches of plaster had fallen away between the windows.

T: kiṭikīla madya atukula plāṣṭar ūḍipōyiMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP[-ani, +con])); Obj : Arg (Th<NP[-ani, +con]);

- ii. If an unpleasant quality or a difficulty falls away, it disappears and no longer affects you.

E: His film staraffectation had fallen away.

T: ataniki sinimā tārāla pōjukōṭṭaḍaM taggipōyiMdi.

Pv (Sub: Arg (Ag< NP[+ani]));

iii. If the degree, amount, or strength of something falls away, it becomes less or smaller.

E: **Student support fell away.**

T: **widyārdhula maddattu paḍipōyiMdi.**

Pv (Sub: Arg (Ag< NP[+ani]));

8. get away

1. viḍici wellu 2. viḍici wellu 3. tīsukuwellu

i. If you get away from a place or a person's company, you succeed in leaving them.

E: **what time did you finally get away last night.**

T: **gaḍacina rātri nuvvu ciwarigā ē samayaMlō viḍici wellāwu**

Pv (Sub: Arg (Ag< NP[+ani]));

ii. If you get away, you go away to have a holiday.

E: **It's nice to get away in the autumn.**

T: **ākulu rālu kālaMlō viḍici wellāḍaM bāguMtuMdi**

iii. When someone or something gets away from a place, or when you get them away, they escape.

E: **I prayed for a helicopter to come and get me away from here.**

T: **nannu ikkaḍa nuMci vacci tīsukuwellāḍāniki nēnu helikāṭṭar kōsaM ardhiMcānu**

9. go away

1. wellipōwu 2. taggipōwu

i. if you go away, you leave a place or persons company.

E: **daddy is to go away on a business trip.**

T: **nāna wyāpāra paryaṭana mīda wellipōtāḍu.**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP[+ani])); Obj : Arg (patient<NP[+ani]);

ii. if something especially problem goes away, it disappears.

E: **sometimes the fever lasts for a day or two and then goes away.**

T: **konni samayālālō jwaraM okaṭi lēdā reMḍu rōjulu uMḍi taggipōtuMdi.**

10. Keep away

1. dūramavvu 2. dūraMgāuMcu 3. dūraM cēyu

i. if you keep away from somewhere, you avoid going there

E: **The more you keep away from the shops the less money you will spend**

T: **nuvvu ṣāpula nuMḍi eMta ekkuwa dūraM ayitē aMta takkuwa ḍabbu nuvvu kharcu peḍatāwu**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP[+ani])); oo : Arg (Th<NP[-ani, +con]);

ii. if you keep someone away, from somewhere, you prevent them from going near there

E: keep your kids away from those bulls.

T: mī pillalanu ā āMbōtula nuMci dūraMgā uMcaMḍi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP[+ani]); oo : Arg (pt<NP[-ani, +con]));

iii. if you keep something unpleasant unwanted away , you prevent it affecting and harming you.

E: A dog shampoo that kept away lice and ticks.

T: pēlanū, īpinī dūraMcēsina kukka šāMpū.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani, +con)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)));

11. move away

1.kadilipōwu

i. if you go away, you go and live in a different town or area of a country.

E: they had decided to retire from forming and move away.

T: wāru wyawasāyānni wiramiMcukoni wērē pradēsāniki wellipōwālani nirṇayiMcukunnāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); oo: Arg (Th < NP(-ani)));

12. Pass away

1. canipōwu 2. gaḍipi wēyi

i. you can say that someone pass away to mean that they died.

E: she passed away within three weeks of her sister.

T: tana akka canipōyina mūḍu wārāla lōpē āme canipōyiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP[+ani]);

ii. if you pass time away in a particular place you are there for the time.

E: he condescended to pass away a few days in my company.

T: atanu koddī rōjulu nātō gaḍipiwēyaḍāniki sammatiMcāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP[+ani]; Obj : Arg (patient<NP[+ani]>));

13. Pour away

pārabōseyyi,

i. if you pour a liquid away, you pour it out of a container because you no longer need it.

E: three days milk has been poured away so far.

T: ippaṭiki mūḍurōjulugā pālu pārabōsēsāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (theme<NP[-ani]>));

14. Pull away

1. kadilipōwu 2. lāgi wēyi 3. ūḍipōwu

i. When a vehicle pulls away, it starts moving forward.

E: The bus pulled away.

T: bassu muMduku kadalipōyiMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (theme<NP[-ani]>));

- ii. If you pull someone or something away, you take hold of them and remove them using force.

E: I pulled away her hands which covered her face.

T: āme mukhānni kappina cētulanu nēnu lāgiwēśānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP[+ani]>)); Obj : Arg (theme<NP[-ani]>));

- iii. something pulls away from something else, it becomes separated or detached from it

E: The sole had pulled away from the shoe.

T: būtu nuMḍi aḍugu bhāgaM ūḍi pōyiMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (theme<NP[-ani, +con]>)); OO : Arg (theme<NP[-ani, +con]>));

15. put away

1. payna peṭṭu 2. lāgiMci weyyi 3. jaylulō peṭṭu

- i. If you put something away, you place it tidily somewhere, for example in a cupboard, drawer, or pocket.

E: Albert folded the newspaper neatly and put it away on the side table.

T: ālbarṭ wārtā patrikāni cakkagā maḍici dānini prakkana balla payna peṭṭēśāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP[+ani]>)); Obj : Arg (Th<NP[-ani, +con]>));

- ii. If you put away food or drink, you eat or drink a lot of it.

E: !He put away sandwiches and coffee still hungry.

T: atanu sāmḍwic, kāphī lāgiMcēsina kūḍā iMkā ākaligānē unnāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP[+ani]>)); Obj : Arg (Th<NP[-ani, +con]>));

- iii. If someone is put away by people In authority, they are sent to prison or a mental hospital.

E: He was put away for 5 years for armed robbery.

T: āyudhālu doMgatanaM cēyaṭaM valla atanu 5 saMwatsarālu jaylulō peṭṭēśāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP[+ani]>));

16. Run away

1. pāripōwu

- i. you run away from somewhere, you leave secretly because you are unhappy

E: why did you run away from me

T: nuvvu nā daggara nuMḍi eMduku pāripōtāwu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP[+ani]); OO : Arg (patient<NP[+ani]);

17. Send away

1. paMpēweyu

i. if you send someone away, you tell them to go away from you or arrange for them to go somewhere.

E: what are you doing here? don't send me away again

T: nuvvu ikkaḍa ēmi cēstunnāwu, nannu tīrigi paMpēyavaddu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP[+ani]); Obj : Arg (patient<NP[-ani, +con]);

18. Take away

1. tīsukuweḷḷu 2. tīsiwēyi 3. āgipōpu

i. If you take something away from a place or position, you remove it and put it somewhere else.

E: Do you want to take any of this away with you, Ian?

T: ayān wēḷilō ēdayna nītō tīsukuweḷḷālani anukuMṭunnāwā?

ii. If you take something away from a person, you remove it and prevent them from having it any more.

E: I took the knife away from him. I don't know how.

T: atani daggara nuMḍi kattini tīsiwēśānu eṭlānō nāku teliyadu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP[+ani]); Obj : Arg (patient<NP[-ani, +con]); OO : Arg (ins<NP[-ani, +con]);

19. Throw away

1. wisariweyyi 2. pāraweyyi 3. wadaliweyyi

i. If you throw away from you an object you were holding, you move your hand suddenly and let go of it, so that it moves rapidly away.

E: He threw away his brush, but stopped to pick it up

T: atanu tana braṣ ni wisiriwēśāḍu kānī dānini tīsukōḍāniki āgāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani, +con));

ii. When you throw away something that you no longer want or need, you get rid of it, for example by putting it in a dustbin.

E: Throw away medicine after an illness is over.

T: jabbu taggina taruwāta maMdu pāraweyyi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(-ani, -con));

iii. If someone throws away something valuable that they have, they waste it rather than using it sensibly.

E: They threw away their advantage.

T: wāri awakāśānni wāru wadaliwēsukunnāru.

20. Wash away

1. tolagiMciwēyi 2. kaḍigiwēyi

- i. if rain, floods or waves wash away something they carry it away by force, causing a lot of damage or distraction.

E: the tidal wave washed everything away

T: āṭu pōṭula ala anniMṭini tolagiMciwēstuMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Nf<NP (-ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

- ii. To wash away a problem, feeling or situation means to cause it to end or to be forgotten.

E: we will never able to wash away the taint

T: manaM marakanu eppaṭikī kaḍigiwēyalēmu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(-ani, -con));

2. Back

1. Answer back

tirigi samādhānaM ceppu/ tirigi samādhānaM iwwu

- i. If someone, especially a child, answers you back or answers back, they speak rudely to you when you have spoken to them.*

E: What do you do with a child who answers back?

T: tirigi samādānalū ceppē pillawānitō nuwwu ēmi cēstāwu?

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(-ani, -con));

2. Blow back

1. wenukaku wīcu

- i. If something blows back or is blown back, the wind moves it back in the direction it was coming from.

E: The ashes blew back into Ralph's face from the dying fire.

T: āripōtunna maMṭa nuMḍi būḍida wenukaku wēci rālp mukhaM pay

paḍiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani, +con)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

3. Call back

1. tirigi phōn cēyu/tirigi piluwu

i. if you call back you contact someone who has contacted you previously, often by telephone or at the place where you last saw them

E: you can call back and collect your shoes tomorrow

T: nuwwu rēpu tirigi phōn cēsi/ tirigi pilici nī būṭlu tīsukuwēllu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (- ani, +con)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

4. Come back

1. tirigi taccu 2. tirigi rātu 3. maḷli tinipiMcu

i. When someone or something comes back, they return to the place where you are.

E: He came back from the war.

T: atanu yuddaM nuMḍi tirigi waccāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (- ani, +con)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. When something comes back after being unfashionable for a time, it becomes fashionable again.

E: Ostrich feathers never really came back.

T: āṣṭric īkalu eppaṭikī tirigi rāwu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (- ani, +con)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. When a person, answer, or message comes back, you get a response to some thing you have said or done.

E: Lilly voice came back from the dark.

T: cīkaṭilō nuMḍi lillī swaraM maḷli winapaḍiMdi(wacciMdi).

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (- ani, +con));

5. Cut back

taggiMcukōnu

i. If you cut back something such as expenditure, you reduce it.

E: The factory has cut back its work force by 50%

T: kaMpenī dāni paniwāḷḷanu 50% taggiMcukuMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (- ani, +con)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

6. Fall back

1.wenakki waggu 2. wenakki paḍu.

If an army falls back during a battle or war, it retreats.

E: They fall back in confusion, surprised by the direction of attack.

T: dāḍiki gurayna wēpu āścaryapaḍi wāḷḷu gaMdaragōḷaMlō wenukaku taggāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ ani, +con)));

ii. If you fall back, you suddenly move backwards away from someone or something because they have upset or frightened you.

E: I watched him fall back in horror.

T: nēnu atanini bhayaMtō wenakki taggaṭaM cūśānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (- ani, +con))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(-ani));

7. Fight back

1. thirigi pōrāḍu 2. aṇaciwēyi

i. If you fight back when someone attacks you or causes you problems, you defend yourself and try to beat them or stop them.

E: Our forces were fighting back desperately.

T: mana balagālu gatyMtaraM lēka tirigi pōrāḍutū tippikoḍutunnāyi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (abs<NP (+ani,)));

ii. If you fight back an emotion, you try very hard not to let it affect you.

E: She fought back the tears.

T: āme kannīḷḷanu aṇaciwēsukoMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (abs<NP (+ani,)));

8. get back

1. tirigipoMdu 2. tirigi iccu 3. tirigipoMdu 4. ūpiripīlcu 5. paṭṭukonu

i. If you get back to place or position, you return there after you have been somewhere else.

E: I have got to get back to London.

T: nēnu laMḍanku tirigi wellavalasina awasaraM vacciMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (- ani, +con))); OO : Arg (Gol < NP(-ani));

ii. If you get someone or something back to a place, you take them there after they have been away from it.

E: Did you get your book back to the library in time?

T nuvvu nī pustakānni sarayna samayaMlōnē graMthālayaniki tirigi iccāwā

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (- ani,))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Gol < NP(-ani));

iii. If you get something back after you have lost it you have it once again

E: He would get back his old job.

T: atanu tana pāta udyōgānni tirigi poMdutāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (- ani,)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iv. When you get your breath back, you pause and relax after a very tiring or exciting activity, until you start feeling normal again.

E: I got my breath back and tried to work it out

T: nēnu tirigi ūpiri pīlcukoni dānini pūrti cēyaṭāniki prayatniMcānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (- ani, +con)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

v. If you get someone back, you punish or hurt them in return for something unpleasant that they have done to you.

*** E: I'll get him back for all the nasty things he said.**

T: atanu ceppina anni tappuḍu māṭalaku nēnu atanini tirigi paṭṭukuMṭānu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani,)); Obj : Arg (pt < NP(+ani));

9. Give back

1. tirigiiccu 2. tirigi aMdiMcu

i. If you give something back, you return it to the person who gave it to you or whom it belongs to.

E: I gave the book back to Indhar

T: nēnu iMdhar ki pustakānni tirigi iccānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani,)); Obj : Arg (Ben< NP(+ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(+ani));

ii. *If something gives back a quality, characteristic, or freedom that someone has lost, it restores to them that quality, characteristic, or freedom.*

E: we can give hope back to young people.

T: yuwa janāniki mēmu nammukānni tirigi aMdistāmu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani,)); Obj : Arg (pt < NP(+ani));

10. Go back

1. tirigi wellu 2. wenakkiwellu

i. If you go back, you return to place where you were before.

E: In six weeks we've got to go back to West Africa.

T: āru wārāllō manaM paścima āphrikāku tirigi wellāli.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani,)); OO : Arg (Gol < NP(-ani));

ii. If something goes back to a particular time in the past, it was made, built, or started at that time.

E: the shop goes back to 1707

T: ī aMgaḍi 1707 dākā wenakki welllutuMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (+ani,))); OO : Arg (time < NP(-ani));

11. Look back

1. wenukaku cūcu 2. wenutirigi cūcu

i. if you look back you turn to see what is behind you

E: I looked back and saw my car moving slowly down the hill.

T: nēnu wenukaku tirigi cūḍagā nā kāru cinnagā koMḍa kiMdiki digutōMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani,))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. if you look back on something you think about something that happened in the past.

E: The past always seems better when you look back on it.

T: nuvvu wenukaku tirigi cūsinaṭṭaytē gataM eppuḍu maMci gānē anipistuMdi

12. push back

1. tēnukaku paMpu 2. wenukaku neṭṭu

i. When a group of people such as a crowd or an army is pushed back, they are forced to move backwards.

E: People protested but the police pushed them back.

T: prajalu nirasana teliyajēsāru kānī pōḷisulu wārini wenukaku paMpā

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani,))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

ii. When you push something or someone back, you move them backwards.

E: His hair was over his eyebrows and he pushed it back.

T: atanu juṭṭu tana kanubommala payki vacciMdi, dānini ataḍu wenukaku neṭṭāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani,))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

13. Put back

1. tirigi peṭṭu 2. wenukaku peṭṭu 3. wāyidā wēyi

i. If you put something back somewhere, you place it in the position it was in before it was moved.

E: Shell I put it back in the box for you?

T: nēnu dānini nī kōsaM tirigi peṭṭēlō peṭṭanā?

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani,))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you put your head back, you move it so that your face is pointing upwards.

E: He put his head back and closed his eyes.

T: atanu tana talani wenukaku peṭṭi tana kaḷḷu mūsukunnāḍ
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani,)); obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. To put back an event, appointment, or task means to postpone it.

E: The meeting has to be put back till dec 8th

T: samāwēśaM ḍiseMbar 8ṭh waraku tiriḡi wāyidā wēyabaḍiMdi.

14. sit back

1. wenukaku kūrconu 2. wenuka kūrconu

i. If you sit back, you lean backwards so that the back of your body is supported by something and you can sit more comfortably.

E: She sits back in her chair.

T: āme tana kurcīlō wenukaku ānukoni kūrconuMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani,)); oo : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you sit back while something is happening or while other people are doing something, you deliberately do not become involved in it.

E: All they have to do is sit back and enjoy the fun.

T: wāḷḷu cēyawalasiMdi aMtā wenuka kūrconni winōdānni ānaMdiMcaḍame

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani,));

15. Stand back

1. wenukaku nilabaḍu 2. dūraMgā uMḍu 3. wenuka uMḍu

i. If you stand back, you move away from something or someone.

E: He stood back from the doorway, allowing herto enter.

T: atanu talupu mārgaMlō wenukaku nilabaḍi āme prawēśiMcaḍāniki wēlukaliḡiMcāḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Lc < NP(-ani));

ii. If you stand back from a situation, you put yourself in a position in which you are not too closely involved in it.

E: It can be difficult to stand back from your problems in an objective way.

T: mīru mī samasyala nuMḍi dūraMgā uMṭē wāṭini tīrcalēmu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani,)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If a building stands back from a road or other area, it is some distance a from it.

E: the Royal Hospital, standing back behind the trees.

T: rāyal hāspaṭal ceṭṭaku wenukana uMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani, +con)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani, +con));

16. Send back

1. tiriḡi paMpu,

i. if you send something back you return it to the place that it came from, usually because there is something with it.

E: He sent back the booker prize money he won

T: **atanu gelucukunna būkar prayj ḍabbuni atanu tirigi paMpiwēśāḍu.**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));); Obj : Arg (Th< NP(-ani, +con));

17. Throw back

1. wenukaku wisaru, 2. wenukaku veyyi, 3. wenukaku waMcu, 4. weMṭanē goMtulōpōsukonu

i. If you throw something or someone back somewhere, you put them carelessly in the place where they were before or force them to return there.

E: **Hagen threw his paper back into the basket.**

T: **hēgan tana pēpar ni wenukaku buṭṭalōniki wisariwēśāḍu.**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani, +con)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani, +con));

ii. if you throw back a covering such as a piece of cloth, you pull it or fold it, so to the thing that was covered becomes visible.

E: **She threw back the curtains.**

T: **āme karṭans ni wenakki wēsiMdi.**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani, +con));

iii. If you throw back your head or arms, you move them backwards suddenly.

E: **I threw back my head and yelled 'Help!'**

T: **nēnu nā talani wenukaku waMci sahāyaM kōsaM kōrānu**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(+ani, +con));

iv. If you throw back a drink, you drink it quickly, often in one gulp.

E: **Stock threwback vodkas in quick succession.**

T: **sṭōk wōdkālanu weMṭa weMṭanē goMtulō pōsukunnāḍu**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani, +con));

18. Take back

1. tirigi tīsukonu 2. tirigi tīsukuwēllu 3. wenakki tīsukuwēllu

i. When you take something back to the place where you were or where it was before, you go to that place with it.

E: **I have to take library books back before january 25**

T: **januwari 25 muMdē nēnu laybrari pustakālu tirigi tīsukōwāli**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani, +con));

ii. If you take someone back to the place where they were or to your home, you go with them there, usually after arranging to do so.

E: They offered to take her back to the hotel.

T: wāru āmeni tirigi hōṭal ki tīsukuwellaṭāṇiki awakāśaM iccāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani,)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani, +con));

iii. If you take someone or something back to the past, you start discussing or considering what happened then.

E: Helen then takes us back to her childhood.

T: helen appuḍu tana cinnanāṭi rōjūlaku mamalni wenakki tīsuku welliMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani,)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,));

19. Turn back

1. tēnukaku ṭirugu 2. tēnu ṭirugu

i. If you turn back or are turned back when you are traveling somewhere, you Stop and return to the place you started from.

E: The snow started to fall, so we turned back.

T: maMcu kurawaṭaM prāraMbhaM ayyiMdi aMdukē mēmu wenukaku tirigāmu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,-con));

ii. If you say that you can not turn back, you mean that you cannot change your plans and decide not to do something, because of the action that you have already taken.

E: Once we've committed ourselves to this, there is no turning back.

T: okkasāri manaki manaM dīniki kaṭṭubaḍitē wenu tirigēdē lēd

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

3. Down

1. Break down

1. āgipōwu 2. nilicipōwu 3. wiḍagoṭṭu 4. pagulagoṭṭu 5. ayḍcu

i. When an arrangement, plan, or discussion breaks down, it fails because of a problem or disagreement.

E: The talks broke down over differences on doctrine.

T: sidhdhaMtaMpay talettina wibhēdāla valla carcalu āgipōyāyi.

ii. When a machine or a vehicle breaks down, it stops working.

E: The telephone communication system had broken down.

T: ṭeliphōn samācāra wyawasdha nilicipōyiMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

iii. When a substance breaks down or when something breaks it down, it changes as a result of a chemical or biological process.

E: Enzymes break down proteins by chemical action.

T: rasāyanika carya valla eMjaymulu proṭinulanu wiḍagoḍṭāyi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

iv. To break down something such as a door or wall means to hit it hard so that it breaks and fall to the ground.

E: No one would answer so they broke the door down

T: ewwarū samādhānaM ceppalēkapōyāru aMdukē wāru talupunu pagulagoṭṭiwēśāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani, +con));

v. to unable to control your feelings and to start to cry.

E: when i told her the news, she broken down.

T: āmeku nēnu ā wārta ceppinappuḍu āme ēḍcēsiMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

2. Close down

1. mūsiwēyi 2. ṇilipiwēyi

i. If someone closes down a factory or an organization, or If it closes down, all work or activity stops there, usually for ever.

E: They're closing down my old school.

T: wāllu nā pāta baḍini mūsiwēstunnāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

ii. When a television or radio channel closes down, it stops broadcasting for the day.

E: Channel 4 closes down at midnight

T: artharātri nuMci cānal 4 prasārālu nilipiwēyabaḍatāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

3. Fall down

1. kiMda paḍipōwu *2. kūlipōwu

i. If someone or something falls down when they have been in an upright or standing position, they become unbalanced and drop to the ground.

E: He stumbled a few meters and fell down

T: atanu konni mīṭarlu taḍabaḍi kiMda paḍipōyāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

ii. If something such as * building or bridge fall down, it collapses and breaks into pieces because it is old, weak, or damaged.

E: Much of the houses in the city was built in 60's is now that falling down.

T: paṭṭaṇaMlōni ekkuwa iḷlu 60 lō kaṭṭāru ippuḍu awi kūlipōtunnāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani,+con));

4. Get down

1. digiwaccu 2. kiMdiki digu 3. diMcukonu(rāsukōnu) 4. tappubaḍutū uMḍu;

- i. When someone or something gets down they move from a higher position or level to a lower one. To get someone or something down means to move them from a higher position or level to a lower one.

E: Wait until the temperature gets down to zero!

T: uṣṇōgrata sunnā ku digivaccē waraku āgaMḍi

- ii. If you get down from an object that you are sitting, standing, or lying on, you move off it and on to the ground.

E: George has climbed up that tree, and now he can't get down.

T: jārji ā ceṭṭu payki ekkāḍu, ippuḍu atanu kiMdiki digalēḍu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

- iii. If you get down what someone is saying, you write it down.

E: They'd have to get all the conversation down.

T: wāru ā saMbhāṣaṇanu aMtā diMcukōwālsi uMḍi (rāsukonu).
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

- iv. to think that someone or something is wrong and to criticize them.

E: My mother used to get down on us watching too much television

T: mā amma ṭelivijan cālā ekkūwa cūstunnāmani mā mīda paḍutuMḍēdi
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

5. Go down

1. digu, 2. kuppakūlipōwu, 3. kiMdiki weḷḷu, 4. weḷḷipōwu, 5. cakkagā uMḍu, 6. digu 7. Taggipōwu;

- i. When someone or something goes down, they move from a higher position to a lower one.

E: Frank quickly turned to go down the hill as fast as he could.

T: phrāMk weMṭanē digagaliginaMta wēgaMgā koMḍa kiMdiki digeMḍuku tirigāḍu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); OO : Arg (Th< NP(-ani));

- # ii. When someone or something goes down, they collapse or fall over.

E: He heard a mine explode and saw Jefferson go down.

T: atanu gani pēlaṭaM winnāḍu, weMṭanē japharsan kuppakūlipōwaḍaM cūśāḍu.
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

- iii. If you go down in a building, you move downstairs.

E: I must go down and put on my necklace.

T: nēnu tappanisarigā kiMdiki velli nā nekles peṭṭukōwāli
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

iv. If you go down to a place, you visit it or travel there, especially when the place
Is farther south than you or is in the country.

E: I think you have to go down there tomorrow morning.

T: rēpu poddunnē nuvvu akkaḍiki weḷipōwāli ani nēnu anukuMṭunnānu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); OO : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

v. if you talk about food or drink going down well, you mean that it is eaten or drink
with enjoyment.

E: A cup of tea would go down nicely

T: oka kappu ṭi cakkagāuMṭē bāwuMṭuMdi.
Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (+ani,)));

vi. Something that goes down to a particular point or in a particular direction
extends as far as that point or in that direction.

E: One road goes north, the other one goes down to Ullapool.

T: oka dāri uttaraM waypu weḷutuMdi, marō dāri kiMdiki ullāpūl ki
weḷutuMdi.
Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

vii. If the cost, level, standard, or amount of something goes down, it becomes
cheaper, lower, or less than it was before.

E: He knew that the water level had gone down.

T: nīṭi maṭṭaM taggipōyiMdani ataniki telusu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); OO : Arg (Th< NP(-ani));

6. knock down

1. kiMda paḍaveyyi 2. paḍaveyyi 3.tiraskariMcu(koṭṭiwēyu)

i. If you knock someone down, you hit them or push them, deliberately or accidentally,
so that they fall to the ground.

E: I bumped into and nearly knocked down a person at the bus stop.

T: nēnu bas sṭāp lō eduru koṭṭukoni oka wyaktini dādāpugā kiMda paḍēsānu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

ii. To knock down a building or part of a building means to demolish it

E: We are going to knock down that old wall and build a new one

T: mēmu pāta gōḍani paḍawēsi kotta dānini kaṭṭābōtunnāM
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

iii. If you knock down an idea or opinion, you argue successfully against it, so that it
is no longer considered valid.

E: Jane has systematically knocked down every one of her friend's suggestions.

T: jēn tana pratī okka snēhituni salahānu paddati prakāraM koṭṭiwēsiMdi. (koṭṭiwēyu)

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

7. Lay down

1. peṭṭiveyyi 2. prawēśapeṭṭu 3. nirmiMcu 4 kiMda peṭṭu

i. If you lay something down, you put It down on a surface. If you lay yourself down, you move your body so that you are tying flat on a surface.

E: Albert laid his pipe down carefully on the table beside him.

T: ālbart tana payp ni jāgrattagā atani pakkana balla payna peṭṭiwēśādu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,-con)); IO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

ii. If laws, rules, or people in authority lay down what people should do, they state that this is what most be done.

E: A government should lay down national policy for various sectors of education.

T: prabhutwaM widyalōni wiwida raMgālaku jātīya widhānaM tappaka prawēśa peṭṭāli.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Abs<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If something such as an area of grass or a path or airstrip is laid down, it is constructed covering an area of ground.

E: A new golf course has been laid down over a swamp.

T: oka kotta gōlph kōrsnu cittaḍi nēla payna peḍutunnāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(+ani));

iv. If people who have been at war lay down their arms or weapons, they stop fighting and make peace.

E: There was no guarantee that the members of these units would lay down their arms.

T: ī yūniṭlalō sabhyulu āyudhālu diMcakuMḍā(kiMdapeṭṭu) uMṭāru anē hāmī ēmi lēdu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(+ani,+ins));

8. Move down

1. digu 2. wellipōwu 3. wenakabaḍu 4.digipōwu

i. When someone or something moves down, or when you move them down, they go from a higher position to a lower one.

E: His pen moved down to the next question on a list.

T: atani pennu jābitālōni taruwāta praśnaku digiMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(+ani));

ii. If you move down to an area of a country, you go to live there, especially when the place is farther south.

E: They're moving down from New Jersey.

T: wāllu nyūjērsi nuMḍi wellipōtunnāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

iii. At school or work, if you move down, or if someone moves you down, you go to a lower level, grade, or class.

E: If they fail their mathematics exams they move down a year, and take them again.

T: oka wēla wāllu mēthamēṭiks parikṣalalō tappinaṭlaytē wāllu oka saMwatsaraM wenukabaḍipōtāru, wāṭini tirigi tīsukoMṭāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

iv. If the rate, level, or amount of something moves down, it decreases.

E: Do you really think the unemployment figures are moving down?

T: nirudyōga gaṇaMkālu kiMḍiki digipōtunnāyani nuvvu nijaMgā anukuMṭunnāwā.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

9. Pass down

1. aMḍiMciveyyi 2. aMḍiMcu

i. If things such as stories, traditions, or characteristics are passed down, they are told, taught, or given to someone who belongs to a younger generation.

E: his own father had passed down Stories to him.

T: tana soMta taMḍri ataniki aMḍiMcina kathalu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

ii. If you pass something down, you give it to someone who is standing or sitting below you.

E: Can you pass the receipts down, Pot?

T: pāṭ nuvvu raṣīḍulanu aMḍiMcagalawā

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani, -con));

10. Pull down

1. kiMḍiki waMcu 2. kūlciveyyi 3. kruMgadiyu 4. saMpādiMcu

i. If you pull something down, you move it from a higher position to a lower one.

E: She pulled his head down to kiss him.

T: atanini muddu peṭṭukoḍāniki āme atani talanu kiMḍiki waMciMḍi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); OO : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

ii. If a building or other structure is pulled down, it is deliberately destroyed, so that the land that it is on can be used.

E: Why did they put all those houses down?

T: eMduku wāru ā gr̥halanniMṭini kūlciwēśāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

iii. If someone or something pulls you down, they make you feel depressed and cause you to fail or do badly at something.

E: Her divorce really pulled her down

T: āme tīsukunna wiḍākulu nijaMgā āmenu kruMgadiśāyi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

iv. The amount of money someone pulls down is the amount of money they earn regularly from their job.

E: Daniel was pulling down a weekly income of fifty dollars.

T: ḍāniyēl wārāniki yābhay ḍālarlu rābaḍi(saMpādistunnāḍu) diMcēstunnāḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

11. Put down

1. mīda peṭṭu 2. kiMda peṭṭu 3. kiMda diMcu 4. peṭṭu 5. kiMdiki waMcu 6. peṭṭubaḍi peṭṭu 7. warusalō peṭṭu 8 .aṇaciwēyu

i. If you put down something that you are holding or carrying, you place it some where.

E: Steve put his drink down on the table.

T: sṭīw tana pāniyānni balla mīda peṭṭāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. You can say that you put down the phone to the receiver when you replace it after you have finished speaking to someone.

E: She put down the receiver and went to find Mrs Castle.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th< NP(-ani));

T: āme risīwar ni kiMda peṭṭi śrīmati kājil ni wetakaṭāniki weḷḷiMdi

iii. you put down a lawn, a carpet, or other covering, you place it so that it covers the ground or a flat surface.

E: Before we move in we want to put carpets down.

T: mēmu weḷḷaṭāniki muMdu mēmu kārpeṭlani kiMda diMcāli anukuMṭunnāM.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iv. If someone puts down poison, they spread it on the ground to kill pests.

E: How do they get rid of these rats ? Do they put down poison?

T: wāru ī elukalani elā wadiliMcukunnāru? wāru wiṣānni peṭṭārā?

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

v. If you put down a part of your body, you move it to a lower position.

E: She puts down her head, and starts reading.
T: āme tana tala kiMdiki waMci cadawaṭaM prāraMbhiciMdi.
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

vi. If you put down money when you are buying something, you pay some of the money when you take it, and pay the rest of the money in regular amounts after that.

E: Have you got enough money to put a deposit down on a house
T: iMṭi mīda peṭṭubaḍi peṭṭaḍāniki saripaḍunaMta ḍabbu nī daggara uMdā?
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(+ani,+con));

vii. When you put down words or numbers, you write or type them somewhere.

E: You haven't put Professor Mangel's name down on the list.
T: nuvvu prōphesar maMgel yokka pēru warusalō peṭṭalēdu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

viii. If people in authority put down opposition, they oppose it and stop it by using force.

E: The rebellion was put down by European troops.
T: tirugubāṭu yūrōpiyan balagālacē aṇaciwēyabaḍiMdi
Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Abs< NP(+ani));

12. Rub down

1. ruddiwēyi 2. tuḍiciwēyi

i. If you rub down a surface, you prepare it by rubbing it with something such as sandpaper.

E: Eliminate bad marks by rubbing down the area gently with wire wool.
T: ceḍu maccalani tolagiMcaḍāniki tīga unnitō ā prāMtānni mrdhuwugā ruddiwēstunnāru
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+ins));

ii. If you rub a person or animal down, you rub them hard with a towel or a cloth, usually to dry them.

E: She rubbed me down with a towel
T: āme tuwālūtō nannu tuḍiciwēsiMdi
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani)); IO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+ins));

13. Run down

1. parigēṭṭu 2. wimarśiMciwēyi 3. cikkipōwu 4. kṣiṇiMcu(sannagillu)

i. To run down somewhere means to move quickly to a lower level or away from a place.

E: **Marion, run down to the post box with this letter.**
T: **mārīyōn ī uttaraMtō tapāla ḍabba daggariki parigettāḍu**
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Th< NP(-ani));

ii. If you run down someone or something, you criticize them strongly.

E: **She began to run down everything.**
T: **āme pratī dānini wimarśiMciwēyaḍaM prāraMbhiMciMdi**
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If an industry or organization is run down, its size, importance, or activity is deliberately reduced.

E: **hospitals were being run down because of the spending cuts**
T: **kharculu taggiMpu kāraṇālatō āspatrulu cikkipōtunnāyi.**
Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani,+con)); Obj : Arg (pur < NP(-ani));

iv. If a machine or device runs down, it gradually loses power or works more slowly.

E: **The batteries in your radio are running down.**
T: **nī rēḍiyōlō unna byāṭarīla śakti kṣiṇiMci sannagillipōtunnāyi.**
Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani,+con)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

14. Set down

1. siddaM cēyu 2. diMciwēyi

i. If you set down something that you have been holding, you put it on a table or on the ground.

E: **She set his dinner down and handed him a napkin.**
T: **āme atani bhōjanānni siddaM cēsi atani cētiki tuwālu aMdiMciMdi.**
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

ii. If a bus or train sets you down, it stops and lets you get out.

E: **Can you set me down here.**
T: **nannu ikkaḍa diMciwēyagalawā**
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

15. Settle down

1. siḍḍa paḍu 2. sḍhirapaḍu 3.ṭirigi sarḍukōnu 4. sḍhirapaḍipōtu 5. uMḍipōtu

i.. If you settle down to something, you start doing it, with the intention of doing it seriously and for quite a while.

E: **He had settled down to watch a sports program.**
T: **atanu krīḍala kāryakramānni cūḍaṭāniki siddhapaḍḍāḍu.**
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (pur< NP(-ani));

ii. When someone settles down, they start living a quiet life in one place, especially when they get married or buy a house.

E: **You have to get a job and settle down.**

T: nuvvu udyōgaM saMpādiMci sdhirapaḍipōwāli
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Gol < NP(-ani));

iii. If people settle down or if you settle them down, they stop talking or being worried and become calm, peaceful, or quiet

E: The meeting settled down again.

T: samāwēśaM tirigi sardukuMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Abs<NP (+ani));

iv. If something settles down, it becomes calmer and more stable.

E: Her life had settled down.

T: āme jīwitaM sdhirapaḍipōyiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

v. If you settle down for the night, you get ready to lie down and sleep.

E: They put up their tents and settled down for the night.

T: rātriki uMḍipōḍāniki wāru wālla guḍārālanu wēśāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani, -con));

16. Shut down

1. mūṭapaḍu 2. Āgipōtu

i.. If someone shuts down a factory to business or if it shuts down, it closes and stops working.

E: More than 10 per cent of the country's 301 production plants have shut down this year.

T: dēśaM lōni 301 utpatti kēMdrālālō 10 śātaM kaMṭē ekkuwagānē ī saMwatsaraM mūṭapaḍinay

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani));

ii. If a machine or an engine shuts down or if it is shut down, it stops working altogether for a short time.

E: Computers supplying the information had automatically shut down.

T: samācāraM aMdistunna kaMpyūṭar lu swayaMgā āgipōyāyi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani));

17. Sit down

1. kūrconu 2. kūrcobeṭṭu

i. If you sit down or sit yourself down, you lower your body until you are sitting on something.

E: He sat down on the edge of the bed.

T: atanu maMcaM ciwarana kūrcaMḍipōyāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th< NP(-ani,+con));

ii. If you sit someone down, you make them sit down, by persuasion, force, or by placing them in a sitting position because they are unable to do it by themselves.

E: I sat Kate down and pointed the rifle at her head.

T: nēnu kēṭnu kūrōbēṭṭi tupāki ni tana talaki guripeṭṭāḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

18. Take down

1. kiMḍiki ḍiMcu 2. diMciwēyi

i. If you take someone or something down, you go with them, or make them go with you, to a lower level, position, or place. You also use take down when you are going with them to a different part of a building, town, or country.

E: Hold his hand and take him down the steps carefully.

T: atani ceyyi paṭṭukoni wānini jāgrattagā meṭlu kiMḍiki diMcaMḍi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

ii. If you take something down from a high place such as shelf, you reach up and get it, so that you can use it

E: I went over to a shelf and took down a can.

T: nēnu aṭaka payki weḷḷi ḍabbāni kiMḍiki diMciwēśānu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

19. Turn down

1. tiraskariMciwēyi 2. ārpiwēyi 3. Taggipōwu

i.. If you turn down a person, their request, or their offer, you refuse their request or offer.

E: She applied for a job in a restaurant, but was turned down.

T: āme reṣṭāreMṭ lō udyōgāniki aplay cēsiMḍi kānī tiraskariMciwēyabaḍiMḍi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani));

ii. When you turn down something such as a radio or a heater, you adjust the controls and reduce the amount of sound or heat being produced.

E: She turned down the gas fire.

T: āme gyās maMṭānu ārpiwēsiMḍi(taggiMciMḍi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Nf< NP(-ani));

iii. If the rate or level of something turns down, it decreases.

E: The divorce rate turned down in the 1950s.

T: 1950 lō wiḍākula perugudala taggipōyiMḍi.

20. Wash down

1. kalipi tīsukonu 2. kaḍigi wēyi 3. koṭṭukupōwu

i.. If you wash down food, you drink something after eating it or while eating

E: He washed it down with whisky.

T: atanu dānini wiskītō pāṭu kalipi tīsukunnāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you wash down an object or surface, you wash all of it.

E: *I mopped up the kitchen, washed down the walls.*

T: *waMṭagadini tuḍici gōḍalanu kaḍigiwēšāḍu*

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

iii. If rocks or soil are washed down by rains or floods, they are carried by the water to another place.

E: *Boulders and scree were washed down by the floods*

T: *waradala valla baMḍarāllu, maṭṭi koṭṭukupōyāy*

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)); Obj : Arg (Nf < NP(-ani));

4. In

1. Believe in

1. nammaḍaM 3. ṇammu

i. If you believe in an idea or policy, you are in favour of it because you think it is right.

E: *They did not believe in living together before marriage.*

T: *wāllu peḷḷiki muMdu kalisi jīwiMcaḍanni nammaru.*

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

ii. To trust someone because you think that they can do something well or that they are a good person.

E: *It is important to believe in your doctor.*

T: *nuvvu nī ḍākṭar ni nammaṭaM awasaraM.*

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

2. Break in

1. jorabadu 2. alawāṭu cēyu

i. If someone breaks in, they get into a building illegally or by force.

E: *The police broke in and arrested of the brothers.*

T: *pōḷisulu lōniki dūsuku vacci asōdarulanu areṣṭu cēsāru.*

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt< NP(+ani));

ii. If you break someone in, you get them used to a new job or situation.

E: *Chief Brody liked to break in his young men slowly*

T: *cīph brāḍi tana yuwakulanu mellagā alawāṭu cēyālani anukunnāḍu.*

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

3. Check in

1. digu 2. parišiliMcabaḍu

i. When you check in or when someone checks you in at a hotel, you arrive at the hotel, collect the key to your room, and fill in any forms which are necessary.

E: I checked in at the Gordon Hotel.

T: nēnu gōrḍan hōṭal lō digānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Gol < NP(-ani,+con));

ii. When you check in at an airport or when someone checks you in, you show your ticket before getting on the plane.

E: The remaining passengers were still being checked in.

T: migilina prayāṇikulu iMkā parišiliMcabaḍutunnāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

4. Close in

1. samīpiMcu

i. If a group of people close in on a person or a place, they come nearer and nearer to them and gradually surround them.

E: They closed in on the struggling pig.

T: wāru penugulāḍutunna paMdi daggaraku samīpiMcāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Exp < NP(-ani));

5. Dig in

1. pūḍciwēyi 2. trawwiveyyi

i. When you are gardening, if you dig a substance in, you mix it deep into the soil.

E: Dig the compost in thoroughly and make sure you give it plenty of water in the evening.

T: eruwuni pūrtigā pūḍciwēsi sāyaMtraM dāniki nuvvu saripaḍēMta nīṭini peṭṭarō lēdō nirdhāriMcukō

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If soldiers dig in or dig themselves in, they dig trenches for protection and prepare for an attack by the enemy.

We received orders that we were to move to the hill and dig in.

mēmu koMḍaki velli tawwiwēyālani māku ādēśālanu aMdāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

6. Fill in

1. niMpiwēyi 2. pūrtigā iccu 3. pūrti cēyu 4. Bharticēyu

i. If you fill in a crack or a hole, you put a substance into it so that the surface becomes level.

E: She bought a packet of cement mix and began, herself, to fill in some holes.

T: āme simeMṭ miks poṭṭaM koni tanē konni raMdhrālani niMpiwēyaḍaM prāraMbhiMciMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you fill someone in on a situation or event, you give them more information about it so that they have all the details.

E: Come back to the office and I'll fill you in.

T: āphīsuki tirigi rā nēnu niku pūrṭi samācāraM istānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

iii. If you fill in a period of time in which you are inactive or bored, you find things to do during it.

E: There were ten long days to fill in.

T: pūrṭi cēyaḍāniki paḍi saMpūrṇa rōjulu unnāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (period<NP (-ani)));

iv. If you fill in for someone, you do the work that they normally do because they are temporarily unable to do it.

E: One of the other girls is sick and I said I'd fill in.

T: itara ammayīlalō okatē ānārōgyaMtō uMdi ā khālīni nēnu bhartī cēstānani ceppānu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

7. Get in

1. lōki ekku 2. lōniki vaccu

i. If you get in a place such as a car, house, or room, you go inside it.

E: Never get in a stranger's car.

T: eppuḍū aparicita wyaktula kāru lōki ēkkawaḍḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. When someone or something gets in, they arrive at a place where people are expecting them to be.

E: What time does the coach get in, do you know?

T: ē samayaMlō kōc lōniki wastāḍō niku telusā

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

8. Go in

1. lōniki wellu 2. lōki wellu 3. imiḍipōwu

i. When you go in somewhere, especially your own house, you enter it.

E: I open the door of the office and went in

T: nēnu āphīsu talupu terici lōpaliki wellānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con)));

ii. When people, especially soldiers, go in, they enter a place or area of conflict, and become involved in the situation there.

E: an instruction to warriors to go in and kill.

T: lōniki welli caMpamani yōdulaku sūcana aMdiMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Abs<NP (+ani)));

iii. If something goes in a container, object, or opening, it fits into it.

E: All those things could easily go in the dining-room cupboard.

T: ī wastuwulu anni bhōjanaM gadi alamara lōki sulabhaMgā imiḍipōtāyi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con)));

9. Hand in

1. aMdiMcu 2. appagiMcu

i. If you hand in a piece of work, you give it to someone so that they can read, correct, or deal with it.

E: In July he handed in the finished version of the novel to the publishers.

T: julaylō purti ayina nawalalō bhāgānni atanu pracūraṇakartaku aMdiMci wēśāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,-con)); Obj : Arg (Ben<NP(+ani,)));

ii. If you hand something in, you give it to someone in authority because it belongs to them or because it is their responsibility to deal with it.

E: I had hidden my books and not handed them in.

T: nēnu nā pustakālu wāriki appagiMciwēyakuMḍā dācānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)));

10. Move in

1. lōki cēru 2. kalisi uMḍu 3. mīdaku pōwu

i. When you move in, you begin to live in a different house or place.

E: I couldn't move in until the first of July.

T: julay okaṭi waraku nēnu lōniki prawēśiMcalēkapōyānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (time < NP(-ani));

ii. If someone moves in with you, they come to live with you.

E: We had already decided that I would move in with Margaret.

T: nēnu mārgarēṭ tō kalisi uMḍaṭāniki muMḍugānē nirṇayiMcukunnāM

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

iii. If a group of people move in on a place or person, they go towards them in order to attack them.

E: He began to move in on Tom.

T: atanu ṭām mīdaku pōwaṭaM modalettāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

11. Pack in

***1.imiḍi uMḍu 2.oka cōṭa cērcu**

i. If someone packs in things or people, they fit a lot of them into a limited space or time.

E: It's kind of a referendum, though a lot of issues are packed in.

T: anēka aMśālu imiḍi unnāgāni idi oka wiḍhamayna praḷābhiprāya sēkaraṇē

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If something such as a film, play, or other form of entertainment packs people in, it attracts them in large numbers.

E: Music that packs them in at South Kensington.

T: dakṣaṇa kēnsiMṭān lō wārini okkacōṭa cērciMdi saMgītaM

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Ben < NP(+ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

12. Phone in

1. phōn cēyu

i. If you phone in to a radio or television station, you phone them because you want to talk on a programme that is being broadcast at the time.

E: She phoned in to the Charles Boon show.

T: āme cārles būn phōn cēsiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

13. Put in

1. lō peṭṭu 2. nāṭu wēyi 3. amarcu 4. cērcu 5. peṭṭukonu

i. If you put one thing in another, you place to inside the other thing.

E: I folded my apron and put it in the drawer

T: nēnu nā āpirān maḍaci dānini sorugu lō peṭṭānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you put in plants or crops, you plant them in the ground.

E: Brazilian farmers put in a few hundred more coffee bushes.

T: brejjiliyan raytulu mari konni waMdala kāphī mokkalni wēšāru(nāṭu).

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If you put in new equipment or new parts, you fix them in place in a building or a machine.

E: The designer could put in a more powerful engine.

T: ḍijaynar ekkuwa śaktiwaMtamayna iMjan ni amarcagaligēwāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iv. If you put something in a piece of writing, speech, or a drawing, you include it or cause it to be included.

E: When she read my story, she suggested i put in a description of the girl.

T: āme nā katha cadiwinappuḍu nēnu bālīka guriMcina wiwaraṇanu cērcamani salahā icciMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

v. If you put in an order, a bill, or a request, you officially ask someone to give you goods or money, or to do something for you.

E: You'll put in an immediate request for transfer to Singapore.

T: nuvvu siMgapūr ki badilī kōsaM weMṭanē winnapaM peṭṭukō

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Gol < NP(-ani));

14. Sign in

1. namōdu cēyu

i. If you sign in or if someone signs you In, you sign your name in a book or on a special form in a hotel, club, or other institution when you arrive.

E: They sign in at the reception desk.

T: wāru risepṣan balla wadda pēru namōdu cēsāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

15. Stick in

1. peṭṭu 2.peṭṭukonu(atikiMcukonu) 3. Hattukupōwu

i. If you stick someone or something in a place or container, you cause them to go in there or put them in there.

E: I do sometimes stick papers and books in there.

T: konni sārļu nēnu pēparu, pustakālu akkaḍa peḍatānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,-con));

ii. If you stick something in something, you attach it there firmly using glue or tape.

E: He stuck a Labour poster in his window.

T: atanu kārmikula prakaṭanani tana kiṭikī ki atikiMcukunnāḍu(peṭṭu)

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

iii. If something sticks in your mind or memory, you continue to remember it very clearly.

E: This strange conversation was to stuck in Meghan's mind.

T: ī wiMtayna saMbhāṣaṇa mēghana manassulō hattukupōyiMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

16. Take in

1. lōki tīsukuwēllu 2. tīsukonu 3. tīsikonu 4. lōbaracukonu 5. paṭṭiMcukonu 6. cūsiwēyi 7. teccukonu 8. swīkariMcu

i. If you take someone or something in, you go with them into a room, building, or other place, such as the centre of a town.

E: I took him in to meet Mr. Steve.

T: miṣṭar sṭīw ni kalawaṭāṇiki nēnu atanini lōniki tīsukuwēllānu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt< NP(+ani));

ii. If you take someone in your arms, you put your arms around them. If you take something in your hand, you hold it.

E: I took her in my arms, and kissed her.

T: nēnu āmeni nā cētulalōki tīsukoni āmeni muddupeṭṭukunnānu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If you take someone in to your house, you allow them to live there, either as a favour or in return for payment.

E: You could earn some extra money by taking in foreign students.

T: widēṣi widyārthulanu tīsukuMṭē nuvvu koMta adanaMgā ḍabbu saMpādiMcukōvaccu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ben<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt< NP(+ani));

iv. If an organization, school, or hospital takes you in, they accept you or have you as a member, student, patient, and so on.

E: The Department takes in between 80 and 90 undergraduates a year.

T: ā wibhāgaM saMwatsarāṇiki 80-90 maMdi aMḍar grāḍyuyēṭlanu tīsukuMṭuMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Abs<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

v. If the police take you in, they make you go with them to a police station in order to answer questions or to arrest you.

E: First we take him in for questioning.

T: modaṭa manaM wicāriMcaṭāṇiki atanini tīsukuMdāM.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (pt < NP(+ani)); Obj : Arg (cos < NP(-ani));

vi. If you are taken in by someone, they deceive or trick you in some way.

E: I can't believe she was taken in by him.

T: atanu āmenu lōbaracukunnāḍu aMṭē nammalēnu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

vii. If you take in something that you see, hear, or read, you pay attention to it and are able to understand it, remember it, or evaluate it.

E: I didn't take in all that he was saying.

T: atanu ceppēdi aMtā nēnu paṭṭiMcukōlēdu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

viii. If you take in something such as a film, a museum, or a place, while you are on holiday or travelling somewhere, you go to see it or visit it.

E: We had taken in all the movies.

T: mēmu anni sinimālu cūsiwēsāmu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ix. If you take in the milk, the washing, the newspaper, and so on, you bring it into your house from outside.

E: She got up to take in the milk.

T: pālu teccukonēMduku āme nidra lēciMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ben<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

x. If you take in washing, sewing, typing, and so on, you earn money at home by washing, sewing, or typing for other people.

E: After her husband died, she supported herself by taking in sewing.

T: āme bharta canipōyina taruwāta, tanaku ādhāraMgā kuṭṭupanini tīsukuMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

17. Turn in

1. paḍukonu 2. loMgipōwu 3. appagiMciwēyi 4. Cēyu

i. When you turn in. you go to bed.

E: I am going to turn in now, good night everyone.

T: prati okkariki śubharātri nēnu ippuḍu paḍukōṭāniki weḷutunnānu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

ii. If you turn in someone who is suspected of a crime, you take them to the police.

E: After six months on the run, he turned himself in.

T: aru nelalu pāripōyina taruwāta, tanakutānē pōlisulaku loMgipōyāḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

iii. If you turn something in, you give it to someone in authority because it is their responsibility to deal with it.

E: They agreed to Turn in their guns.

T: wāri tupākulanu appagiMciwēyaḍāniki wāḷlu oppukunnāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iv. When you turn in a completed piece of work, especially written work, you give it to the person who asked you to do it.

E: **Some of the students began to turn in superb work.**

T: koMta maMdi widhyārdulu adbhutamayna pani cēyaṭaM prāraMbhiMci wēśāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

18. work in

1. kalipiwēyi

i. When you are preparing a mixture or a surface, if you work a substance in, you rub or mix it gradually and carefully into the mixture or surface.

E: *Sprinkle dry salt on the butter and work it in thoroughly.*

T: wenna pay poḍi uppunu calli dānini pūrtigā kalipiwēyyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

19. write in

1. rāyu,

i. If you write in a piece of information on a form or document, you add the information by writing it in the appropriate place.

E: **He arranged the meeting for Tuesday and wrote it in on the kitchen calendar in red pencil.**

T: atanu maMgaḷawārāniki samāwēśaM ērpāṭu cēsi dānini waMṭa gadi kyālaMḍar lō erra pensil tō rāsiwēśāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

5. UP

1. Back up

1. balaparacukōnu 2. baḍraparacukōnu 3. wenukaku weḷḷu

i. If you back up a statement, you supply evidence to prove that it is true or reasonable.

- E: He backed this up with a few horrifying anecdotes.**
T: atanu dīnini konni bhayānaka wṛttaMtālatō balaparacukonnāḍu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));
- ii. to make a copy of computer information so that you do not lose it.
E: i back up all my files onto floppy disks.
T: nēnu nā anni dastrālanu phlāpīlō bhadrapacukonnānu.
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));
- iii. If you back up when you are driving, you move you to car backwards a little way.
E: I backed up three hundred yards to the entrance.
T: nēnu prawēśa mārgāniki mūḍu waMdala gajāla dūraM wenukaku wellānu.
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Gol < NP(-ani));
- 2. Blow up**
1. pēlipōwu 2.wirucukupāḍu 3. goḍawa lēcu 4.pēlcu 5.wirucukupāḍu
i. If you blow something up or if it blows up, it or destroyed by an explosion.
E: One of the submarines! Blew up and sank.
T: jalaMtargāmīlalō okaṭi pēlipōyi munigiMdi.
Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (+ani));
- # ii. If you blow up, you lose your temper and become very angry,
E: She blew up at me and started calling me all these names.
T: āme nā pay wirucukupāḍi anni rakāluga tittāḍaM modalupettīMdi
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));
- iii. If difficult or dangerous situation blows up it begins suddenly and unexpectedly.
E: Another row blew up this week over the proposed rise in school fees.
T: pāṭhaśāla phījulu peMpu ī wāraM maroka goḍawa lēciMdi.
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));
- iv. If you blow up something such as a balloon or a tyre, you fill it with air.
E: We spent the afternoon blowing up balloons for the party.
T: mēmu pārṭi kōsaM madhyahnanaM buḍagalu pēlustū gaḍipāmu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (pur < NP(-ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));
- v. If a storm blows up, the weather becomes stormy.
E: We were warned of a storm blowing up off the East coast.
T: tu phānu wirucukupāḍutuMdi tūrpu tīraM wārini mēmu heccariMcāmu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Nf < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

3. Break up

1.wiḍipōwu 2. peṭākulavvu 3. wiruguḍugā 4.pagalabaḍi navvu

i. When something breaks up or when you break it up, it becomes divided into Smaller parts.

E: After she had finished her talk we broke up into smaller groups.

T: āme prasaMgaM mugisina anaMtaraM mēmu cinna cinna guMpulugā wiḍipōyaM

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you break up with your wife, husband, boyfriend, or girlfriend, your relationship with that person ends.

E: He started drinking heavily after his marriage broke up

T: atani peḷḷi peṭākulu ayina taruwāta atanu ekkuwagā tāgaṭaM prāraMbhiMcāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Cos : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If event or activity breaks up your day, it helps to make your day less boring, because it is different from what you do the rest of the time.

E: These games could be used to break up the monotony.

T: ī āṭalu wisugudalaku wiruguḍugā upayōgiMcavaccu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iv. If something breaks someone up, it causes them to lose control and begin to laugh or cry.

E: That show was so funny it really break me up

T: ā pradarśana eMta nawwiMcēdi gā uMdi aMṭē , adi nijaMgā nannu pagalabaḍi nawwēlā cēsiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

4. Build up

1. peMcukonu, 2. poguḍu

i. If something builds up or if you build it up, it gradually increases in amount, size, or Intensity.

E: She needs something to build up her confidence again

T: āme tana ātmawiśwāsānni tirigi peMcukōḍāniki edō awasaraM

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

ii. If you build up someone or something you tell people that they are very special or important.

E: He does not need to build me up.

T: atanu nannu pogaḍanawasaraM lēdu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt< NP(+ani));

5. Call up

1.phōn cēyu 2.piluwu 3.aḍugu 4.gurṭukuṭēccu

i. If you call someone up, you telephone them.

E: People call me up to talk about what's on their minds.

T: wālla manasulō ēmuMdō ceppaḍāniki janaM nāku phōn cēstāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt< NP(+ani));

ii. If someone is called up, they are ordered to join the army, navy, or air force.

E: I was extremely lucky not to be called up at the time.

T: ā samayaMlō nannu piluwa lēdu kābaṭṭi nēnu cālā adīṣṭawaMtuḍini

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

iii. If someone in authority in an activity or event calls up someone, they ask them to take part, or choose them to do a particular task.

E: The captain called up Geffen to take the next kick.

T: taruwāta awakāśānni paṭṭukōḍāniki keṭṭen gīphin nu aḍigāḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

iv. If something calls up a memory or an idea of something, it makes you think about them.

E: The museum called up memories of my childhood.

T: myūjiyaM nā cinnanāṭi jñāpakālanu gurtuku tecciMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani,+con)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

6. Clean up

1.śubraM cēyu, 2. śubraparacu

i. If you clean up someone or something, you clean them fairly thoroughly.

E: Clean up food spills at once.

T: okkasāri āhāra wyarthālanu śubhraM cēyaMḍi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani));

ii. If you clean up a place, you clean it thoroughly and make it tidy.

E: He cleaned the room up before leaving.

T: bayāṭaki wellāṭāniki muMdu atanu gadini śubhraparicāḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

7. come up

1. ḍaggariki waccu 2. jarugu(waccu) 3. waccu 4. Pērugu

i. When someone or something comes up, they move from a lower position to a higher one, or move towards the place where you are.

E: I came up the garden

T: nēnu tōṭa daggari ki vaccēsānu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If something is coming up, it is about to happen or take place.

E: It was just coming up to ten o'clock in the morning.

T: idi udayaM 10 gaMṭalaku jarugabōtuMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)); Obj : Arg (time < NP(-ani));

iii. When a problem, situation, or event comes up, it happens, perhaps unexpectedly.

E: **If anything urgent comes up you can always get me on the phone.**

T: oka wēla ēdayna atyawasaraM parisdhiti vaccēstē nuvvu ēppuḍaynā nāku phōn cēyavaccu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(-ani));

iv. When a seed, plant, or bulb comes up, it grows and pushes through the soil.

E: **The grass was high and had come up with a rush.**

T: gaḍḍi wēgaMgā ēpugā perigiMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (+ani, +nat));

8. Dig up

tawwiwēyu, 3. weliki tiyyu

i. If you dig up an area of land, you dig holes in it.

E: **They are digging up the road outside our house**

T: wāḷḷu mana iMṭi bayaṭa rahadārini tawwiwēstunnāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

ii. If you dig up information that is not widely known, you discover it after a determined search.

E: **Journalist had dig up some hair-raising facts about the company.**

T: kaMpenilō unna lōsugulu, nijānijālanu jarnaliṣṭulu welikitīsāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

9. Eat up

1. tiniwēyu, 2. ānaMdiMcu, 3. miMgiwēyu

i. If people or animals eat up food, they eat all the food that they have been given or all that is available.

E: **Within two minutes she had eaten up all the bread and cheese**

T: āme reMḍu nimiṣāla lōpē roṭṭē , cīj aMta tiniwēsiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. To enjoy something very much

E: **I didn't like the show but the kids really ate it up**

T: a pradārśana nāku naccalēdukāni pillalu nijaMgā dānini ānaMdiMcāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ben<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If something eats up money, time, or other resources, it gradually uses the entire amount that is available.

E: Gambling had eaten up his fortune.
 T: jūdaM atani adṛṣṭanni miMgiwēsiMdi.
 Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

10. Fill up

1. niMpiveyu, 2. niMdipovu, 3. samayaM gadupu

i. If you fill up a container, you put a large amount of something into it, so that it becomes full.

E: I filled up a test tube with potassium permanganate.
 T: nēnu ṭeṣṭu ṭyūb ni poṭāṣiyaM parmaMgānēṭ tō niMpiwēsānu
 Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+ins));

ii. If something fills up a space or area, it is so big or is present in such large numbers that the whole space seems to be occupied.

E: The computer was massive, filling up a whole room.
 T: kaMpyūṭar cālā peddāgā uMdi gadi mottaM niMdīpōtōMdi.
 Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

iii. If you fill up a period of time with a particular activity, you spend the time in this way.

E: The point was to fill up the day with meaningless activities.
 T: ardharahitamayna panulatō samayānni gaḍuputunnāwu annadē wiṣayamu
 Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

11. Fix up

1. ērpāṭu cēyu, 2. nirṇayiMcu, 3. nirmiMcu

i. If you fix someone up with something they need, you provide it for them.

E: I'd like to fix up a meeting with you for sometime next week.
 T: vacce wāraM nītō koMta samayaM samāwēśaM ērpāṭu cēyālani nēnu anukuMṭunnānu
 Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(-ani));

ii. If you fix something up, you make the arrangements that are necessary to achieve it.

E: Have you done anything about fixing up a meeting place?
 T: samāwēśa prāMtānni nirṇayiMcaḍāniki nuvvu ēmaynā cēsāwā?
 Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Loc< NP(-ani));

iii. If you fix up something, you build it quickly and roughly because you need it immediately.

E: We tried to fix up a shelter from the wind.
 T: gālī nuMḍi rakṣaṇa koraku mēmu ṣeṭṭar nirmiMci wēyaḍāniki prayatnaMcāmu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con)); OO : Arg (Nf < NP(-ani));

12. Get up

1. payki ekkiMcu, 2. lēci nilabaḍu, 3. paryaṭiMcu, 4. tayāru avvu

- i. When someone or something gets up, they move from a lower position or level to a higher one. To get someone or something up means to move them from a lower position or level to a higher one.

E: You'll never get him up those stairs.

T: nuvvu eppaṭiki atanini meṭḷu paykiekkiMcalēwu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Ptg < NP(+ani));

- ii. If you get up, you rise to a standing position after you have been sitting or lying down.

E: The whole audience got up and started clapping.

T: prēkṣakulu aMdaru lēcinilabaḍi cappaṭlukotṭaḍaM prāraMbhiMcāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

- iii. If you get up to a place, you visit it or travel there, especially when the place is farther north than you or is in a city.

E: I won't to get up there again this summer.

T: ī wēsawilō nēnu tirigi akkaḍa paryaṭiMcanu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (period < NP(-ani));

- iv. If someone has got themselves up in unusual or strange clothes, or if they are got up in them, they are dressed in unusual or strange clothes.

E: All the kids had been got up in teddy-bear suit.

T: pillalu aMdaru ṭeḍḍibēr sūṭ lō tayāru ayyāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

13. Give up

1. wadali peṭṭu, 2. icciwēyu, 3. wadiliMcukonu 4. samayaM gaḍupu, 5. viḍici peṭṭu/wadaliwēyu.

- i. If you give up an activity or belief, you stop doing it or believing in it.

E: I'll never be able to give up smoking

T: nēnu sigareṭ tāgaṭaM eppaṭiki wadilipeṭṭalēnu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

- ii. If you give something up, you allow someone to have it, because you no longer need it or they need it more than you do.

E: He even gave up his bed, while he and eddie slept out side.

T: atanū eḍi ārubayaṭa paḍukunnappuḍu atanu tana paḍaka kūḍā icciwēṣāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If you give someone up that you are having a relationship with, you decide to end the relationship.

E: You haven't tried to make her give him up.

nuvvuwāḍini wadiliMcukōḍāniki prayatniMcalēdu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iv. If you give up your time to do something for someone else, you spend a lot of your own time doing it.

E: She gave up every Saturday afternoon to work in a charity shop.

T: āme prati śaniwāraM madhyahānaM cāriṭi śāp lō pani cēyaṭāniki koMta samayaM gaḍuputuMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

v. If you give up your job, you resign from it

E: She has to give up her job.

T: ame tana udyōgānni viḍicipeṭṭāli(wadaliwēyāli).

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

14. Go up

1. waraku wellu, 2. wellipōwu, 3. perigipōwu, 4. payki wellu,

i. When someone or something goes up, they move from a lower position to a higher one.

E: Rockets went up to the moon.

T: rākeṭ lu caMdruḍi waraku wellāyi

ii. If you go up in a building, you move upstairs.

E: She went up to her bedroom.

T: āme tana paḍaka gadi daggaraku velliMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)); OO : Arg (Gol < NP(-ani));

iii. If the cost, level, standard, or amount of something goes up, it becomes more expensive, higher, or greater than it was before.

E: The price of petrol and oil related products will go up steadily.

T: peṭrōlu mariyu camuru saMbaMda utpādanala mellagā perigipōtāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (+ani));

iv. In sport, if a person or team goes up, they move to a higher position in a list, or to a higher division in a league

E: I think Stoke will go up this season.

T: ī samayaMlō śāk payki weḷatāḍani nēnu anukuMṭunnānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

15. Hang up

1. tagiliMcū, 2. wēlāḍawēyu, 3. peṭṭiwēyu,

i. If you hang something up in a high place or position, you attach it there so that it does not touch the ground.

****E: Howard hangs up his scarf on the hook behind the door.**

T: hāward tana skāph ni talupu wenuka unna kokkeM mīda wēlādēśādu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

ii. Something that is hanging up in a high place or position is attached there so that it does not touch the ground.

E: There are some old tools hanging up in the shed.

T: akkaḍa konni pāta sāmānulu ṣēḍ lō wēlādutunnāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

iii. If you hang up or you hang up the phone, you end a phone call and put back the receiver.

E: He said that 'Good night and hung up the phone.

T: śubharātri ani ceppi atanu phōn peṭṭēśādu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

16. Hold up

1. etti peṭṭu,2. āgipōwu,3. āpiwēyu,4. nilupu

i. If one thing holds up another, it is placed under the other thing in order to support it and prevent it from falling,

E: the roof was held up by the two steel posts

T: reMḍu inupa sdhaMbālu pay kappuni ettipaṭṭāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani,+con)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

ii. If something or someone holds up an activity or arrangement, they delay it or make it late.

E: I was late for the meeting because I got held up in the traffic.

T: nēnu samāwēśāniki ālasyaM ayiMdi eMdukaMṭē nēnu ṭrāphik lō āgipōyānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If someone holds you up, they point a weapon at you in order to make you give them money or valuables.

E: He held me up at the point of a gun.

T: atanu nāku tupāki guripeṭṭi āpiwēśādu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(-ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iv. If you hold up someone or their behaviour or habits, you use them as an example to tell people your opinion about them and persuade them to agree with you.

****E: The black community held him up as a role model for yonger generations**

T: nalla jātīyulu atanini yuwa tarāniki ādarśa waMtuḍugā nilipāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

17. Keep up

1. konasāgiMcu, 2. aMḍukōnu

i. If you keep up an activity, you continue to do it and do not let it stop or end.

E: We must keep up the pressure on the government to change this law.

T: ī caṭṭanni mārcaṭānīki manaM khaccitaMgā prabhutwaM mīda ottiḍi
konasāgiMcāli

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Abs < NP(-ani));

ii. If you keep up with a situation in which things are changing quickly or greatly, you manage to deal with it.

E: It has increased so much that our imagination can't keep up.

T: adi eMta perigiMdi aMṭē mana ūhaku aMdaḍaMlēdu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

18. Look up

1. kannetticūḍu, 2. saMpradiMcu, 3. cūsipōwu

i. If you look up, you raise your eyes to see what is above.

E: I suddenly looked up and saw Mark Rutland watching me.

T: nēnu haṭṭugā kannetti cūḍagā mār rūṭlaMḍ nannu cūstunnāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

ii. If you look up a piece of Information in a book, or on a timetable or map, you look there to find the information.

E: He consulted his dictionary to look up the meaning of the word 'apotheosis'.

T: apōthiyōsis anē padaM ardhaM cūḍaṭaM kōsaM atanu tana nighaMṭuwuni
saMpradiMcāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If you look someone up or look up a place where you used to go, you visit the person or place after not having seen them for a long time.

E: We walked to the South Strand district to look up old haunts.

T: pāta wihāra sdhalalanu cūsipōwaḍānīki mēmu sawt sṭrāMḍ jillā ki naḍicāmu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); OO : Arg (Gol < NP(-ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

19. Make up

1. tayāru cēyu, 2. alliwēyu, 3. niścayiMcukonu 4. peMciwēyu,

i. The people or things that make up something form that thing.

E: All substances are made up of molecules.

T: anni padārdhālu aṇuwula nuMcē tayāru cēyabaḍḍāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you make up something such as a story, you invent it, sometimes in order to deceive people.

****E: He was a good storyteller, and used to make up tales about animals.**

T: atanu maMci kadhalu cēppēwāḍu jaMtuwulanu guriMci piṭṭakathalu alliweśēwāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

iii. When you make up your mind, you decide which of a number of possible things you will have or will do.

E: I can't decide; help me make my mind up.

T: nēnu nirṇayiMcalēnu;nā manassunu siddaparacaṭamlō nāku sahāyapaḍaMḍi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iv. If you make up an amount, you add something to it so that it is as large as it should be.

E: Make this liquid up to 250 ml

T: ī drawānni 250 ki peMciwēyaMḍi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)));

20. Move up

1. payki ekku,2. padōnnati poMdu,3. daggara gā vaccu,4. Perigipōwu

i. When someone or something moves up, or when you move them up, they go from a lower position to a higher one.

E: The tribe moved up the hill a few feet.

T: tegalu konni aḍugulu koMḍa payki ekkiwēśāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); OO : Arg (Gol < NP(-ani));

ii. At school or work, if you move up, or if someone moves you up, you go to a higher level, grade, or class.

E: Apprentices move up to become engineers and manage

T: abhyāsakulu iMjanīrlugā, mēnējarlu gā padōnnati poMdutāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If you ask someone to move up, you are asking them to change their position so that there is more room.

E: She moved up so close to my choir.

T: āme nā wādyā brMdāniki daggaragā vaccēsiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(+ani));

iv. If the rate, level, or amount of something moves up, it increases.

E: Rates for one to 12 months have moved up.

T: okaṭi nuMci panneMḍu nelala dharalu perigipōyāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

21. Open up

1. sāṣatkāraM avvū, 2. teraci uMcu, 3. prāraMbhiMcu

i. When an opportunity opens up, or when a situation opens it up, that opportunity is given to you.

E: A whole new world had been opened up for him by his rich American wife.

T: dhanikurālayna atani amerikā bhārya valla ataniki oka kotta prapaMcaM aMtā sāṣatkāraM ayinadi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ben<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

ii. If a new shop or business opens up or if someone opens it up, it starts to trade.

E: Supermarkets, drugstores, and service stations will open up.

T: sūpar mārkeṭs, maMdulaṣāpulu, sēwasaMsdhalu teraci uMcutāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani, +con)));

iii. In a game, competition, or sporting activity, if the players open up, they begin to play in a more exciting and determined way.

E: It was a good hour or more before the game opened up.

T: āṭa prāraMbhiMcaḍāniki muMdu idi maMci samayaM

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)));

21. Pick up

1. etti paṭṭukonu 2. tīsukupōwu, 3. paṭṭukonipōwu, 4. ṭēccukōnu

i. If you pick something up, you lift it up from a particular place.

E: The telephone rang and Judy picked it up.

T: ṭeliphōn mōgaganē dānini jūḍi etti paṭṭukuMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

ii. When you pick up someone or something that is waiting to be collected, you go to the place where they are and take them away, often in a car.

E: I picked her up at covent Garden to take her to lunch with my mother

T: mā ammatō bhōjanāniki tīsukupōḍāniki nēnu āmenu kawaneMṭ gārḍen daggara nuMci paṭṭukonipōyānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If someone is picked up by the police or another group, they are arrested or taken somewhere to be asked questions.

E: He was picked up by government agents for questioning.

T: prabhutwa pratinidhulu atanini praśniMcaḍāniki paṭṭukupōyāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Abs < NP(+ani));

iv. If you pick up a prize, a reputation, or something else that improves your situation, you gain it or win it.

E: It picked up the Best Musical Award.

T: idi uttama saMgīta bahumati teccukoMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

22. Ring up

1.phōn cēyu, 2.namōdu cēyu

i)If you ring someone up, you telephone them.

E: I rang her up to thank her.

T: nēnu danyawādālu ceppaṭāniki āmeku phōn cēsānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

ii. When a sales assistant in a shop rings up an amount on the till, he or she records the amount of money that is being paid into the till by pressing the buttons.

E: He rang up the sale on the register.

T: atanu ammakānni rijiṣṭar lō namōdu cēsāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

23. Rise up

1. payki eguru,2. ettugā kanipiMcū,3. gurtuku waccu,4. pōrāḍu

i)If something rises up, it moves upwards.

E: A whole flock of blackbirds rose up suddenly when we went by.

T: mēmu prakkaguMḍa wellinappuḍu nalla pakṣula guMpu okkasārigā payki egirāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. You can say that something rises up when it appears as a large, tall shape.

E: The hills rose up in the distance.

T: duraM lō koMḍalu ettugā kanipiMcāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)));

iii. If a thought, image, or feeling rises up, you suddenly think about it or feel it.

E: When she said these words, the image of the boy Tom rose up.

T: āme ī māṭalu ceppinappuḍu ṭām anē bāluni rūpaM gurtuku vacciMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iv. If people rise up, they start to rebel or fight against people in authority.

E: The non-whites are one of these days going to rise up and demand their rights.

T: ēdō okarōju tellawāra kāni wāru(blāks)wāri hakkulakōsaM

pōrāḍabōtunnaru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

24. Run up

1.parigettu, 2.dāri tiyu(ā diśagā), 3. appucēyu, 4. egurawēyu.

i. To run up means to move quickly from a lower position to a higher one.

E: People from downstairs running up to see what was happening.

T: emi jarugutuMdō cūḍaṭāniki kiMdi aMtastulō prajalu payki parigettāru
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

ii. If a set of steps or a road runs up to a place, or runs up an area of land, it leads in that direction.

E: Wooden steps ran up to an open front door.

T: cekka meṭlu muMdu waypu teracina talupu ki dāritiśāyi
Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani,+con)); OO : Arg (Gol < NP(-ani));

#iii. If someone runs up bills or debts, they start to owe a lot of money because they fail to pay their bills.

E: He ran up a lot of debts while he was unemployed

T: atanu nirudyōgigā unnappuḍu cālā appalucēsiwēsēwāḍu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

iv. If a flag is run up, it is raised to the top of a flag pole or mast.

E: The flag was run up and the National Anthem was sung.

T: jeMḍā egarawēsi jātiya gītaM pāḍāru
Pv(Sub: Arg (T<NP (-ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,-con));

25. Take up

1. tīsukonu, 2. tīsukonu 3.aMgīkariMcui 4.tīsiwēyu

i)If you take someone or something up, you go with them, or make them go with you to a higher level, position, or place. You also use take up when you are going with them to a different part of a building, town, or country.

E: A guard took them up the hill.

T: oka gārḍu wārini koMḍa payki tīsukēllāḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani)); OO : Arg (Gol< NP(-ani));

ii. If something takes up a particular amount of time, space, or effort, it uses that amount

E: i don't want take up too much of your time.

T: nēnu nī samayānni ekkūwa tīsukōwālanukōwāḍaM lēdu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If you take up an offer, challenge, or opportunity, you accept it.

E: She wished Jane would take up Derek's offer to decorate the house
illu alaMkariMcaṭāniki ḍerik yokka sūcanani jēn aMgikaristuMdani āme
kōrukōMṭuMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(-ani));

iv. If you take up something such as a dress or a pair of trousers, you shorten it by folding up the bottom edge and stitching it in place.

E: I've taken it up twice, and it still looks wrong.

T: nēnu reMḍusārlu dīnini tīśānu adi iMkā cūḍaṭāniki bāgōlēdu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

26. Turn up

1. āsyaMgā waccu 2. kanugonu 3. pecu 4. saricēyu 5. payki lēpu

i) If someone turns up, they arrive somewhere.

E: Alex turned up late as usual.

T: aleks eppaṭilāgē ālasyaMgā waccādu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

ii. If something turns up or is turned up, it is found, discovered, or noticed.

E: Police have failed to turn up any new evidence about the murder

T: hatya guriMci ēdaynā kotta ādhārānni kanugonaṭaMlō pōlisulu
wiphalamayyāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. When you turn up something such as a radio or heater, you increase the amount of sound or heat being produced, by adjusting the controls.

E: Turn the oven up to 200 degrees.

T: poyyi wēḍini 200 ḍigrīlaku peMcaMḍi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani));

iv. When someone turns up something such as a dress, skirt, or pair of trousers, they shorten it by folding up the bottom edge, sometimes stitching it in place.

E: Will you turn my jeans up for me, mum.

T: ammā nākōsaM nā jīns koMceM saricēstāwā

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

v. If you turn something up, you move it so that it is pointing in an upward direction.

E: She turned up her collar before facing the bad weather.

T: sarigā lēni wātāwaraṇānni edurkōṭāniki muMdu āme tana kālar ni payki
lēpiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

27. Wake up

1.nidra lēcu

- i. When you wake up, or when someone or something wakes you up, you become conscious again after being asleep.

E: **Young babies waking up at night and crying.**

T: **cinna pillalu rātrisamayaMlō nidra lēstū ēḍustuMṭāru**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (period< NP(-ani));

28. Warm up

1. weccajēyu 2. wēḍēkku 3. weccajēsukonu 4. weccajēsukonu 5. Vēḍēkku

- i. If you warm up cold food, you put it on a cooker and heat it until it is ready to be eaten.

E: **Start warming up the soup now.**

T: **sūp nu wēḍi cēyaṭaM prāraMbhiMcaMḍi.**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)));

- ii. If the weather, the day, or part of the earth warms up, the temperature rises and it gradually gets hotter.

E: **The weather was warming up.**

T: **wātāwaraṇaM wēḍēkkutōMḍi**

Pv(Sub: Arg (nf<NP (-ani)));

- iii. If a situation, event, or activity warms up, or if you warm it up, it becomes more intense or exciting.

E: **The campaign against the brothers began to warm up**

T: **sōdaruluku wyatirēka pracāraM wēḍekkāṭaM prāraMbhmayyiMḍi**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

29. Wash up

1.kaḍigiveyyi 2. kaḍigesukonu

- i. If you wash up the things such as pans, plates, and knives that have been used to cook and eat a meal, you clean them using water and detergent.

E: **We cleared the table and washed up the dishes.**

T: **mēmu ballanu śubhraM cēsi pātralu kaḍigiwēśāM**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

- ii. If someone or something is washed up on a piece of land, or washes up there, they are carried by the water of a river or the sea and left there.

E: **Their boat was wished up ten miles to the south.**

T: **wāḷḷa paḍawa paḍi mayḷḷa dakṣaṇāniki koṭṭukupōyiMḍi.**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); Obj : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

30. Wind up

1. kī ivvu 2. ettu 3. nilipiveyyi 4. mūtaṇṇu

i. When you wind up a mechanical device such as a watch, you turn a knob, key, handle on it round and round in order to make it operate

E: I forgot to wind my watch up and it is stopped.

T: nēnu nā gaḍiyāraM kī iwwaṭaM maraciṇṇānu, adi āgipōyiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. When you wind up the window of a car, you close it by making it move upwards, using a handle or a control switch.

E: Wind up that window; I'm getting a draught here.

T: kiṭiki ni ettaMḍi nāku caligāli tagulutuMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. When you wind up an activity, you finish it or stop doing it.

E: It was time to wind up the game.

T: āṭanu nilipiwēyaḍāniki idē samayaM

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iv. When someone winds up a business or other organization, they close it down

E: The company was wound up in 1971.

T 1971lō ā kaMpeni mūtaṇṇuMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)); Obj : Arg (time < NP(-ani));

6. Out

1. Black out

1. sp̥ṛha kōlpōwu 2. t̥siweyyi 3. nilipi weyyi 4. koṭṭi weyyi

i. If you black out, you lost consciousness for a short time.

E: Marian told me you blacked out

T: nuvvu sp̥ṛha kolpōyāwani māryān nātō ceppiMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Exp < NP(+ani));

ii. If a room or a building is blacked out, it is made completely dark by someone switching off all the lights and covering the windows.

E: The room had been blacked out.

T: gadi dīpālu tīsiwēsi unnadi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani,+con)));

iii. If people black out a television or radio programme, they prevent it being broadcast, usually in protest against something.

E: Backing out tonight's episode of 'Dallas'.

T: irōju rātri ḍallās bhāgaM prasārālu nilipiwēstunnāmu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (ATh<NP (-ani)));

iv. If you black out a piece of writing, you colour over it in black so that it cannot be seen.

E: Some Welsh activists have started blacking out English language road signs.

T: koMtamaMdi wēḷṣ āMdōḷanakārulu āMgla bhāṣa rahadāri sūcanalanu koṭṭiwēyaḍaM prāraMbiMcāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

2. Block out

1. aḍḍukonu 2. kappiweyyi 3. āpiweyyi

i. Something that blocks out light from a place prevents it from entering.

E: Satellites that would block out sunlight.

T: upagrahālu sūrya kāMtini aḍḍukōgalugutāyi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani))); Obj : Arg (Nf < NP(-ani,+nat));

ii. Something blocks out something else. It is in front of it so that you cannot see it.

E: The trees almost successfully block out the brick houses.

T: ceṭḷu iṭukala iMḍlani cālā waraku kappiwēyaḍaMlō saphalamaynāyi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

iii. If someone blocks out something such as news or information, they prevent other people from hearing about it.

E: Governments can try to block out unwelcome ideas from abroad.

T: widēśāla nuMḍi vaccē iṣṭaM lēni ālōcanalanu prabhutwaM āpiwēsē prayatnaM cēstuMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Abs<NP (+ani))); OO: Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

3. Blow out

1. ārpiweyyi 2. āgipōwu

i. When a person or the wind blows out a flame or fire, they stop it burning.

E: Rudolph blew out the candles.

T: rudāḷph kovvu wattulanu ārpiwēśāḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If a storm blows itself out, it comes to an end.

E: This little dust storm will blow it- self out soon enough.

T: ī cinna dūḷi tuphānu twaralōnē tanaMtaṭa tanē pūrtigā āgipōtuMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Nf<NP (+ani,+Nat)));

4. Bring out

1. wiḍudala cēyu 2. bayaṭiki teppiMcu 3. bayṭapaḍēlā cēyu 4. weluwaḍiMcu

i. When a person or company brings out a new product, they produce and sell it.

E: Collin Bradbury has now brought out a second album.

T: kolin brāḍ barrī ippuḍu reMḍawa ālbaM wiḍudala cēsāḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. Something that brings out a particular kind of behaviour or feeling in someone causes them to reveal it although they do not normally have it or show it.

E: He brings out the animal in me.

T: atanu nālōni mṛga swabhāwānni bayaṭiki teppistāḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. To bring someone out means to encourage them to be less shy or quiet.

E: He talks to them and brings them out.

T: atanu wāllatō māṭḷaḍi wālla biḍiyānni pōgoṭṭēlā cēsāḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

iv. If someone brings out some words, they say them with difficulty or with an effort.

E: They even brought out a few English words.

T: wāḷḷu konni iMglīṣa padālanu kūḍā weluwaḍiMcāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

5. Check out

1. khālī cēyu, 2. pariśīliMcu

i. When you check out of a hotel where you have been staying, you pay the bill and leave.

E: She checked out of the hotel and took the train to Paris.

T: āme hōṭal khālī cēsi pārīs ku ṭrayn ekkiMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

ii. If you check something out, you find out about it or examine it because you want to make sure that everything is correct or safe.

E: Safety inspector checked the hotel out before giving it a license.

T: dāniki laysēns iwwaṭāniki muMdu bhadrata adhikāri hōṭal nu pariśīliMciwēsāḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

6. Clean out

1. śubhraM cēyu 2. tuḍiciwēyu

i. If you clean something out, you clean it very thoroughly and remove anything that is not wanted or needed.

E: **I spent three days cleaning our flat out.**

T: **nēnu mā plāṭunu subraM cēyaḍānikimūḍu rōjulu paṭṭiMdi**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you clean out a person, you take all the money they have. If you clean out a place, you take everything of value that is in it.

E: **I've got no more money-they cleaned me out.**

T: **nā daggara iMka ḍabbu lēdu wāru nā daggara unnadaMtā tuḍiciwēśāru.**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

7. Come out

1. bayāṭaku waccu 2. waccu

i. When someone comes out of their house or room, or a place where they were hidden, they leave it or appear from it.

E: **We came out of the tunnel**

T: **mēmu ṭannel nuMci bayāṭaku vaccēśāmu.**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If someone comes out with you, you go somewhere together socially.

E: **Would you like to come out with me?**

T: **nuvvu nātō bayāṭaku wastāwā**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); HOO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

8. Cut out

1. mukkalu cēyu 2. ṭolagiMci

1. if you cut out part of something you remove it by cutting it.

Badly decayed timber should be cut out and replaced.

bāgā puccipōyina cekkani mukkalu cēsi mārceyāli

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)));

i. If you cut out part of something that someone has written, you remove it from the text and do not print or broadcast it.

E: **Her publishers insisted on cutting several stories out of her memoirs.**

T: **āme pracuraṇa kartalu tana smṛtulalō nuMḍi ennō kathalanu
tolagiMciwēyamani paṭṭubaṭṭāru**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

9. Drop out

1. māni veyyi 2. Tolagipōwu

i. If you drop out of a group, you stop belonging to it If you drop out of school or college, you leave before finishing your course.

E: **He had dropped out of college in the first term.**

T: **atanu modaṭi ṭarm lōnē kālēji māniwēśāḍu**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

ii. If “word or expression drops out of the language, it is no longer used.

E: Today the word Teeny-bopper' has virtually dropped out of usage.

T: nēḍu ṭīnī bōpar anē padaM wāstawaMlō wāḍukalō nuMḍi tolagipōyiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

10. Go out

1. bayaṭaku wellu 2. wellipōwu 3. weluwaḍu 4. prasāraM avvu

i)When you go out of a room, building, or other place, you leave it

E: She went out of the building and through the main gate.

T: āme pradhāna dwāraM guMḍā bhawanaM bayaṭaku welliMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

ii. If you go out to a place, especially somewhere abroad or far away, you travel there.

E: She had decided to get married and stay in England and not go out to Africa.

**T: āme wiwāhaM cēsukoni āphrīkāku wellipōkuMḍā iMglāMḍ lōnē
uMḍipēwālani nirṇayiMcukuMdi**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

iii. If news, a message, or a letter goes out, it is announced, published, or sent, of ten officially.

E: The news went out from Washington that he was dead.

T: atanu canipoyyāḍu anē wārta wāṣiMgṭan nuMci weluwaḍiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

iv. If a television or radio programme goes out it is broadcast.

E: The series goes out on Tuesday evenings on BBC.

T: dārāwāhika maMgaḷawāraM sāyaMtraM bibisi lō prasāraM avvutuMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani));

11. Hand out

1. aMdiMcu 2. iccu 3. jarimānā wēyu

i)If you hand something out to people, you give each person in a group one of a set of similar or identical things.

E: They handed out questionnaires to the participants.

T: wāru pālgonnawāriki praśnāwaḷḷulanu aMdiMciwēsāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,-con)); Obj : Arg (Ben < NP(-ani));

ii. If you hand out advice to someone, you give them advice and expect them to follow it.

E: She answers the phone and hands out advice and help to overseas students.

**T: āme phōn lō samādhānaM icci widēśi widyārdulaku salahālu istū sahāyaM
cēstuMdi**

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

iii. If a judge or person in authority hands out a sentence or penalty, they say that somebody should be punished in that way.

E: The penalties which he handed out last week were extremely unfair.

T: gata wāraM atanu widiMcina jarimānā cālā anyāyaMgā unnāyi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

12. Hang out

1. āraveyyi 2. gaḍupu

i) If you hang out clothes that you have washed, you hang them on a clothes line to dry.

E: Mrs Poulter was hanging out her washing.

T: missēs pōlṭar tana utiki utukunu ārēstuMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you hang out somewhere, you live there or spend a lot of time there.

E: He spends a lot of time hanging out with friends.

T: atanu ekkuwa samayaM snēhitulatō gaḍuputuMṭāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

13. Knock out

1. dimmadirugu 2. paḍagoṭṭu 3. rāsiveyyi

i) To knock someone out means to cause them to become unconscious or to fall asleep.

E: The old man hit him hard that he knocked him out.

T: musali wyakti atanini eMta gaṭṭigā koṭṭāḍu aMṭē adi ataniki dimmadirigēlā cēsiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

ii. If a person or team is knocked out of a competition, they are defeated, so that they take no more part in the competition.

E: The aim is for the Social Democrats to knock out the Labour Party.

T: ḍemōkraṭla dyēyaM ēmaMṭē lēbar pārṭīni paḍagoṭṭaḍamē

Pv(Sub: Arg (Abs<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Abs < NP(-ani));

iii. If you knock out a piece of work, you do it very quickly without paying much attention to detail.

E: He can knock out a short story in less than a day.

T: atanu okkarōju lōpē cinna kathani rāsipaḍēsāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

14 Make out

1. ardhaM cēsukonu, 2. nirupiMcu, 4. tayārucēyu

i) If you make out something that is difficult to understand, you manage to understand it.

E: Sylvia could not make out how it had happened.

T: adi elā jarigiMdō silwiṭā ardhaMcēsukōlēka pōyiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you make out a case for something, you try to establish or prove that it is the best thing to do.

E: You could certainly make out a case for this point of view.

T: ī adṛṣṭyā nuvvu ā aMśānni kaccitaMgā nirūpiMcū

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. When you make out a form or cheque, you write on it all the necessary information.

E: I made a cheque out for £1200.

T: nēnu £1200 ki cek tayāru cēśānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

15. Pick out

1. tīsukonu, 2. gurtupaṭṭiwēyu, 3. nērcukonu

i) To choose one thing or person or several things or people from a large group.

E: She picked out a pink shirt for me to try on

T: toḍukkōni cūḍaṭānīki āme nāku oka piMk cōkkā tīsukoMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. To recognize a person or thing from a group of people or thing

E: A witness picked out the attacker from police photos

T: dāḍi cēsinawāḍini sāksi pōlīs phōṭōlālō nuMci gurtupaṭṭiwēsāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If you pick out a tune on a musical instrument, you play it slowly and awkwardly because you do not know it very well or cannot play the Instrument very well.

E: He picked out a tune on the piano and after a while tried singing along to it.

T: atanu piyānō mīda rāgaM nērcucēsukoni koMta sēpu taruwāta dānitō pāṭu pāḍaṭaM prāraMbhiMcāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ben<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

17. Put out

1. bayṭapeṭṭu, 2. bayṭakipaMpu, 3. ārpiwēyu, 4. bayṭa peṭṭu,

i) If a statement or story is put out, it is officially told to people.

E: He put something out to the Press Association.

T: atanu patrika samākhyā ku edō okaṭi bayṭapeṭṭēsāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If a message or programme is put out on radio or television, it is sent or broadcast.

E: The pilot put out a radio message giving the exact position.

T: paylaṭ khaccitamayna diśa ni istu rēḍiyō samācārānni bayṭiki paMpiwēsāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If you put out something that is burning, you cause it to stop burning.

E: He put the fire out.

T: atanu maMṭani ārpiwēśāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Nf < NP(-ani,+nat));

iv. If you put out babies, invalids, or animals, you take them from a building and leave them outside for a while.

E: They put their horses out to graze

T: wāru wālla gurrālanu mēpaṭānīki bayaṭaku tīsukupōyāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

18. Run out

1. parigettāḍu, 2. tarigipōwu, 3. mugisipōwu, 4. parigettutū āwuṭ avvu,

i. If you run out of a room or building, you leave it as fast as you can.

E: He ran out of the room and down the stairs.

T: atanu gadilō nuMḍi kiMḍi aMtastuki parugettāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

ii. If you run out of something, you have no more of it left.

E: We were rapidly running out of money.

T: ma daggara ḍabbu twaraga tarigipōtuMḍi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If a legal document or contract runs out, it is no longer valid.

E: The patent on APM runs out in 1987.

T: e pi m mīda pēṭeMṭ 1987 lō mugisipōtuMḍi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)); Obj : Arg (time < NP(-ani));

iv. In cricket, if you are batting and are run out, your Innings is ended, because the other team manage to get the ball to the wicket before you reach it.

E: He ran himself out in the last test against Pakistan.

T: pākistān tō ciwari ṭeṣṭu lō atanu tanaMtaṭa tanē parigettutū awṭayyāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani));

19. Sell out

1. ammiwēyu, 2. ammuḍupōwu,

i. If a shop is sold out of something, or has sold out of it, It has all been sold, and there is none of it left in the shop

E: I'm sorry, we've sold out of that particular brand.

T: manniMcaMḍi, ā pratyēkamayna brāMḍ mēmu ammiwēśāmu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

#ii. If a performance of a play, film, or other form of entertainment is sold out, all the tickets have been sold.

E: Her concerts always sell out months in advance

T: tana kaccērīlu eppuḍu nelala muMdugānē ammuḍu pōṭāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

20. Sign out

1. oppukonu, 2. Appajeppu

i) if you sign out of a hotel, club, or other institution, you sign your name in a book or on a special form when you leave.

E: That Friday I signed out for a weekend.

T: ā śukrawāraM nēnu wāraMtapu śelawu kōsaM oppukonnānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you sign something out, you sign your name in a book or on a card to say that you have taken it or borrowed it from an organization or institution that you belong to.

E: Bernstein signed out a company car and move to McLean.

T: bernastayn meklēn ki appajeppaḍāniki kaMpeni kārūni wadali peṭṭi wellaḍāniki

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

21. Stand out

1. bayṭapaḍu, 2. nilicu,

i) If something stands out, it can be seen very clearly.

E: The bones of his face stood out like a skeleton's.

T: atani mukhaMlōni emukalu asdhipaMjaraMlō lāgā bayṭapaḍḍāyi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

#ii. If something stands out from other things of the same kind, it is much better or much more important than those other things.

E: There was one episode which stood out from the rest

T: akkaḍa migilina wāṭikaMṭē oka bhāgaM pratyēkaMgā nilicipōyiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

22. Take out

1. bayāṭaku tiyyu, 2. bayāṭaku tīsukellu, 3. hastagataM cēsukonu 4. tīsukonu, 5. tīsukuwellu

i. When you take something out, you remove it from a container or from the Place where it was.

E: Emma opened her bag and took out her comb

T: emma tana saMcini teraci duwwēna bayāṭaku tīsīMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you take someone out, for example to a restaurant or a film, they go there with you, and you pay for everything.

E: I took Andrea out to dinner one evening.

T: oka sāyaMtraM nēnu āMḍriyāni ḍinnar ki bayāṭaku tīsukellānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

iii. If you take someone out, you kill them. If you take something out, you destroy It or damage it so that it can no longer be used.

E: All large military targets must be take out

T: pedda milaṭari lakṣyālu anniMṭini khaccitaMgā hastagataM cēsukōwālani

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani));

iv. If you take out something such as licence, an insurance policy, or a bank loan, you arrange to get it from a court of law, an insurance company, or a bank.

E: Chris and I took out a life insurance policy when we got our home

T: mēmu mā adde iMṭini kuduwapetṭinappuḍu nēnu kris jīwita bhīmā padhakaM tīsiwēsukonnaM

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ben<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Ben < NP(-ani));

v. If you take time out, you spend time doing something different from what you are supposed to be doing, or from what you normally do.

E: We took the kids out to the zoo on saturday

T: śaniwāraM mēmu pillalani jaMtu pradarśanaśālaku tīsukuwēllāmu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

Obo : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

23. Turn out

1. jarugu, 2. mārciwēyu, 3. ārpiwēyu, 4. khāḷicēyu, 5. pōsiwēyu, 6. wēllipōwu

i) If something turns out a particular way, it happens in that way.

E: My trip to London didn't turn out quite as planned.

T: nā laMḍan paryaṭana praṇāḷika prakāraM jaragalēdu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Gol < NP(-ani));

ii. If something or someone turns out to be a particular thing, they are discovered to be that thing.

E: The Marvin's' house turned out to be an old converted barn.

T: mārwin illu oka pāta baṭṭini mārcagā tayāraynadi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

iii. When you turn out a light or a gas fire, you adjust the controls so that it stops giving out light or heat.

E: He turn out the light and went to sleep.

T: atanu layṭu ārpiwēsi nidrapōwāṭāniki wēllāḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iv. If you turn someone out of a place, you force them to leave it.

E: He was turned out of his flat because he couldn't pay the rent

T: atanu adde kaṭṭalēkapōyaḍu kābaṭṭi atanu tana illu khāḷi cēsāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

v. If you turn out a container or turn its contents out you empty it completely.

E: He opened the bag and turned all the contents out onto the kitchen table

T: atanu saMcini terici anni wastuwulanū bhōjanapu balla pay pōsiwēśāḍu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

vi. If people turn out for a particular event or activity, they go and take part In It or watch it.

E: 50,000 people turned out during the bank holiday weekend to watch the air show.

T: wāraMtaM, byāMku śelawu samayaMlō 50,000 maMdi prajalu ēyir šō
cuḍāṭāniki wellipōyāru
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

24. work out

1. lekkawēyu, 2. labhiMcu, 3. ardhaM cēsukonu, 4. naḍucu, 5. panulu kākāpōwu, 6. wyāyāmaM cēyu

i) If you work out the answer to a mathematical problem, you calculate it.

E: I've worked it out, it 3,171. 875 tons.

T: nēnu dīnini lekkapeṭṭānu idi 3,171. 875 ṭannulu uMdi
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you work out a solution or a plan, you think about it carefully and find a solution or decide what to do.

E: We are always hopeful that a more peaceful solution can be worked out.

T: mēmu eppuḍū cālā śāMtamayna pariṣkāraM labhistuMdani nammakaMtō
uMṭāmu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

iii. If you manage to work out something that seems strange, you think about it and manage to understand it.

E: I'm trying to work out what's wrong.

T: nēnu tappu ēMṭō ardhaM cōsukōṭāniki prayatnistunnānu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

iv. If a situation works out in a particular way, it happens or progresses in that way.

E: I asked him how he was, and how his job was working out.

T: atanu elā unnāḍu, atani udōgaM elā naḍustōMdi ani nēnu atanini aḍigānu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

v. If a situation, arrangement, or plan works out, it is successful.

E: He is moody because things are not working out at home.

T: iMṭidaggara panulu kākapōwaḍaMtō atanu digulugā unnāḍu.
Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani)));

vi. If you work out, you do physical exercises in order to make your body fit and strong.

E: She worked out in a ballet class three hours a week.

T: āme wārāniki 3 gaMṭalu bāleṭ ḍōs lō vyāyāmaM cēstuMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

7. off

1. back off

1. wenukaku taggu,

i) If you back off, you try to avoid a fight or difficult situation by moving away or not becoming involved in it. If you tell someone to back off, you are telling them not to interfere with something you are doing.

E: Brody was ready for a fight, but he backed off

T: brāḍi phayṭ cēyaḍāniki siddapaḍḍāḍu kāni atanu wenukaku taggāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

2. Blow off

1. egiripōwu, 2. tegipōwu, 3. tegateMpulu cēsukonu, 4. paṭṭiMcukonu

i. If something blows off or is blown off, it is removed from a place by the wind.

E: Several roofs were blown off.

T: konni iMṭi kappulu egiripōyāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani));

ii. If a bomb or explosion blows off a part of your body, it removes it.

E: His right leg was blown off by a land mine.

T: leMḍ mayn pēlaṭaM valla atani kuḍikālu tegipōyiMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); Cos : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If someone you are having a romantic relationship with blows you off, they end the relationship.

E: I was in love with her and she blew me off.

T: nēnu āmenu prēmiMcānu kāni āme nātō tegateMpulu cēsukuMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (pt< NP(+ani));

iv. If you blow something off, you act as if it is not important.

E: He said that he would help but she blew him off.

T: atanu sahayaM cēsi uMḍēwāḍini kānī āme atanini paṭṭiMcukōlēdu ani atanu ceppāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (pt < NP(+ani));

3. Break off

1. wiracu, 2. teMcukonu,

i) If a part of something breaks off or if you break it off, it separates or is removed by force.

E: I broke a branch off and stabbed at the ground with it.

T: nēnu ceṭṭu kommanu viriciwēsi dānitō nēlalō guccānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you break off a relationship or agreement, you end it.

Men seem to be more skilled at breaking off relationships than women.

saMbaMdhāla teMcukōwāḍaMlō magawāru āḍawārikaMṭē ekkawa naypuṇyaM galawārugā kanabaḍutunnāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (pt < NP(+ani));

4. Carry off

1. cēsukupōwu, 2. koṭṭiwēyu

i) If you carry off something that is difficult to do, you succeed in doing it.

E: She would have carried everything off beautifully.

T: āme pratīdi cakkagā cēsukupōtuMḍēdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you carry off a prize or an award, you win it.

E: Vita carried off all the prizes.

T: viṭā bahumatulu anniMṭīni koṭṭēsiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

5. Cut off

1. kattiriMciwēyu, 2. tegipōvu, 3. nilipiwēyu, 4. Āpiwēyu

i) If you cut a part of something off, you remove it completely by cutting it, using a knife, saw, scissors, and so on.

E: They held a gun to his head and threatened to cut off his ears.

T: wāḷḷu atani talaku tupāki guripeṭṭi atani cevulu kattiriMci wēstāmani bhayapeṭṭāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)));

ii. If someone is cut off, they are separated and isolated from other people.

E: The town was cut off by the floods.

T: paṭṭaṇaM varadala valla tegipōyiMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Cos : Arg (nf < NP(-ani, +nat)));

iii. To cut off the supply of something means to stop it.

E: Gas supplies had now been cut off.

T: gyās saraphara ippuḍu nilipitēyabaḍiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Nf<NP (+ani,+Nat)));

iv. If you cut someone off or cut off what they are saying, you stop them saying it.

E: I waved my hand to cut him off.

T: atanini apaṭāniki nēnu nā cētini ūpānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); Obj : Arg (pt < NP(+ani)));

6. Come off

1. rāvaḍaM, 2. bāgā avvu, 3. vaccu, 4. āgipōwu, 5. bayaṭu vaccu

i. If someone to something comes off an area, place, or vehicle, they leave it.

E: She saw him come off the plane.

T: āme atanini wimānaMlō nuMci rāvaḍaM cūciMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)));

ii. If an event or action comes off, it is successful or effective.

E: I hope this business comes off all right.
T: nēnu ī wyāpāraM bāgānē awutuMdi anukuMṭānnānu.
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

iii. If you come off well or badly at the end of a process, you are in a good or bad position as a result of it

E: He came off second best.
T: atanu reMḍawa sthānaMlō vaccāḍu.
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ben<NP (+ani)));

iv. When a play or film comes off, it stops being performed or shown in a particular theatre or cinema.

E: The production had to come off because the theater was already booked for a pantomime.
T: citra nirmāṇaM āgipōwālsivacciMdi eMdukaMṭē pyāMṭōmaym koraku dhiyēṭar idiwarakē bukayMdi.
Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

v. If something such as mist, wind, or a smell comes off a particular place or thing, it originates or radiates from that place or thing.

E: There was a mist coming off the water
T: akkaḍa nīṭilō nuMci pogamaMcu bayaṭaku vastōMdi
Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+liq));

7. Drop off

1. wadili peṭṭu, 2. jārukonu,

i)When you are driving, if you drop one of your passengers off, you take them to where they want to go and leave them there.

E: I can drop Daisy off on my way home.
T: nēnu iMṭiki vellē dārīlō ḍaysīni vadilipeḍatānu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+con));

ii. If you drop off to sleep, you go to sleep.

E: I came to see him, and what does he do' He drops off to sleep!
T: nēnu atanini cūḍaṭāniki vaccinappuḍu atanu ēmi cēstunnāḍu atanu nidralōki jārukuMṭunnaḍu.
Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani)));

8. Hold off

1. āpiwēyu, 2. wāyidā wēyu,

E: The warriors tried to hold the soldiers off until the women and children could escape.

T: pillalu, strīlu veḷḷipōyē varaku yōdulu saynikulanu āpaṭāniki prayatniMcāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Abs<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Abs < NP(+ani));

ii. If you hold off doing something, you delay doing it or making a decision about it.

E: *He might be so scared that he'll hold off our offer too.*

T: atanu eMta bhayapaḍḍāḍaMṭē mana avakāśānni atanu wāyidāwēsi uMḍavaccu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

9. Lay off

1. tolagiMcū 2. āpiwēyyi

i) If there is a layoff, workers are told by their employer to leave their jobs.

E: *Textile companies announced 2,000 fresh workers layoffs last week*

T: wastra kaMpenīlu tājāgā 2000 udyōgulanu tolagiMcinaṭlu pōyina wāraM prakaṭiMciMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani))); Obj : Arg (Exp < NP(+ani));

ii. If you tell someone to layoff, you are telling them to leave you alone, to stop criticizing you, or to stop doing something which is annoying you.

E: They had warned him to layoff, but he'd kept cutting in just the same

T: atanini ika āpeyyamani wāḷḷu heccariMcinā atanu aṭlāgē cēstunnāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

10. Leave off

1. tīsiwēyu, 2. wadaliwēyu, 3. Āgipōwu

i. If you leave off a piece of clothing, you do not wear it on a particular occasion.

E: *It's so hot, feel like leaving this helmet off*

T: adi eMta wēḍigā uMdi aMṭē ī sirastrāṇānni tiseyyālanipistuMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (nf<NP (-ani,+nat))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you leave off doing something, you stop doing it.

E: *He sat down at the piano again and started playing from where he left off.*

T: atanu tirigi piyānō daggara kūrconī ekkāḍaytē wadiliwēśāḍō akkaḍa nuMcē wāyiMcāḍaM prāraMbhiMcāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If something leaves off at a particular point, it stops or ends there.

E: *It picks up where the earlier story leaves off.*

T: muMdu katha ekkāḍaytē āgipōyiMdō adi akkaḍa nuMci prāraMbhaM avutuMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

11. Fall off

1. ūḍipōwu, 2. paḍipōvu

i) If something falls off, it separates from the thing to which it was attached.

E: *Their scales fall off and the fish die.*

T: wāṭi polusulu ūḍipōyi cēpalu caccipōyāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (-ani)));

ii. If the degree, amount, or standard of something falls off, it becomes less or lower.

E: *Economic growth will fall off only slightly.*

T: ārthika wrddhi koddigā mātramē paḍipōtuMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

12. Get off

1. digu, 2 digipōwu, 3. tīsukuwēḷḷu, 4. paMpu, 5. viḍici wēḷḷu, 6. tīsiveyyi, 7 awasaraM, 8. doraku, 9. bayṭapaḍu

i. If you get off something that you have been standing, sitting, or lying on, you move your body from it, usually onto the ground.

E: She was getting off the bed.

T: āme maMcaM mīda nuMci digipōtōMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you get off a bus, train, or plane, you leave it.

E: I had no reason for getting off the bus near the Palais.

T: palās daggara bas digaṭāniki nāku ē kāraṇamū lēdu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

iii. When you get off, you leave a place.

E: I have to be getting off now.

T: nēnu ippuḍu digipōwalsi uMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

iv. If you get a letter, parcel, or message off, you send it.

E: Get this message off to the addressee.

T: ī wārta cirunāmādāruniki paMpaMḍi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

v. If you tell someone to get off a piece of land, you are telling them to leave a place where they should not be.

E: I told them to get off the university playing fields.

T: yūniwarsiṭi āṭa sdhalaM viḍici veḷḷamani nēnu ataniki ceppānu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

vi. If you tell someone to get off the phone, you are telling them to stop using it.

E: I told him to get off the phone.

T: phōn viḍicipēṭṭamani nēnu ataniki ceppānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

vii. If you get something off, you remove it.

E: Get your shirt off

T: nī cōkkā tīseyyi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

viii. If you get time off, you do not have to go to work during that period.

E: She can't get time off to go to the clinic.

T: klīnik ki veḷḷāṭāniki āmeku samayaM dorakaḍaMlēdu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

ix. If you get off when you have done something wrong, or if someone gets you off, you receive only a small punishment for what you have done.

E: He got off with a £50 fine.

T: ataniki 50 yūrōlu jarimānā tō bayṭapaḍḍāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

13. Go off

1. wellipōwu, 2. pēlipōwu, 3. mrōgu, 4. āripōwu, 5. jarigipōwu, 6. āpiwēyu, 7. dūraMgā vellu,

i) If you go off somewhere, you leave the place where you were, usually in order to do something.

E: He had gone off to work.

T: atanu paniki vellipōyāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); OO : Arg (Gol < NP(-ani));

ii. If a gun goes off, It is fired. If a bomb goes off, it explodes.

E: The gun went off as he was putting it away.

T: atanu tupākī prakkana peḍutuMṭē adi pēlipōyiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If something such as an alarm, bell, or flashbulb goes off, it operates, making a sudden loud noise or flash.

E: The alarm went off in the middle of the night

T: madyarātrilō alāraM mōgiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iv. If a light, heating system, broadcasting station, or electric device goes off, it stops operating.

E: The light only goes off at night.

T: rātri layṭlu mātramē āripōtāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)));

v. If an event or arrangement goes off well, smoothly, or without problems, it is successful or happens without any problems.

E: The meeting went off well.

T: samāwēśaM cakkagā jarigipōyiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani)));

vi. If you go off someone or something, you stop liking them.

E: I used to eat a lot of fish but I have gone off it bit recently

T: nēnu cēpalu ekkuwagā tinēwāḍini kāni iṭṭwala nēnu wāṭini tinaṭaM koMceM āpiwēśānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

vii. If you go off a drug, you stop taking it.

E There has been such bad publicity about the pill lately that a lot of us are going off it

akkaḍa ī madhyana pil guriMci ceḍu pracāraM uMdi aMdukani mālō cālā
maMdimi dāni nuMci dūraMgā veḷutunnāM
Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

14. Kick off

1. wadiliwēsi, 2. prāraMbhiMcu,

i) When you kick off your shoes, you shake your feet so that your shoes come off.

E: Mark kicked off his shoes and climbed down into the stream.

T: mārka tana būṭlanu wadiliwēsi prawāhaMlōki dūkāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. When you kick off an event or discussion, you start it.

E: Are we ready for the debate? Right. Who kicks off?

T: carciMcaḍāniki manaM siddhamēnā, sarē evaru prāraMbhistāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

15. Knock off

1. taggiMcu, 2. mugiMciwēyu, 3. pūrti cēyu, 4. Dōcukonu

i) If a seller knocks off an amount from the price or cost of something, he or she reduces the price or cost by that amount

E: He said he'd knock £50 off the price.

T: atanu unna dhara kaMṭē 50 yūrō taggiMcagalanu ani tanu ceppāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

ii. When you knock off, you finish work at the end of the day or before a break.

E: We knock off at 5.

T: mēmu 5 gaM. ki mugiMciwēstāmu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

iii. If you knock off a piece of work, you finish it very quickly and easily

E: I thought i could knock off a couple of essays in time.

T: konni wyāsālanu nēnu sari ayina samayaMlōnē purti cēyagaligānu ani anukuMṭunnānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iv. If someone knocks off a bank or a shop, they carry out a robbery there.

***E: He'd knocked off three banks before they caught up with him.**

T: wāru paṭṭukōka muMdu atanu mūḍu byāMkulānu dōcukōnnāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

16. Put off

1. wāyidā wēyu, 2. āgipōwu, 3. āpiwēyu, 4. āgipōwu,

i) If you put off an event or appointment, you delay or postpone it.

E: They had decided to put the wedding off until her brother come home from the abroad.

T: wāḷḷa sōdaruḍu wideśāla nuMḍi iMṭiki vaccē varaku viwāhānni wāyidā wēsukōṭāniki nirṇayiMcāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

ii. If something or someone puts you off what you are doing, they cause you to stop concentrating by making a sudden noise or distracting you in some other way.

E: Play stopped for nearly a minute when McEnroe was put off by a low-flying plane.

T: takkuwa ettu nuMci egirē wimānaM valla mek-ino āgipōwaḍaM valla sumāru oka nimiṣaM āṭa nilipiwēśāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If you put a light off, you move a switch so that it no longer shines.

E: Don't forget to put all the lights off before you go to bed.

T: nuvvu paḍukōṭāniki wellaṭāniki muMdu anni layṭlu āpeyyaḍaM marcipōvaddu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

vi. When a ship or vehicle puts someone off, it stops somewhere in order to let them get off.

E: He was put off at Singapore.

T: ātanu siMgapūr lō uMḍipōwu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Gol : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

17. Pull off

1. lāgiwēyu, 2. pūrti cēyu, 3. āpiwēyu

i) When you pull your clothes off, you take them off quickly.

E: Anne had already kicked off her shoes and was pulling off her socks.

T: ānī appuḍē tana būṭlanu vadali tana sāksu ni lāgesukuMṭōMḍi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you pull something off, you succeed in doing something which is very difficult to achieve.

E: You have just pulled off one of the biggest arms deals in the twentieth century.

T: 20 wa śatābdaM lō okānoka pedda āyuda oppaMdānni ippuḍu nuvvu vijayawaMtaMgā pūrti cēsāwu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. When a vehicle pulls off the road, it is driven a little way off the road so that it can stop.

E: we are *Looking for a restful place to pull off*.
T: āpiwēyaṭāniki savkaryamayna pradēśānni mēmu vetukutunnāmu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Loc< NP(-ani));

17. Send off

1. paMpiwēyu. 2. paMpu,

i. If you send off a letter, telegram, or parcel, you post it somewhere.

E: Have you sent off your application form yet ?

T: nuvvu nī dharakāstuni iMkā paMpiMcēśāwā

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,-con));

ii. If you send off for something, you write to someone and ask them to post it to you.

E: Can we have time to note down where to send off for them?

T: wāri kōsaM ekkāḍiki paMpalō rāsukōṭāniki samayaM manaku uMdā

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

18. Shut off

1. āpiwēyu, 2. nilipi wēyu, 3. mūsiwēyu,

i) If you shut off an engine or the power supply to a machine, you turn it off to stop it working.

E: I stopped the car and shut off the engine.

T: nēnu kārūni nilipiwēsi iMjan ni āpiwēśānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If someone shuts off the supply of a particular commodity or type of goods, they stop sending the commodity or goods to the people who normally use them.

E: Some nations had shut off oil or coffee as a means of blackmail.

T: konni dēśālu bediriMpu gā āyil, kāphī ni nilipiwēśāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Abs<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. Something that shuts off a view prevents it from being seen by obscuring it.

E: She closed the curtains to shut off the view of the valley.

T: lōyalōni dṛśyālanu cūḍakuMḍā uMḍaṭāniki āme karṭens ni mūsiwēsiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

19. Take off

1. tīsiwēyu, 2. vasulu cēyu, 3. egiripōwu, 4. mōḍalatu, 5. vellipōwu, 6. tolagiMcu 7. Tīsukonu.

i) If you take something off remove it or separate it from the place where it was.

E: I always take my make up off before i go to bed.

T: nēnu paḍukōḍāniki weḷaḍāniki muMdu nā alaMkaraṇa tīsiwēstānu.
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If you take something off someone, you use force or your authority to get it from them.

E: They were going to take some money off you

T: wāru nī daggara nuMci koMta ḍabbu wasulu cēyabōtunnāru.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. When an aeroplane or bird takes off, it leaves the ground and starts flying.

E: The swans took off from the lake.

T: haMsalu sarassu nuMci egiripōyāyi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

iv. If something such as a product or activity takes off, it suddenly becomes very successful and popular.

E: It will be interesting to see how the campaign takes off.

T: pracāraM elā modalugābōtuMdō cūḍaṭāniki cālā āśagā uMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani));

v. If you take off or take yourself off, you go away, often suddenly and unexpectedly.

E: I can't just take off with out saying good bye.

T: wēḍukōlu ceppakuMdā ippuḍē nēnu veḷḷipōlēnu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)););

vi. If you take someone off a task or list, you stop them doing that task or being on that list.

E: He was taken off the case on orders form headquarters.

T: pradhāna kēMdraM nuMci vaccina uttarwulu baṭṭi atanu kēsu nuMci tolagiMciwēśāḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Abs < NP(-ani));

vii. If you take time off, you spend it doing something different from your normal routine or job.

E: You have to take off Christmas Day as a holiday.

T: nuvvu kriṣṭamas rōjuni śelawugā tīsukōwāli.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

20. Turn off

1. ārpiwēyu, 2. mūsiwēyu, 3. āpiwēyu,

i)When you turn off a device, machine, or appliance, you adjust the controls in order to stop it working.

E: Turn the gas fire off when you leave the room
T: nuvvu gadini viḍici vellēṭappuḍu gyās maMṭanī ārpiwēyyi
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Nf < NP(-ani, +Nat));

ii. If you turn off the road or path you are going along, you start going along a different road or path which leads away from it.

E: They turned off the main road
T: wāḷḷu pradhāna rahadārini mūsiwēśāru
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iii. If something turns you off or if you turn off, you stop being excited or Interested.

E: The lecture was so boring that I just turned off.
T: wāḷḷu pradhāna rahadārini mūsiwēśāru
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

8. On

1. Call on

1. kaluwu, 2. Piluwu

i) If you call on someone, you pay them a short visit.

E: Don't bother to call on me or ring me.

T: nannu kalawaṭāniki lēdā phōn cēyaḍāniki ibbaMdi paḍavaddu
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

ii. If you call on someone to do something, you appeal to them to do it.

E: The Opposition called on the Prime Minister to stop the arms deal.
T: āyudha oppaMdānni nilipiwēyālani pratipakṣaM pradhāna maMtriki wijñapti cēsiMdi
Pv(Sub: Arg (Abs<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

2. Come on

1. rā(vaccēy), 2 payki vaccu, 3. layn lō uMḍu, 4. vaccu, 5. prasāramavvu, 6. modalavvu, 7. Vaccu

i) You say 'come on' to someone when you want them to hurry up.

E: Come on we will be late if you don't hurry up

T: rā(vaccēy) oka wēḷa nuvvu tvarapaḍaka pōtē manaM ālasyaM avutāM

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

ii. When an actor or actress comes on, he or she appears on a stage or in a scene of a film.

E: Olivier dominated the play from the moment he came on the stage.

T: oliwar raMgasdhalaM payki vaccina kṣaṇaM nuMcē atanu ādipatyaM pradarśiMcāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

iii. If someone comes on the phone, they begin speaking to you.

E: One of the most powerful men in France came on the line.

T: phrāns lō unna adhika śaktiwaMtulalō okaru phōnlō unnāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

iv. When a power supply or device comes on, it starts functioning.

E: At nine the street lights came on.

T: 9 gaMṭalaku wīdhi dīpālu vaccāyi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani));

v. When a programme or film comes on, it starts to be broadcast or screened.

E: At seven the Swiss news came on.

T: 7 gaMṭalaku swas wārtalu prasāraM ayyāyi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (time<NP (-ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

vi. When a season or period of time or weather comes on, it approaches or begins.

E: Christmas came on.

T: krismas sījan vaccēsiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani));

vii. If a cold , headache, or some medical condition is coming on, it is just starting.

E: I felt a cold coming on

T: jalubu jwaraM vaccēstuMdanukuMṭānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani)));

3. Carry on

1. konasāgiMcu, 2. konasāgiMcu

i. If you carry on with an activity, you continue doing it.

E: Are you telling me to carry on with my investigation?

T: nā vicāraṇanu konasāgiMcamani nuvvu nātō cebutunnāwā

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (pt < NP(+ani));

4. Depend on

1. ādārapaḍu, 2. ādārapaḍu,

i. If you depend on or depend upon someone or something, you need them In order to be able to exist, survive or continue.

E: These factories depend upon natural resources.

T: sahaja vanarulapay kaMpenīlu ādhāraḍi unnāyi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Th<NP (-ani))); Obj : Arg (Nf< NP(-ani,+nat));

5. Fall on

1. paḍu, 2. hattukonu, 3. mīdapaḍu , 4. vaccu,

i. If a responsibility or duty falls on or falls upon someone, it becomes their responsibility or duty.

E: It would fall on her to make the final decision.

T: ciwarigā nirṇayaM tīsukonē bhādyata āme pay paḍiMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

ii. If someone falls on you, they hug you eagerly because they are very happy or excited.

E: People were falling on each other in delight and tears.

T: prajalu ānaMdaMtōnū kannīḷatōnū okarini okaru hattukuMṭunnāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)));

iii. If you fall on something when it arrives or appears, you eagerly seize it or welcome it.

E: They fell on the sandwiches with alacrity.

T: wāḷḷu śāMḍ wic la ātūratatō mīdapaḍḍāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ben<NP (+ani))); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani));

iv. If a date falls on a certain day of the week, it occurs on that day.

E: My birthday falls on a Thursday this year.

T: nā puṭṭina rōju ī saMvatsaraM guruwāraM vacciMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (time < NP(-ani)));

6. Get on

1. ekku, 2 phōn lō māṭlāḍu, 3. wēsukonu, 4. pūrti cēyu, 5. neṭṭukuvaccu, 6. Avvu
i. If you get on an object, you move your body so that you are sitting, standing, or lying on it.

E: He tried to get on the wall but it was too high.

T: atanu gōḍa ekkaḍāniki prayatniMcāḍu kāni adi cālā ettugā uMdi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Exp<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)));

ii. If you get on the telephone to someone, or if you get them on it, you talk to them on the telephone.

E: He got on the phone to President Thompson.

T: atanu adyakṣuḍu thāMsan tō phōn lō māṭlāḍu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani)));

iii. If you get a piece of do thing on, you dress yourself In It.

E: I left the pyjamas on the bed and told him to get them on.

T: nēnu phayjamāni maMcaMpay vadali wāṭini wēsukōmani ataniki ceppānu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani)));

iv. If you get on with in activity, you start doing it or continue doing it.

E: Let me go on with my dinner

T: nannu ḍinnar cēyanivvaMḍi.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ben<NP (+ani)));

v. If you ask how someone getting on with an activity, you are asking about their progress.

E: Sylvia asked politely how Paul was getting on of school

T: pāl elā baḍiki veḷutunnāḍu(neṭṭukostunnāḍu) ani silwiya maryādagā aḍigiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)));

vi. If you say that someone is getting on, you mean that they are old.

E: Now I'm getting on, these stairs are a little difficult for me.

T: ippuḍu nēnu peddawāḍini avutunnānu, ī meṭlatō nāku koMceM kaṣṭaMgā uMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)));

7. Go on

1. konasāgu, 2. jarugu, 3. prawēsiMcū, 4. weḷḷu, 5. avvu,

i) If you go on doing something, or go on with an activity, you continue to do it

E: While she was pouring out their drinks, she went on talking.

T: āme wāḷḷa pānīyālu pōstū māṭlāḍaṭaM konasāgistunē uMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani,+liq));

ii. If you say that something b going on, you mean that it is taking place at the present time.

E: When I asked what was going on, she refused to say anything.

T: ēmi jarugutōMdi ani nēnu aḍiginappuḍu , ēdi ceppaṭāniki āme nirākariMciMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

iii. If you go on to do something, you do it after you have finished something else.

E: Once you have given the correct answer to the problem in step one you can go on to step two.

T: nuvvu okasāri modaṭi meṭṭulō praśnaki sari ayina samādanaM ivvagānē nuvvu reMḍō meṭṭulōki prawēśistāwu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani));

iv. if you go on to a place, you go to it from the place that you have reached.

E: Please go on ahead of me, and I will follow slowly.

T: daya cēsi nākaMṭē muMdugā weḷḷu nēnu nidānaMgā weMbaḍistānu

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

v. You refer to a period of time going on when you mean that it passes and when you are describing events during that period.

E: As the afternoon went on the strikebecame total in both cities.

T: madhyāhānaM avutuMḍagā reMḍu paṭṭaṇālālōnū sammepūrtigā ayyiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); OO : Arg (Loc < NP(-ani));

8. Keep on

1. eḍategakuMḍa cūcu 2. konasāgiMcu, 3. māṭḷāḍutunē uMḍu

i)If you keep on doing something, you continue to do it and do not stop.

E: He kept on staring at me

T: atanu nannu cūstū unnāḍu.

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

ii. If you keep someone on at work or school, you continue to employ them although their contract has ended or they are old enough to retire, or you continue to educate them although they are old enough to leave.

E: They get ride of most of the staff but kept one or two people on

T: wāru ekkuwa maMdi sibbaMḍini ṭisiwēśāru kāni okaru lēdā iddarini konasāgiMciwēśāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Abs < NP(+ani));

iii. if you keep on about something, you continue to talk about it in a boring or repetitive way.

E: She kept on about the stupid car.

T: āme tana panikimālina kāru guriMci māṭlāḍutūnē vuMdi
Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)));

9. Lay on

1. appagiMcu, 2. Samakūrcu

i) If you lay on something such as food, entertainment, or a service, you provide or supply it

E: we will be laying on a coach from the airport to the hotel for all the guests

T: mēmu atidhulaMdarikī wimānāśrayaM nuMci hōṭal ki wāhānānni
samakūrcubōtunnāM

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)));

#ii. To lay blame or responsibility on or lay it upon someone means to state officially that they are responsible for something.

E: Responsibility for these people was therefore laid on the Assistance Committees.

T: wīraMdariki bādhyatanu sahāya saMghāniki appagiMcāM

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)));

10. Move on

1. vellipōwu, 2. paMpiwēyu, 3. Sāgipōwu

i) When someone on a journey moves on, they leave a place where they had stopped briefly and continue the Journey.

E: After three weeks in Hong Kong, we moved on to Japan.

T: hāMkāmḡ lō mūḍu wārāla taruwāta mēmu japān ki vellipōyāmu
pV(sub: Arg(Th<NP[-ani]>); OO: Arg(Gol<NP[-ani]>));

ii. someone such as a policeman moves you on, they order you to leave a particular place.

E: An angry motorist was moved on by police.

T: kōpodrōkuḍayna wāhānadāruḍu pōḷisulacē paMpiwēyabaḍḍāḍu
pV(sub: Arg(Th<NP[+ani]>); OO: Arg(Pt<NP[+ani]>));

iii. If people's ideas, knowledge, or beliefs move on, they change and become more modern.

E: Computers moved on evolutionary step.

T: kaMpyūṭar lu pariṇāma kramaMlō sāgipōyāyi
pV(sub: Arg(Th<NP[+ani]>); OO: Arg(Pt<NP[+ani]>));

11. pick on

1. eMcu, 2. eMcukonu

i) If you pick on someone, you treat them badly or in an unfair way, often repeatedly.

E: The older men pick on the boys and are always looking for faults.

T: musali wālḷu eppuḍu pillala tappulu eMcutū uMṭāru

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Pt < NP(+ani));

ii. If you pick on one particular person or thing, you choose that one.

E: all the girls in town, he picked on Mr Zapp's daughter

T: paṭṭaṇaMlō unna aMdari ammāyilālō atanu miṣṭar jap yokka kūturini eMcukonnāḍu

pV(sub: Arg(Th<NP[-ani]>); OO: Arg(abl<NP[-ani]>));

12. Pass on

1. aMdiMcū, 2. ivvu, 3. paMpu.

i)If you pass something on to someone, you give it to them, for example after you have used it or after someone else has given it to you.

E: He handed a type written sheet to Steve to pass on to smith.

T: atanu ṭaypu cēsina patrānni smit ki aMdajēyamani sṭīw ki cētiki iccāḍu
pV(sub: Arg(Th<NP[+ani]>), Obj: Arg(Pt<NP[+ani]>));

ii. If things such as stories, traditions, or money are passed on, they are taught or given to someone who belongs to a younger generation.

E: I have nothing that I can pass on to you.

T: nīku iccēyaḍāniki nā daggara ēmī lēdu
pV(sub: Arg(Th<NP[+ani]>), Obj: Arg(Pt<NP[+ani]>));

iii. If you pass someone on to someone else, you put them in contact with the second person because you think they might be able to help.

E: I was passed on to another doctor.

T: nēnu maroka ḍākṭar vaddaku paMpabaḍḍānu
pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP[+ani]>), Obj: Arg(Pt<NP[+ani]>));

13. put on

1. wēyu, 2.wēsukonu, 3. veligiMcū, 4. uMcū, 5. cēyu, 6. ekkiMcū, 7. peṭṭu .

i)If you put something on a horizontal surface, you place it above the surface, which supports it.

E: He put a hand on my shoulder.

T: atanu tana cētini nā bhujam mīda peṭṭāḍu(wēśāḍu)
pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP[+ani]>), Obj: Arg(Pt<NP[+ani]>));

ii. When you put on a piece of clothing, you place it over a part of your body and wear it.

E: I put on my jacket

T: nēnu nā cokka wēsukunnānu
pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP[+ani]>), Obj: Arg(Th<NP[-ani,+con]>));

iii. If you put on an electrical or gas device, you cause it to work by pressing a switch or turning a knob.

E: Shall I put the fire on.

T: nēnu maMṭani veligiMcanā

pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP[+ani]>), Obj: Arg(Nf<NP[-ani]>));

iv. If you are driving a vehicle and put on the brake, you operate it.

E: Put the brake on and leave the car in gear.

T: brēk wēsi gēr lō uMci kārūni viḍicipēṭṭaMḍi

pV(sub: Arg(Th<NP[-ani]>),

v. If you put on food, you begin to cook it.

E: She forgets to put the dinner on.

T: āme rātri bhōjanaM ḍinnar cēsukēwaḍaM marcipōyiMdi.

pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP[+ani]>),

vi. If you put someone on a bus, plane, train, or ship, you take them to it and make sure they get onto it.

E: Mummy put me on the train at Victoria.

T: amma nannu vikṭōriyā wadda raylu ekkiMciMdi

pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP[+ani]>), Obj: Arg(Pt<NP[+ani]>)); OO: Arg(Loc<NP[-ani]>));

vii. If someone is put on a particular type of food, medical treatment, or punisThent, they are given that food, treatment, or punisThent.

E: They had to put him on oxygen.

T: wāru ataniki āksijan peṭṭāru

pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP[+ani]>), Obj: Arg(Pt<NP[+ani]>));

14. sign on

1. namōdu cēyu,

i) If you sign on at a government unemployment office, you go there and sign your name on a form to confirm that you are unemployed, so that you can receive state unemployment benefit.

E: people are arriving to sign on at the main Reading benefit office.

T: prajalu pradhāna paṭhana kāryalayaM vadda tama pērunu namōdu cēsukoḍāniki wastunnāru.

pV(sub: Arg(Th<NP[-ani]>); OO: Arg(Th<NP[-ani,+con]>));

15. stamp on

1. tokku, 2. niyaMtriMcu

i) If you stamp on something, you put your foot down on it very hard, usually in order to damage it or hurt it.

E: *boys stamped on beetles when they found them*

T: pillalu purugulanu kanugonnappuḍu wāru wāṭini tokkutāru.

pV(sub: Arg(Th<NP[-ani]>); OO: Arg(abl<NP[-ani]>));

ii. If someone stamps on a dishonest or undesirable activity, they act in media to stop it happening or spreading.

E: *The government's first duty is to defend the currency by stamping on inflation*

T: drawyōlbaṇaM niyaMtriMciwēyaḍāniki prabhutwaM yokka modaṭi pani calāmaṇilō ḍabbuni rakṣiMcaḍamē

16. Switch on

1. wēyu, 2. Mārcu

i) If you switch on an electrical device, engine, and so on, you start it working by pressing a switch.

E: *He ran up the stairs and switched on the lights.*

T: atanu meṭla payki parigettukuMṭu velli layṭlu wēśāḍu.

pV(sub: Arg(Th<NP[-ani]>); OO: Arg(Th<NP[-ani]>));

ii. If you switch on a television or radio programme, you start watching or listening to it by pressing a switch on your set.

E: *i switched on the news.*

T: nēnu wārtalanu mārciwēśānu

pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP[+ani]>);

17. stick on

1. aMṭukonu, 2. iṣṭapaḍipōwu

i) If you stick something on a surface, you attach it to the surface using glue, tap or drawing pins.

E: *Bandages won't stick on the palm.*

T: beMḍējīlu aracētipay aMṭukonawu

pV(sub: Arg(Th<NP[-ani]>); OO: Arg(Th<NP[-ani]>));

ii. If you are stuck on an object or idea, you like it very much

E: *after it was all arranged, and they were absolutely stuck on it.*

T: adi aMta siddaM cēsi taruwāta wāḷlu khaccitaMgā dānini iṣṭapaḍipōtāru

18. Take on

1. tīsukonu, 2. ekkiMcukonu

i) If you take on a job, task, or responsibility, you accept it and try to do what is required.

E: *when I took this job on I didn't expect it to take all time*

T: nēnu ī udyōgānni tīsukunnappuḍu adi aMta samayaM tīsukuMṭuMdani
nēnu ūhiMcalēdu

pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP[+ani]>), Obj: Arg(Th<NP[-ani]>));

- ii. If a bus, train, ship, or plane takes on passengers, goods, or fuel, it stops
to allow the passengers to get on or the goods or fuel to be loaded

E: *Buses stopped by request to take on more passengers*

T: ekkuwa maMdi prayāṇikulunuekkiMcukonēMduku(tīsukonēMduku)
abhyardhana mēraku bassulu āpabaḍḍāyi

pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP[+ani]>); OO: Arg(Th<NP[-ani,+con]>));

19. Throw on

1. wisariwēyu, **2.** paḍu, **3.** paracukonu,

- i) If you **throw on** your clothes, you put them on quickly and carelessly.

E: He threw on his clothes and went downstairs

T: atanu tana baṭṭalanu wisariwēsi kiMdiki vellāḍu

pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP[+ani]>), obj : Arg(Th<NP[-ani]>));

- ii. If you **throw yourself on or upon** someone or something, you rush at them,
deliberately fall on top of them, or attack them.

E: *joseph threw himself on his father, crying and kissing his face.*

T: jōsaph tanaMtaṭa tanu āḷḷa nānna mīda paḍi ēḍustū atani mukhānni
muddāḍutunnāḍu

pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP[+ani]>), obj : Arg(Pt<NP[+ani]>));

- iii. If something **throws** light or shadow **on or upon** someone or something, it
causes them to be covered in light or shadow.

E: *A large beech trees threw its shadow on the grass.*

T: pedda bīc ceṭṭu wāṭi nīḍanu gaḍḍi mīda pariciMdi

pV(sub: Arg(Th<NP[-ani]>); OO : Arg(Th<NP[-ani]>));

20. Turn on

1. ān cēyu, **2.** kōpa paḍu, **3.** maḷḷu, **4.** tippiMdi

- i) To touch a switch so that a machine or piece of electrical equipment starts to work.

E: Could you turn on the radio so we can listen to the news.

T: nuvvu rēḍiyō ān cēyagaligi uMṭē mēmu wārtalu vinagalaM

pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP[-ani]>), obj : Arg(Th<NP[-ani]>)); OO: Arg(Ben<NP[+ani]>));

- ii. If a person or animal turns on or turns upon you, they suddenly attack you or speak
angrily to you.

E: She turned on the men. 'How can you treat your daughters like this!'

T: nuvvu mī kūturlani ilāgēnā wyawahariMcēdi ani āme magawāḷḷapay kōpa paḍiMdi.

pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP[+ani]>),obj : Arg(Pt<NP[+ani]>))

iii. If something turns on or turns upon a particular thing, its success or truth depends on that thing.

E: The whole issue turns on the question of finances.

T: aMśaM aMtā ārdhika raMgaM anē praśna vaypu maḷḷipōyiMdi

iv. If you turn something such as a gun, a light, or a type of look on someone or something, or turn it upon them, you aim it at them or keep it pointing steadily at them.

E: She turned a flashlight on Karen.

T: āme phlāṣ layṭ ni karēn mīdaku tippīMdi

pV(sub: Arg(Ag<NP[+ani]>),obj : Arg(Th<NP[+ani]>)); OO: Arg(Pt<NP[+ani]>));

21. Wait on

1. waḍḍiMcu, 2. eduru cūḍu,

i) If someone waits on you in a restaurant or at a formal party, they serve you food and drink.

E: the guest were waited on by highly trained team of young staff.

T: uttama śikṣaṇa kaligina yuwa bṛMdaM cē atidhi ki waḍḍiMciwēśāru.

pV(sub: Arg(Th<NP[+ani]>), Obj: Arg(Th<NP[+ani]>));

ii. to wait until someone arrives or until something is available

E: I am not waiting on Rachel any longer, I am going home

T: nēnu iMṭiki vellutunnānu nēnu iMkā ekkuwa sēpu rēcal kōsaM edurucūstū uMḍalēnu

pV(sub: Arg(Th<NP[+ani]>), Obj: Arg(Th<NP[+ani]>));

Appendix 2

Translated Data

1. Away

1. back away

1. wenakki jarugu 2. wenakki waggu

i. If you back away from someone or something, you move slowly backwards wards away from them, usually because you are nervous or frightened.

E: **The waitress, having put the tray down, rose and backed away.**

T: **sēwaki tana cētilōni paḷḷanni kiMda peṭṭi lēci wenakki jarigiMdi.**

ii. If you back away from an idea or suggestion, you avoid supporting it or commenting on it, and try to dissociate yourself from it.

E: **The administration appeared to back away from official criticism of the Prime Minister.**

T: **pradhāna maMtri adhikārika wimarśatō paripālana wibhāgaM wenukaku tagginaṭṭu kanipistōMdi**

2. Blow away

1. eguragoṭṭu 2. ūdēyi 3. egiripōvu 4. pēlciwēyu

i. If something blows away or if the wind blows it away, the wind moves it away from the place where it was.

E: **The wind blew his papers away.**

T: **gāli atani kāgitālani eguragoṭṭiwēsiMdi.**

ii. If you blow something away, you blow on it so that it moves away from the place where it was.

E: **Shake them in your hand and blow the husks away.**

T: **wāṭini nī cētilō ūpi poṭṭunu ūdeyyi.**

iii. If a bomb or explosion blows away part of your body, it removes it or destroys it.

E: **A marine whose leghad been blown away**

T: **kālu egiripōyina oka meraynu.**

iv. If someone blows another person away, they kill them by shooting them.

E: **He just gets his shotgun out and blow the guy away.**

T: **atanu tana ṣāṭgan ṭisi kurrawāḍini pēlciwēśāḍu**

3. Break away

1. wiḍipōwu 2. wiḍici wellu

i. When you break away from a group, you stop being part of it, for example because of a disagreement.

E: Two United Party senators broke away to form the Federal Party.

T: pheḍaral pārṭi sdhāpiMcaḍāniki iddaru yunayṭeḍ pārṭi senēṭarulu pārṭi nuMḍi wiḍipōyāru

ii. If you break away from someone who is holding you, you move away from them suddenly.

E: She made a half-hearted attempt to break away.

T: āme viḍici weḷḷaḍāniki anāsaktigā prayatniMciMḍi

4. come away

1. waccēyyi 2. ūḍivaccu

i. if you come away from a place, you leave it.

E: Come away there is going to be trouble.

T: ēdō pramādaM jarugabōtuMḍi vaccēyi.

ii. When something comes away from something else, it become separated or detached from it very easily without need force.

E: The cover had come away from the spine

T: wennu nuMci aṭṭa ūḍipōyiMḍi.

5. cut away

kattiriMciwēyu

i.. if you cut away a part of something, you remove it by cutting it using a knife or scissors.

E: Cut it away with sharp knife

T: ḍīnini padunayna kattitō kattiriMciweyyi.

6. eat away

1. toliciwēyi 2. Tiniwēyi

i. if an animal eats something away it eats gradually and partially destroys it.

E: i feel as if worms are eating away my brain

T: purugulu nā medaḍuni toliciwēstunnayi anipistōMḍi.

ii. if disease or a feeling eats someone away, it causes them physically or mental harm.

E: you have this cancer inside eating you away

T: nī lōpala kēnsar ninnu tiniwēstōMḍi.

7. fall away

1. ūḍipōwu 2. taggipōwu 3. paḍipōwu

i. If something falls away, it breaks off from the surface that it was attached to.

E: Patches of plaster had fallen away between the windows.

T: kiṭikīla madya atukula plāṣṭar ūḍipōyiMḍi.

ii. If an unpleasant quality or a difficulty falls away, it disappears and no longer affects you.

E: **His film star affectation had fallen away.**

T: **ataniki sinimā tārāla pōjukoṭṭaḍaM taggipōyiMdi.**

iii. If the degree, amount, or strength of something falls away, it becomes less or smaller.

E: **Student support fell away.**

T: **widyārdhula maddattu paḍipōyiMdi.**

8. get away

1. viḍici wellu 2. viḍici wellu 3. tīsukuwellu

i. If you get away from a place or a person's company, you succeed in leaving them.

E: **what time did you finally get away last night.**

T: **gaḍacina rātri nuvvu ciwarigā ē samayaMlō viḍici wellāwu**

ii. If you get away, you go away to have a holiday.

E: **It's nice to get away in the autumn.**

T: **ākulu rālu kālaMlō viḍici wellaḍaM bāguMtuMdi**

iii. When someone or something gets away from a place, or when you get them away, they escape.

E: **I prayed for a helicopter to come and get me away from here.**

T: **nannu ikkaḍa nuMci vacci tīsukuwellaḍāniki nēnu helikāṭṭar kōsaM ardhiMcānu**

9. go away

1. wellipōwu 2. taggipōwu

i. if you go away, you leave a place or persons company.

E: **daddy is to go away on a business trip.**

T: **nānna wyāpāra paryaṭana mīda wellipōtāḍu.**

ii. if something especially problem goes away, it disappears.

E: **sometimes the fever lasts for a day or two and then goes away.**

T: **konni samayālālō jwaraM okaṭi lēdā reMḍu rōjulu uMḍi taggipōtuMdi.**

10. Keep away

1. dūramavvu 2. dūraMgāuMcu 3. dūraM cēyu

i. if you keep away from somewhere, you avoid going there

E: **The more you keep away from the shops the less money you will spend**

T: **nuvvu ṣāpula nuMḍi eMta ekkuwa dūraM ayitē aMta takkuwa ḍabbu nuvvu kharcu peḍatāwu**

ii. if you keep someone away, from somewhere, you prevent them from going near there

E: **keep your kids away from those bulls.**

T: mī pillalanu ā āMbōtula nuMci dūraMgā uMcaMḍi

iii. if you keep something unpleasant unwanted away , you prevent it affecting and harming you.

E: A dog shampoo that kept away lice and ticks.

T: pēlanū, īpinī dūraMcēsina kukka ṣāMpū.

11. move away

1.kadilipōwu

i. if you go away, you go and live in a different town or area of a country.

E: they had decided to retire from forming and move away.

T: wāru wyawasāyānni wiramiMcukoni wērē pradēsāniki wellipōwālani nirṇayiMcukunnāru.

12. Pass away

1. canipōwu 2. gaḍipi wēyi

i. you can say that someone pass away to mean that they died.

E: she passed away within three weeks of her sister.

T: tana akka canipōyina mūḍu wārāla lōpē āme canipōyiMḍi

ii. if you pass time away in a particular place you are there for the time.

E: he condescended to pass away a few days in my company.

T: atanu koddī rōjulu nātō gaḍipiwēyaḍāniki sammatiMcāḍu

13. Pour away

pārabōseyyi,

i. if you pour a liquid away, you pour it out of a container because you no longer need it.

E: three days milk has been poured away so far.

T: ippaṭiki mūḍurōjulugā pālu pārabōsēsār

14. Pull away

1. kadilipōwu 2. lāgi wēyi 3. ūḍipōwu

i. When a vehicle pulls away, it starts moving forward.

E: The bus pulled away.

T: bassu muMḍuku kadalipōyiMḍi.

ii. If you pull someone or something away, you take hold of them and remove them using force.

E: I pulled away her hands which covered her face.

T: āme mukhānni kappina cētulanu nēnu lāgiwēsā

iii. something pulls away from something else, it becomes separated or detached from it

E: The sole had pulled away from the shoe.

T: būṭu nuMḍi aḍugu bhāgaM ūḍi pōyiMḍi.

15. put away

1. payna peṭṭu 2. lāgiMci weyyi 3. jaylulō peṭṭu

i. If you put something away, you place it tidily somewhere, for example in a cup- board, drawer, or pocket.

E: Albert folded the newspaper neatly and put it away on the side table.

T: ālbart wārtā patrikani cakkagā maḍici dānini prakkana balla payna peṭṭēsāḍu

ii. If you put away food or drink, you eat or drink a lot of it.

E: !He put away sandwiches and coffee still hungry.

T: atanu sāmḍwic, kāphī lāgiMcēsina kūḍā iMkā ākaligānē unnāḍ

iii. If someone is put away by people In authority, they are sent to prison or a mental hospital.

E: He was put away for 5 years for armed robbry.

T: āyudhālu doMgatanaM cēyaṭaM valla atanu 5 saMwatsarālu jaylulō peṭṭēsāru.

16. Run away

1. pāripōwu

i. you run away from somewhere, you leave secretly because you are unhappy

E: why did you run away from me

T: nuvvu nā daggara nuMḍi eMduku pāripōtāwu

17. Send away

1. paMpēweyu

i. if you send someone away, you tell them to go away from you or arrange for them to go somewhere.

E: what are you doing here? don't send me away again

T: nuvvu ikkaḍa ēmi cēstunnāwu, nannu tīrigi paMpēyavaddu

18. Take away

1. tīsukuwēllu 2. tīsiwēyi 3. āgipōpu

i. If you take something away from a place or position, you remove it and put it somewhere else.

E: Do you want to take any of this away with you, Ian?

T: ayān wēṭilō ēdayna nītō tīsukuwēllālani anukuMṭunnāwā?

ii. If you take something away from a person, you remove it and prevent them from having it any more.

E: I took the knife away from him. I don't know how.

T: atani daggara nuMḍi kattini tīsiwēsānu eṭlānō nāku teliyadu.

19. Throw away

1. wisariweyyi 2. pāraweyyi 3. wadaliweyyi

- i. If you throw away from you an object you were holding, you move your hand suddenly and let go of it, so that it moves rapidly away.

E: He threw away his brush, but stopped to pick it up

T: atanu tana braṣ ni wisiriwēśāḍu kānī dānini tīsukōḍāniki āgāḍu

- ii. When you throw away something that you no longer want or need, you get rid of it, for example by putting it in a dustbin.

E: Throw away medicine after an illness is over.

T: jabbu taggina taruwāta maMdu pāraweyyi.

- iii. If someone throws away something valuable that they have, they waste it rather than using it sensibly.

E: They threw away their advantage.

T: wāri awakāśānni wāru wadaliwēsukunnāru.

20. Wash away

1. tolagiMciwēyi 2. kaḍigiwēyi

- i. if rain, floods or waves wash away something they carry it away by force, causing a lot of damage or distraction.

E: the tidal wave washed everything away

T: āṭu pōṭula ala anniMṭini tolagiMciwēstuMdi.

- ii. To wash away a problem, feeling or situation means to cause it to end or to be forgotten.

E: we will never be able to wash away the taint

T: manaM marakanu eppaṭikī kaḍigi wēyalēM

2. Back

1. Answer back

tirigi samādhānaM ceppu/ tirigi samādhānaM iwwu

i. If someone, especially a child, answers you back or answers back, they speak rudely to you when you have spoken to them.

E: What do you do with a child who answers back?

T: tirigi samādhānaM ceppē pillawānitō nuwwu ēmi cēstāwu?

2. Blow back

1. tēnukaku wīcu

- i. If something blows back or is blown back, the wind moves it back in the direction it was coming from.

E: The ashes blew back into Ralph's face from the dying fire.

T: āripōtunna maMṭa nuMḍi būḍida wenukaku wēci rālp mukhaM pay paḍiMdi

3. Call back

1. tirigi phōn cēyu/tirigi piluwu

- i. if you call back you contact someone who has contacted you previously, often by telephone or at the place where you last saw them

E: you can call back and collect your shoes tomorrow

T: nuwwu rēpu tirigi phōn cēsi/ tirigi pilici nī būṭlu tīsukuwēllu

4. Come back

1. tirigi taccu 2. tirigi rātu 3. maḷli tinipiMcui

- i. When someone or something comes back, they return to the place where you are.

E: He came back from the war.

T: atanu yuddaM nuMḍi tirigi waccāḍu

- ii. When something comes back after being unfashionable for a time, it becomes fashionable again.

E: Ostrich feathers never really came back.

T: āṣṭric īkalu eppaṭikī tirigi rāwu.

- iii. When a person, answer, or message comes back, you get a response to some thing you have said or done.

E: Lilly voice came back from the dark.

T: cīkaṭilō nuMḍi lillī swaraM maḷli winapaḍiMdi(wacciMdi).

5. Cut back

ṭaggiMcukōnu

- i. If you cut back something such as expenditure, you reduce it.

E: The factory has cut back its work force by 50%

T: kaMpenī dāni pani wāḷlanu 50% taggiMcukuMdi

6. Fall back

1.tēnakkiṭaggu 2. tēnakkipaḍu.

If an army falls back during a battle or war, it retreats.

E: They fell back in confusion, surprised by the direction of attack.

T: dāḍiki gurayna diśaki āścaryapaḍi wāḷḷu gaMdaragōḷaMlō wenukaku taggāru.

ii. If you fall back, you suddenly move backwards away from someone or something because they have upset or frightened you.

E: I watched him fall back in horror.

T: nēnu atanini bhayaMtō wenakki taggaṭaM cūśānu

7. Fight back

1. thirigi pōrāḍu 2. aṇaciwēyi

i. If you fight back when someone attacks you or causes you problems, you defend yourself and try to beat them or stop them.

E: Our forces were fighting back desperately.

T: mana balagālu gatyam taraMlēka tirigi pōrāḍutū tippikoḍutunnāyi.

ii. If you fight back an emotion, you try very hard not to let it affect you.

E: She fought back the .

T: āme kanniḷḷanu aṇaciwēsukoMdi.

8. get back

1. tirigipoMdu 2. tirigi iccu 3. tirigipoMdu 4. ūpiripīlcu 5. paṭṭukonu

i. If you get back to place or position, you return there after you have been somewhere else.

E: I have got to get back to London.

T: nēnu laMḍan ku tirigi wellē awakāśaM pōMdānu.

ii. If you get someone or something back to a place, you take them there after they have been away from it.

E: Did you get your book back to the library in time?

T: nuvvu nī pustakānni sarayna samayaMlōnē graMdhālayaniki tirigi iccāwā

iii. If you get something back after you have lost it you have it once again

E: He would get back his old job.

T: atanu tana pāta udyōgānni tirigi poMdi uMdēwāḍu

iv. When you get your breath back, you pause and relax after a very tiring or exciting activity, until you start feeling normal again.

E: I got my breath back and tried to work it out

T: nēnu tirigi ūpiri pīlcukoni dānini purti cēyaṭāniki prayatniMcānu

v. If you get someone back, you punish or hurt them in return for something unpleasant that they have done to you.

* E: **I'll get him back for all the nasty things he said.**

T: **atanu ceppina anni tappuḍu māṭalaku nēnu atanini tirigi paṭṭukuMṭānu.**

9. Give back

1. tirigiiccu 2. tirigi aMdicu

i. If you give something back, you return it to the person who gave it to you or who it belongs to.

E: **I gave the book back to Indhar**

T: **nēnu iMdhar ki pustakānni tirigi iccānu**

ii. If something gives back a quality, characteristic, or freedom that someone has lost, it restores to them that quality, characteristic, or freedom.

E: ***we can give hope back to young people.***

T: ***yuwa janāniki mēmu nammukānni tirigi aMdistāmu***

10. Go back

1. tirigi wellu 2. wenakkiwellu

i. If you go back, you return to place where you were before.

E: **In six weeks we've got to go back to West Africa.**

T: **āru wārallō manaM paścima āphrikāku tirigi wellāli.**

ii. If something goes back to a particular time in the past, it was made, built, or started at that time.

E: **the shop goes back to 1707**

T: **i aMgaḍi 1707 dākā wenakki wellutuMdi.**

11. Look back

1. wenukaku cūcu 2. wenutirigi cūcu

i. if you look back you turn to see what is behind you

E: **I looked back and saw my car moving slowly down the hill.**

T: **nēnu wenukaku tirigi cūḍagā nā kāru cinnagā koMḍa kiMdiki digutōMdi.**

ii. if you look back on something you think about something that happened in the past.

E: **The past always seems better when you look back on it.**

T: **nuvvu wenukaku tirigi cūsinaṭṭaytē gataM eppuḍu maMci gānē anipistuMdi**

12. push back

1. tēnukaku paMpu 2. wenukaku neṭṭu

i. When a group of people such as a crowd or an army is pushed back, they are forced to move backwards.

E: People protested but the police pushed them back.

T: prajalu nirasana teliyajēsāru kānī pōlisulu wārini wenukaku paMpā

ii. When you push something or someone back, you move them backwards.

E: His hair was over his eyebrows and he pushed it back.

T: atanu juṭṭu tana kanubommala payki vacciMdi, dānini ataḍu wenukaku neṭṭāḍu

13. Put back

1. tirigi peṭṭu 2. wenukaku peṭṭu 3. wāyidā wēyi

i. If you put something back somewhere, you place it in the position it was in before it was moved.

E: Shell I put it back in the box for you?

T: nēnu dānini nī kōsaM tirigi peṭṭēlō peṭṭanā?

ii. If you put your head back, you move it so that your face is pointing upwards.

E: He put his head back and closed his eyes.

T: atanu tana talani wenukaku peṭṭi tana kaḷḷu mūsukunnāḍ

iii. To put back an event, appointment, or task means to postpone it.

E: The meeting has to be put back till dec 8th

T: samāwēsaM ḍiseMbar 8ṭh waraku tirigi wāyidā wēyabaḍiMdi.

14. sit back

1. wenukaku kūrconu 2. wenuka kūrconu

i. If you sit back, you lean backwards so that the back of your body is supported by something and you can sit more comfortably.

E: She sits back in her chair.

T: āme tana kurcīlō wenukaku ānukoni kūrconuMdi

ii. If you sit back while something is happening or while other people are doing something, you deliberately do not become involved in it.

E: All they have to do is sit back and enjoy the fun.

T: wāḷḷu cēyawalasiMdi aMtā wenuka kūrconni winōdānni ānaMdiMcaḍame

15. Stand back

1. wenukaku nilabaḍu 2. dūraMgā uMḍu 3. wenuka uMḍu

i. If you stand back, you move away from something or someone.

E: He stood back from the doorway, allowing herto enter.

T: atanu talupu mārḡaMlō wenukaku nilabaḍi āme prawēšiMcaḍāniki wēlukaligiMcaḍu.

ii. If you stand back from a situation, you put yourself in a position in which you are not too closely involved in it.

E: *It can be difficult to stand back from your problems in an objective way.*

T: mīru mī samasyala nuMḍi dūraMgā uMṭē wāṭini tīrcalēmu

iii. If a building stands back from a road or other area, it is some distance a from it.

E: the Royal Hospital, standing back behind the trees.

T: rāyal hāspaṭal ceṭlaku wenukana uMḍi.

16. Send back

1. tirigi paMpu,

i. if you send something back you return it to the place that it came from, usually because there is something with it.

E: He sent back the booker prize money he won

T: atanu gelucukunna būkar prayj ḍabbuni atanu tirigi paMpiwēśāḍu.

17. Throw back

1. wenukaku wisaru 2. wenukaku veyyi 3. wenukaku waMcu 4.

weMṭanēgoMtulōpōsukonu

i. If you throw something or someone back somewhere, you put them carelessly in the place where they were before or force them to return there.

E: Hagen threw his paper back into the basket.

T: hēgan tana pēpar ni wenukaku buṭṭalōniki wisariwēśāḍu.

ii. if you throw back a covering such as a piece of cloth, you pull it or fold it, so to the thing that was covered becomes visible.

E: She threw back the curtains.

T: āme karṭans ni wenakki wēsiMḍi.

iii. If you throw back your head or arms, you move them backwards suddenly.

E: I threw back my head and yelled 'Help!'

T: nēnu nā talani wenukaku waMci sahāyaM kōsaM kōrānu

iv. If you throw back a drink, you drink it quickly, often in one gulp.

E: Stock threwback vodkas in quick succession.

T: sṭōk wōdkālanu weMṭa weMṭanē goMtulō pōsukunnāḍu

18. Take back

1. tirigi tīsukonu 2. tirigi tīsukuweḷḷu 3. wenakki tīsukuweḷḷu

i. When you take something back to the place where you were or where it was before, you go to that place with it.

E: I have to take library books back before january 25

T: januwari 25 muMḍe nēnu laybrari pustakālu tirigi tīsukōwāli

- ii. If you take someone back to the place where they were or to your home, you go with them there, usually after arranging to do so.

E: They offered to take her back to the hotel.

T: wāru āmeni tirigi hōṭal ki tīsukuwēḷḷatāniki awakāśaM iccāru

- iii. If you take someone or something back to the past, you start discussing or considering what happened then.

E: Helen then takes us back to her childhood.

T: helen appuḍu tana cinnanāṭi rōjūlaku mamalni wenakki tīsuku wēḷḷiMdi

19. Turn back

1. tēnukaku ṭirugu 2. tēnu ṭirugu

- i. If you turn back or are turned back when you are traveling somewhere, you Stop and return to the place you started from.

E: The snow started to fall, so we turned back.

T: maMcū kurawaṭaM prāraMbhaM ayyiMdi aMdukē mēmu wenukaku tirigāmu.

- ii. If you say that you can not turn back, you mean that you cannot change your plans and decide not to do something, because of the action that you have already taken.

E: Once we've committed ourselves to this, there is no turning back.

T: okkasāri manaki manaM dīniki kaṭṭubaḍitē wenu tirigēdē lēd

3. Down

1. Break down

1. āgipōwu 2. nilicipōwu 3. wiḍagoṭṭu 4. pagulagoṭṭu 5. ayḍcu

- i. When an arrangement, plan, or discussion breaks down, it fails because of a problem or disagreement.

E: The talks broke down over differences on doctrine.

T: sidhdhaMtaMpay talettina wibhēdāla valla carcalu āgipōyāyi.

- ii. When a machine or a vehicle breaks down, it stops working.

E: The telephone communication system had broken down.

T: ṭeliphōn samācāra wyawasdha nilicipōyiMdi.

- iii. When a substance breaks down or when something breaks it down, it changes as a result of a chemical or biological process.

E: Enzymes break down proteins by chemical action.

T: rasāyanika carya valla eMjaymulu proṭinulanu wiḍagoṭṭāyi.

iv. To break down something such as a door or wall means to hit it hard so that it breaks and fall to the ground.

E: No one would answer so they broke the door down

T: ewwarū samādhānaM ceppalēkapōyāru aMdukē wāru talupunu pagulagoṭṭiwēśāru

v. to unable to control your feelings and to start to cry.

E: when i told her the news, she broken down.

T: āmeku nēnu ā wārta ceppinappuḍu āme ēḍcēsiMdi.

2. Close down

1. mūsiwēyi 2. ṇilipiwēyi

i. If someone closes down a factory or an organization, or If it closes down, all work or activity stops there, usually for ever.

E: They're closing down my old school.

T: wāllu nā pāta baḍini mūsiwēstunnāru

ii. When a television or radio channel closes down, it stops broadcasting for the day.

E: Channel 4 closes down at midnight

T: artharātri nuMci cānal 4 prasārālu nilipiwēyabaḍatāyi

3. Fall down

1. kiMda paḍipōwu 2. Kūlipōwu

i. If someone or something falls down when they have been in an upright or standing position, they become unbalanced and drop to the ground.

E: He was stumbled a few meters and then fell down

T: atanu konni mīṭarlu taḍabaḍi tarwāta kiMda paḍipōyāḍu

ii. If something such as * building or bridge fall down, it collapses and breaks into pieces because It is old, weak, or damaged.

E: Much of the houses in the city was built in 60's is now that falling down.

T: paṭṭaṇaMlōni ekkūwa iḷlu 60 lō kaṭṭāru ippuḍu awi kūlipōtunnāyi

4. Get down

1. ḍigiwaccu 2. kiMḍiki ḍigu 3..diMcukōnu(rāsukōnu) 4. ṭappubaḍuṭu uMḍu

i. When someone or something gets down they move from a higher position or level to a lower one. To get someone or something down means to move them from a higher position or level to a lower one.

E: Wait until the temperature gets down to zero!

T: uṣṇōgrata sunnā ku digivaccē waraku āgaMḍi

ii. If you get down from an object that you are sitting, standing, or lying on, you move off it and on to the ground.

E: George has climbed up that tree, and now he can't get down.

T: jārji ā ceṭṭu payki ekkāḍu, ippuḍu atanu kiMḍiki digalēḍu

iii. If you get down what someone is saying, you write it down.

E: They'd have to get all the conversation down.

T: wāru ā saMbhāṣaṇanu aMtā diMcukōwālsi wuMdi(rāsukonu).

iv. to think that someone or something is wrong and to criticize them.

E: My mother used to get down on us watching too much television

T: mā amma ṭelinijan cālā ekkūwa cūstunnāmani mā mīda paḍutuMḍēdi

5. Go down

1. digu 2kuppakūlipōwu 3. kiMdiki weḷḷu 4. weḷḷipōwu 5. cakkagā uMḍu 6. digu 7.taggipōwu

i. When someone or something goes down, they move from a higher position to a lower one.

E: Frank quickly turned to go down the hill as fast as he could.

T: phrāMk weMṭanē digagaliginaMta wēgaMgā koMḍa kiMdiki digeMduku tirigāḍu

ii. When someone or something goes down, they collapse or fall over.

E: He heard a mine explode and saw Jefferson go down.

T: atanu gani pēlaṭaM winnāḍu, weMṭanē japharsan kuppakūlipōwaḍaM cūśāḍu.

iii. If you go down in a building, you move downstairs.

E: I must go down and put on my necklace.

T: nēnu tappanisarigā kiMdiki velli nā nekles peṭṭukōwāli

iv. If you go down to a place, you visit it or travel there, especially when the place is farther south than you or is in the country.

E: I think you have to go down there tomorrow morning.

T: rēpu poddunnē nuvvu akkaḍiki weḷḷipōwāli ani nēnu anukuMṭunnānu

v. if you talk about food or drink going down well, you mean that it is eaten or drink with enjoyment.

E: A cup of tea would go down nicely

T: oka kappu ṭi cakkagāuMṭē bāwuMṭuMdi.

vi. Something that goes down to a particular point or in a particular direction extends as far as that point or in that direction.

E: One road goes north, the other one goes down to Ullapool.

T: oka dāri utaraM waypu weḷutuMdi, marō dāri kiMdiki ullāpūl ki weḷutuMdi.

vii. If the cost, level, standard, or amount of something goes down, it becomes cheaper, lower, or less than it was before.

E: He knew that the water level had gone down.

T: **nīti maṭṭaM taggipōyiMdani ataniki telusu**

6. knock down

1. kiMda paḍaveyyi 2. paḍaveyyi 3. tiraskariMcu(koṭṭiwēyu)

i. If you knock someone down, you hit them or push them, deliberately or accidentally, so that they fall to the ground.

E: **I bumped into and nearly knocked down a person at the bus stop.**

T: **nēnu bas sṭāp lō eduru koṭṭukoni oka wyaktini dādāpugā kiMda paḍēsānu**

ii. To knock down a building or part of a building means to demolish it

E: **We are going to knock down that old wall and build a new one**

T: **mēmu pāta gōḍani paḍawēsi kotta dānini kaṭṭābōtunnāM**

iii. If you knock down an idea or opinion, you argue successfully against it, so that it is no longer considered valid.

E: **Jane has systematically knocked down every one of her friend's suggestions.**

T: **jēn tana pratī okka snēhituni salahānu paddati prakāraM koṭṭiwēsiMdi. (koṭṭiwēyu)**

7. Lay down

1. peṭṭiveyyi 2. prawēsapeṭṭu 3. nirmiMcu 4 kiMda peṭṭu

i. If you lay something down, you put it down on a surface. If you lay yourself down, you move your body so that you are lying flat on a surface.

E: **Albert laid his pipe down carefully on the table beside him.**

T: **ālbart tana payp ni jāgrattagā atani pakkana balla payna peṭṭiwēsādu.**

ii. If laws, rules, or people in authority lay down what people should do, they state that this is what must be done.

E: **A government should lay down national policy for various sectors of education.**

T: **prabhutwaM widyalōni wiwida raMgālaku jātīya widhānaM tappaka prawēsa peṭṭāli.**

iii. If something such as an area of grass or a path or airstrip is laid down, it is constructed covering an area of ground.

E: **A new golf course has been laid down over a swamp.**

T: **oka kotta gōlph kōrsnu cittaḍi nēla payna peḍutunnāru.**

iv. If people who have been at war lay down their arms or weapons, they stop fighting and make peace.

E: **There was no guarantee that the members of these units would lay down their arms.**

T: ī yūniṭṭalō sabhyulu āyudhālu diMcakuMḍā(kiMdapeṭṭu) uMṭāru anē hāmī ēmi lēdu

8. Move down

1. digu 2. wellipōwu 3. wenakabaḍu 4. digipōwu

i. When someone or something moves down, or when you move them down, they go from a higher position to a lower one.

E: His pen moved down to the next question on a list.

T: atani pennu jābitālōni taruwāta praśnaku digiMdi.

ii. If you move down to an area of a country, you go to live there, especially when the place is farther south.

E: They're moving down from New Jersey.

T: wāḷḷu nyūjērsi nuMḍi wellipōtunnāru.

iii. At school or work, if you move down, or if someone moves you down, you go to a lower level, grade, or class.

E: If they fail their mathematics exams they move down a year, and take them again.

T: oka wēḷa wāḷḷu mēthamēṭiks parikṣalalō tappinaṭṭaytē wāḷḷu oka saMwatsaraM wenukabaḍipōtāru, wāṭini tirigi tīsukoMṭāru.

iv. If the rate, level, or amount of something moves down, it decreases.

E: Do you really think the unemployment figures are moving down?

T: nirudyōga gaṇaMkālu kiMdiki digipōtunnāyani nuvvu nijaMgā anukuMṭunnāwā.

9. Pass down

1. aMdiMciveyyi 2. aMdiMcu

i. If things such as stories, traditions, or characteristics are passed down, they are told, taught, or given to someone who belongs to a younger generation.

E: his own father had passed down Stories to him.

T: tana soMta taMḍri ataniki aMdiMcina kathalu

ii. If you pass something down, you give it to someone who is standing or sitting below you.

E: Can you pass the receipts down, Pot?

T: pāṭ nuvvu raśīdulanu aMdiMcagalawā

10. Pull down

1. kiMdiki waMcu 2. kūlciveyyi 3. kruMgadiyu 4. saMpādiMcu

i. If you pull something down, you move it from a higher position to a lower one.

E: She pulled his head down to kiss him.

T: atanini muddu peṭṭukoḍāniki āme atani talanu kiMdiki waMciMdi

ii. If a building or other structure is pulled down, it is deliberately destroyed, so that the land that it is on can be used.

E: Why did they put all those houses down?

T: eMduku wāru ā gr̥halanniMṭini kūlciwēšāru

iii. If someone or something pulls you down, they make you feel depressed and cause you to fail or do badly at something.

E: Her divorce really pulled her down

T: āme t̥isukunna wiḍākulu nijaMgā āmenu kruMgadišāyi.

iv. The amount of money someone pulls down is the amount of money they earn regularly from their job.

E: Daniel was pulling down a weekly income of fifty dollars.

T: ḍāniyēl wārāniki yābhay ḍālarlu rābaḍi(saMpādistunnāḍu) diMcēstunnāḍu.

11. Put down

1. mīda peṭṭu 2. kiMda peṭṭu 3. kiMda diMcu 4. peṭṭu 5. kiMdiki waMcu 6. peṭṭubaḍi peṭṭu 7. warusalō peṭṭu 8 .aṇaciwēyu

i. If you put down something that you are holding or carrying, you place it some where.

E: Steve put his drink down on the table.

T: sṭiw tana pāniyānni balla mīda peṭṭāḍu

ii. You can say that you put down the phone to the receiver when you replace it after you have finished speaking to someone.

E: She put down the receiver and went to find Mrs Castle.

T: āme risīwar ni kiMda peṭṭi śrīmati kājil ni wetakaṭāṇiki weḷḷiMdi

iii. you put down a lawn, a carpet, or other covering, you place it so that it covers the ground or a flat surface.

E: Before we move in we want to put carpets down.

T: mēmu weḷḷaṭāṇiki muMdu mēmu kārpeṭlani kiMda diMcāli anukuMṭunnāM.

iv. If someone puts down poison, they spread it on the ground to kill pests.

E: How do they get rid of these rats ? Do they put down poison?

T: wāru ī elukalani elā wadiliMcukunnāru? wāru wiṣānni peṭṭārā?

v. If you put down a part of your body, you move it to a lower position.

E: She puts down her head, and starts reading.

T: āme tana tala kiMdiki waMci cadawaṭaM prāraMbhiciMdi.

vi. If you put down money when you are buying something, you pay some of the money when you take it, and pay the rest of the money in regular amounts after that.

E: Have you got enough money to put a deposit down on a house

T: iMṭi mīda peṭṭubaḍi peṭṭaḍāniki saripaḍunaMta ḍabbu nī daggara uMdā?

vii. When you put down words or numbers, you write or type them somewhere.

E: You haven't put Professor Mangel's name down on the list.

T: nuvvu prōphesar maMgel yokka pēru warusalō peṭṭalēdu

viii. If people in authority put down opposition, they oppose it and stop it by using force.

E: The rebellion was put down by European troops.

T: tirugubāṭu yūrōpiyan balagālacē aṇaciwēyabaḍiMdi

12. Rub down

1. ruddiwēyi 2. tuḍiciwēyi

i. If you rub down a surface, you prepare it by rubbing it with something such as sandpaper.

E: Eliminate bad marks by rubbing down the area gently with wire wool.

T: ceḍu maccalani tolagiMcaḍāniki tīga unnitō ā prāMtānni mṛdhuwugā ruddiwēstunnāru

ii. If you rub a person or animal down, you rub them hard with a towel or a cloth, usually to dry them.

E: She rubbed me down with a towel

T: āme tuwālūtō nannu tuḍiciwēsiMdi

13. Run down

1. parigēṭṭu 2. wimarśiMciwēyi 3. cikkipōwu 4. kṣiṇiMcu(sannagillu)

i. To run down somewhere means to move quickly to a lower level or away from a place.

E: Marion, run down to the post box with this letter.

T: mārīyōn ī uttaraMtō tapāla ḍabba daggariiki parigettāḍu

ii. If you run down someone or something, you criticize them strongly.

E: She began to run down everything.

T: āme pratī dānini wimarśiMciwēyaḍaM prāraMbhiMciMdi

iii. If an industry or organization is run down, its size, importance, or activity is deliberately reduced.

E: hospitals were being run down because of the spending cuts

T: kharculu taggiMpu kāraṇālatō āspatrulu cikkipōtunnāyi.

iv. If a machine or device runs down, it gradually loses power or works more slowly.

E: The batteries in your radio are running down.

T: nī rēḍiyōlō unna byāṭarīla śakti kṣiṇiMci sannagillipōtunnāyi.

14. Set down

1. siddaM cēyu 2. diMciwēyi

- i. If you set down something that you have been holding, you put it on a table or on the ground.

E: She set his dinner down and handed him a napkin.

T: āme atani bhōjanānni siddaM cēsi atani cētiki tuwālu aMdiMciMdi.

- ii. If a bus or train sets you down, it stops and lets you get out.

E: Can you set me down here.

T: nannu ikkaḍa diMciwēyagalawā

15. Settle down

1. siḍḍa paḍu 2. sḍhirapaḍu 3.ṭirigi sarḍukōnu 4. sḍhirapaḍipōtu 5. uMḍipōtu

- i.. If you settle down to something, you start doing it, with the intention of doing it seriously and for quite a while.

E: He had settled down to watch a sports program.

T: atanu krīḍala kāryakramānni cūḍaṭāniki siddhapaḍḍāḍu.

- ii. When someone settles down, they start living a quiet life in one place, especially when they get married or buy a house.

E: You have to get a job and settle down.

T: nuvvu udyōgaM saMpādiMci sḍhirapaḍipōwāli

- iii. If people settle down or if you settle them down, they stop talking or being worried and become calm, peaceful, or quiet

E: The meeting settled down again.

T: samāwēśaM tirigi sarḍukuMdi

- iv. If something settles down, it becomes calmer and more stable.

E: Her life had settled down.

T: āme jīwitaM sḍhirapaḍipōyiMdi

- v. If you settle down for the night, you get ready to lie down and sleep.

E: They put up their tents and settled down for the night.

T: rātriki uMḍipōḍāniki wāru wāḷḷa guḍārālanu wēśāru.

16. Shut down

1. mūṭapaḍu 2. Āgipōtu

- i.. If someone shuts down a factory to business or if it shuts down, it closes and stops working.

E: More than 10 per cent of the country's 301 production plants have shut down this year.

T: dēsaM lōni 301 utpatti kēMdrālālō 10 śātaM kaMṭe ekkuwagānē ī saMwatsaraM mūtaṇḍinay

ii. If a machine or an engine shuts down or if it is shut down, it stops working altogether for a short time.

E: Computers supplying the information had automatically shut down.

T: samācāraM aMdistunna kaMpyūṭar lu swayaMgā āgipōyāyi.

17. Sit down

1. kūrconu 2. kūrcobeṭṭu

i. If you sit down or sit yourself down, you lower your body until you are sitting on something.

E: He sat down on the edge of the bed.

T: atanu maMcaM ciwarana kūrcaMḍipōyāḍu

ii. If you sit someone down, you make them sit down, by persuasion, force, or by placing them in a sitting position because they are unable to do it by themselves.

E: I sat Kate down and pointed the rifle at her head.

T: nēnu kēṭnu kūrcoḇeṭṭi tupāki ni tana talaki guripeṭṭāḍu.

18. Take down

1. kiMḍiki diMcu 2. ḍiMciwēyi

i. If you take someone or something down, you go with them, or make them go with you, to a lower level, position, or place. You also use take down when you are going with them to a different part of a building, town, or country.

E: Hold his hand and take him down the steps carefully.

T: atani ceyyi paṭṭukoni wānini jāgrattagā meṭlu kiMḍiki diMcaMḍi.

ii. If you take something down from a high place such as shelf, you reach up and get it, so that you can use it

E: I went over to a shelf and took down a can.

T: nēnu aṭaka payki weḷli ḍabbāni kiMḍiki diMciwēśānu.

19. Turn down

1. tiraskariMciwēyi 2. ārpiwēyi 3. Taggipōwu

i.. If you turn down a person, their request, or their offer, you refuse their request or offer.

E: She applied for a job in a restaurant, but was turned down.

T: āme reṣṭāreMṭ lō udyōgāniki aplay cēsiMdi kānī tiraskariMciwēyabaḍiMdi.

ii. When you turn down something such as a radio or a heater, you adjust the controls and reduce the amount of sound or heat being produced.

E: She turned down the gas fire.

T: āme gyās maMṭānu ārpiwēsiMdi(taggiMciMdi).

iii. If the rate or level of something turns down, it decreases.

E: The divorce rate turned down in the 1950s.

T: 1950 lō wiḍākula perugudala taggipōyiMdi.

20. Wash down

1. kalipi tīsukonu 2. kaḍigi wēyi 3. koṭṭukupōwu

i.. If you wash down food, you drink something after eating it or while eating

E: He washed it down with whisky.

T: atanu dānini wiskītō pāṭu kalipi tīsukunnāḍu

ii. If you wash down an object or surface, you wash all of it.

E: I mopped up the kitchen, washed down the walls.

T: waMṭagadini tuḍici gōḍalanu kaḍigiwēśāḍu

iii. If rocks or soil are washed down by rains or floods, they are carried by the water to another place.

E: Boulders and scree were washed down by the floods

T: waradala valla baMḍarāḷḷu, maṭṭi koṭṭukupōyāy

4. In

1. Believe in

1. nammaḍaM 3. ṇammu

i. If you believe in an idea or policy, you are in favour of it because you think it is right.

E: They did not believe in living together before marriage.

T: wāḷḷu peḷḷiki muMdu kalisi jīwiMcaḍanni nammaru.

ii. To trust someone because you think that they can do something well or that they are a good person.

E: It is important to believe in your doctor.

T: nuvvu nī ḍākṭar ni nammaḍaM awasaraM.

2. Break in

1. jorabadu 2. alawāṭu cēyu

i. If someone breaks in, they get into a building illegally or by force.

E: The police broke in and arrested of the brothers.

T: pōḷisulu lōniki dūsuku vacci asōdarulanu areṣṭu cēsāru.

ii. If you break someone in, you get them used to a new job or situation.

E: Chief Brody liked to break in his young men slowly

T: cīph brāḍī tana yuwakulanu mellagā alawāṭu cēyālani anukunnāḍu.

3. Check in

1. digu 2. pariśīliMcabaḍu

i. When you check in or when someone checks you in at a hotel, you arrive at the hotel, collect the key to your room, and fill in any forms which are necessary.

E: I checked in at the Gordon Hotel.

T: nēnu gōrḍan hōṭal lō digānu

ii. When you check in at an airport or when someone checks you in, you show your ticket before getting on the plane.

E: The remaining passengers were still being checked in.

T: migīlina prayāṇikulu iMkā pariśīliMcabaḍutunnāru.

4. Close in

1. samīpiMcu

i. If a group of people close in on a person or a place, they come nearer and nearer to them and gradually surround them.

E: They closed in on the struggling pig.

T: wāru penugulāḍutunna paMdi daggaraku samīpiMcāru.

5. Dig in

1. pūḍciwēyi 2. trawwiveyyi

i. When you are gardening, if you dig a substance in, you mix it deep into the soil.

E: Dig the compost in thoroughly and make sure you give it plenty of water in the evening.

T: eruwuni pūrtigā pūḍciwēsi sāyaMtraM dāniki nuvvu saripaḍēMta nīṭini peṭṭarō lēdō nirdhāriMcukō

ii. If soldiers dig in or dig themselves in, they dig trenches for protection and prepare for an attack by the enemy.

We received orders that we were to move to the hill and dig in.

mēmu koMḍaki velli tawwiwēyālani māku ādēśalanu aMdāyi

6. Fill in

1. niMpiwēyi 2. pūrtigā iccu 3. pūrti cēyu 4. Bharticēyu

i. If you fill in a crack or a hole, you put a substance into it so that the surface becomes level.

E: She bought a packet of cement mix and began, herself, to fill in some holes.

T: āme simeMṭ miks poṭṭaM koni tanē konni raMdhrālani niMpiwēyaḍaM prāraMbhiMciMdi.

ii. If you fill someone in on a situation or event, you give them more information about it so that they have all the details.

E: Come back to the office and I'll fill you in.

T: āphīsuki tirigi rā nēnu nīku pūrti samācāraM istānu

iii. If you fill in a period of time in which you are inactive or bored, you find things to do during it.

E: There were ten long days to fill in.

T: pūrti cēyaḍānīki padi saMpūrṇa rōjulu unnāyi

iv. If you fill in for someone, you do the work that they normally do because they are temporarily unable to do it.

E: One of the other girls is sick and I said I'd fill in.

T: itara ammāyilālō okatē ānārōgyaMtō uMdi ā khālīni nēnu bhartī cēstānani ceppānu.

7. Get in

1. lōki ekku 2. lōnīki vaccu

i. If you get in a place such as a car, house, or room, you go inside it.

E: Never get in a stranger's car.

T: eppuḍu aparicita wyaktula kāru lōki ēkkawaḍḍu.

ii. *When someone or something gets in, they arrive at a place where people are expecting them to be.*

E: What time does the coach get in, do you know?

T: ē samayaMlō kōc lōnīki wastāḍō nīku telusā

8. Go in

1. lōnīki wellu 2. lōki wellu 3. imiḍipōwu

i. When you go in somewhere, especially your own house, you enter it.

E: I open the door of the office and went in

T: nēnu āphīsu talupu terici lōpaliki wellānu

ii. When people, especially soldiers, go in, they enter a place or area of conflict, and become involved in the situation there.

E: an instruction to warriors to go in and kill.

T: lōnīki welli caMpamani yōdulaku sūcana aMdiMdi.

iii. If something goes in a container, object, or opening, it fits into it.

E: All those things could easily go in the dining-room cupboard.

T: ī wastuwulu anni bhōjanaM gadi alamara lōki sulabhaMgā imiḍipōtāyi.

9. Hand in

1. aMdiMcu 2. appagiMcu

- i. If you hand in a piece of work, you give it to someone so that they can read, correct, or deal with it.

E: In July he handed in the finished version of the novel to the publishers.

T: jūlaylō purti ayina nawalalō bhāgānni atanu pracūraṇakartaku aMdiMci wēśāḍu

- ii. If you hand something in, you give it to someone in authority because it belongs to them or because it is their responsibility to deal with it.

E: I had hidden my books and not handed them in.

T: nēnu nā pustakālu wāriki appagiMciwēyakuMḍā dācānu

10. Move in

1. lōki cēru 2. kalisi uMḍu 3. mīdaku pōwu

- i. When you move in, you begin to live in a different house or place.

E: I couldn't move in until the first of July.

T: jūlay okaṭi waraku nēnu lōniki prawēśiMcalēkapōyānu

- ii. If someone moves in with you, they come to live with you.

E: We had already decided that I would move in with Margaret.

T: nēnu mārgarēṭ tō kalisi uMḍaṭāniki muMḍugānē nirṇayiMcukunnāM

- iii. If a group of people move in on a place or person, they go towards them in order to attack them.

E: He began to move in on Tom.

T: atanu ṭām mīdaku pōwaṭaM modaleṭṭāḍu

11. Pack in

***1. imiḍi uMḍu 2. oka cōṭa cērcu**

- i. If someone packs in things or people, they fit a lot of them into a limited space or time.

E: It's kind of a referendum, though a lot of issues are packed in.

T: anēka aMśālu imiḍi unnāgāni idi oka widhamayna prajābhiprāya sēkaraṇē

- ii. If something such as a film, play, or other form of entertainment packs people in, it attracts them in large numbers.

E: Music that packs them in at South Kensington.

T: dakṣaṇa kēnsiMṭān lō wāriṇi okkacōṭa cērciMdi saMgītaM

12. Phone in

1. phōn cēyu

- i. If you phone in to a radio or television station, you phone them because you want to talk on a programme that is being broadcast at the time.

E: She phoned in to the Charles Boon show.

T: āme cārles būn phōn cēsiMdi

13. Put in

1. lō peṭṭu 2. nāṭu wēyi 3. amarcu 4. cērcu 5. peṭṭukonu

i. If you put one thing in another, you place to inside the other thing.

E: I folded my apron and put it in the drawer

T: nēnu nā āpirān maḍaci dānini sorugu lō peṭṭānu

ii. If you put in plants or crops, you plant them in the ground.

E: Brazilian farmers put in a few hundred more coffee bushes.

T: brejiliyan raytulu mari konni waMdala kāphī mokkalni wēšāru(nāṭu).

iii. If you put in new equipment or new parts, you fix them in place in a building or a machine.

E: The designer could put in a more powerful engine.

T: ḍijaynar ekkuwa śaktiwaMtamayna iMjan ni amarcagaligēwāḍu

iv. If you put something in a piece of writing, speech, or a drawing, you include it or cause it to be included.

E: When she read my story, she suggested i put in a description of the girl.

T: āme nā katha cadiwinappuḍu nēnu bālika guriMcina wiwaraṇanu cērcamani salahā icciMdi

v. If you put in an order, a bill, or a request, you officially ask someone to give you goods or money, or to do something for you.

E: You'll put in an immediate request for transfer to Singapore.

T: nuvvu siMgapūr ki badilī kōsaM weMṭanē winnapaM peṭṭukō

14. Sign in

1. namōdu cēyu

i. If you sign in or if someone signs you In, you sign your name in a book or on a special form in a hotel, club, or other institution when you arrive.

E: They sign in at the reception desk.

T: wāru risepṣan balla wadda pēru namōdu cēsāru.

15. Stick in

1. peṭṭu 2.peṭṭukonu(atikiMcukonu) 3. Hattukupōwu

i. If you stick someone or something in a place or container, you cause them to go in there or put them in there.

E: I do sometimes stick papers and books in there.

T: konni sārlu nēnu pēparu, pustakālu akkaḍa peḍatānu

ii. If you stick something in something, you attach it there firmly using glue or tape.

E: He stuck a Labour poster in his window.

T: atanu kārmikula prakaṭanani tana kiṭiki ki atikiMcukunnāḍu(peṭṭu)

iii. If something sticks in your mind or memory, you continue to remember it very clearly.

E: This strange conversation was to stuck in Meghan's mind.

T: ī wiMtayna saMbhāṣaṇa mēghana manassulō hattukupōyiMdi.

16. Take in

1. lōki tīsukuwēllu 2. tīsukonu 3. uMḍaniccu 4. lōbaracukonu 5. paṭṭiMcukonu 6. cūsiwēyi 7. teccukonu 8. ādhāraM cēsukonu

i. If you take someone or something in, you go with them into a room, building, or other place, such as the centre of a town.

E: I took him in to meet Mr. Steve.

T: miṣṭar sṭīw ni kalawaṭāṇiki nēnu atanini lōniki tīsukuwēllānu. teccukonu 8. ādhāraM cēsukonu

ii. If you take someone in your arms, you put your arms around them. If you take something in your hand, you hold it.

E: I took her in my arms, and kissed her.

T: nēnu āmeni nā cētulalōki tīsukoni āmeni muddupeṭṭukunnānu.

iii. If you take someone in to your house, you allow them to live there, either as a favour or in return for payment.

E: You could earn some extra money by taking in foreign students.

T: koMta maMdi widēṣi widyārdhulanu nītō uMḍanistē nuvvu adanaMgā ḍabbu saMpādiMcukōvaccu

iv. If an organization, school, or hospital takes you in, they accept you or have you as a member, student, patient, and so on.

E: The Department take in between 80 and 90 undergraduates a year.

T: ā wibhāgaM saMwatsarāṇiki 80-90 maMdi aMḍar grāḍyuyēṭ lanu tīsukuMṭuMdi.

v. If the police take you in, they make you go with them to a police station in order to answer questions or to arrest you.

E: First we take him in for questioning.

T: modaṭa manaM wicāriMcaṭāṇiki atanini lōniki tīsukuMdāM.

vi. If you are taken in by someone, they deceive or trick you in some way.

E: i can't believe she was taken in by him.

T: atanu āmenu lōbaracukunnāḍu aMṭē nammalēnu

vii. If you take in something that you see, hear, or read, you pay attention to it and are able to understand it, remember it, or evaluate it.

E: I didn't take in all that he was saying.

T: ātanu ceppēdi aMta nēnu paṭṭiMcukōlēdu.

viii. If you take in something such as a film, a museum, or a place, while you are on holiday or travelling somewhere, you go to see it or visit it.

E: We had taken in all the movies.

T: mēmu anni sinimālu cūsiwēsāmu.

ix. If you take in the milk, the washing, the newspaper, and so on, you bring it into your house from outside.

E: She got up to take in the milk.

T: pālu teccukonēMduku āme nidra lēciMdi.

x. If you take in washing, sewing, typing, and so on, you earn money at home by washing, sewing, or typing for other people.

E: After her husband died, she supported herself by taking in sewing.

T: āme bharta canipōyina taruwāta, tanaku tānu kuṭṭu panini ādhāraMgā tīsukuMdi.

17. Turn in

1. paḍukonu 2. loMgipōwu 3. appagiMciwēyi 4. Cēyu

i. When you turn in. you go to bed.

E: I am going to turn in now, good night everyone.

T: prati okkariki śubharātri nēnu ippuḍu paḍukōṭāniki weḷutunnānu.

ii. If you turn in someone who is suspected of a crime, you take them to the police.

E: After six months on the run, he turned himself in.

T: aru nelalu pāripōyina taruwāta, tanakutānē pōlisulaku loMgipōyāḍu.

iii. If you turn something in, you give it to someone in authority because it is their responsibility to deal with it.

E: They agreed to Turn in their guns.

T: wāri tupākulanu appagiMciwēyaḍāniki wāḷḷu oppukunnāru.

iv. When you turn in a completed piece of work, especially written work, you give it to the person who asked you to do it.

E: Some of the students began to turn in superb work.

T: koMta maMdi widhyārdulu adbhutamayna pani cēyaṭaM prāraMbhiMci wēśāru

18. work in

1. kalipiwēyi

i. When you are preparing a mixture or a surface, if you work a substance in, you rub or mix it gradually and carefully into the mixture or surface.

E: *Sprinkle dry salt on the butter and work it in thoroughly.*

T: wenna pay poḍi uppunu calli dānini pūrtigā kalipiwēyyi

19. write in

1. rāyu,

- i. If you write in a piece of information on a form or document, you add the information by writing it in the appropriate place.

E: **He arranged the meeting for Tuesday and wrote it in on the kitchen calendar in red pencil.**

T: atanu maMgaḷawārāniki samāwēśaM ērpāṭu cēsi dānini waMṭa gadi kyālaMḍar lō erra pensil tō rāsiwēśāḍu

5. UP

1. Back up

1. balaparacukōnu 2. baḍraparacukōnu 3. wenukaku weḷḷu

- i. If you back up a statement, you supply evidence to prove that it is true or reasonable.

E: **He backed this up with a few horrifying anecdotes.**

T: atanu dīnini konni bhayānaka wṛttaMtālatō balaparacukonnāḍu

- ii. to make a copy of computer information so that you do not lose it.

E: **i back up all my files onto floppy disks.**

T: nēnu nā anni dastrālanu phlāpīlō bhadrapacukonnānu.

- iii. If you back up when you are driving, you move you to car backwards a little way.

E: **I backed up three hundred yards to the entrance.**

T: nēnu prawēśa mārḡāniki mūḍu waMdala gajāla dūraM wenukaku weḷḷānu.

2. Blow up

1. pēlipōwu 2.wirucukupāḍu 3. goḍawa lēcu 4.pēlcu 5.wirucukupāḍu

- i. If you blow something up or if it blows up, it or destroyed by an explosion.

E: **One of the submarines! Blew up and sank.**

T: jalaMtargāmīlalō okaṭi pēlipōyi munigiMdi.

- ii. If you blow up, you lose your temper and become very angry,

E: **She blew up at me and started calling me all these names.**

T: āme nā pay wirucukupāḍi anni rakāluga tittāḍaM modalupeṭṭiMdi

- iii. If difficult or dangerous situation blows up it begins suddenly and unexpectedly.

E: Another row blew up this week over the proposed rise in school fees.

T: pāṭhaśāla phījulu peMpu ī wāraM maroka goḍawa lēciMdi.

iv. If you blow up something such as a balloon or a tyre, you fill it with air.

E: We spent the afternoon blowing up balloons for the party.

T: mēmu pārṭī kōsaM madhyahnanaM buḍagalu pēlustū gaḍipāmu

v. If a storm blows up, the weather becomes stormy.

E: We were warned of a storm blowing up off the East coast.

T: tu phānu wirucukupaḍutuMdi tūrpu tīraM wārini mēmu heccariMcāmu

3. Break up

1. wiḍipōwu 2. peṭākulu avvu 3. wiruguḍu 4. pagalabaḍi navvu

i. When something breaks up or when you break it up, it becomes divided into Smaller parts.

E: After she had finished her talk we broke up into smaller groups.

T: āme prasaMgaM mugisina anaMtaraM mēmu cinna cinna guMpulugā wiḍipōyaM

ii. If you break up with your wife, husband, boyfriend, or girlfriend, your relationship with that person ends.

E: He started drinking heavily after his marriage broke up

T: atani peḷḷi peṭākulu ayina taruwāta atanu ekkuwagā tāgaṭaM prāraMbhiMcāḍu

iii. If event or activity breaks up your day, it helps to make your day less boring, because it is different from what you do the rest of the time.

E: These games could be used to break up the monotony.

T: ī āṭalu wisugudala wiruguḍugā upayōgiMcavaccu.

iv. If something breaks someone up, it causes them to lose control and begin to laugh or cry.

E: That show was so funny it really break me up

T: ā pradarśana eMta nawwiMcēdi gā uMdi aMṭē , adi nijaMgā nannu pagalabaḍi nawwēlā cēsiMdi

4. Build up

1. peMcukonu, 2. poguḍu

i. If something builds up or if you build it up, it gradually increases in amount, size, or Intensity.

E: She needs something to build up her confidence again

T: āme tana ātmawiśwāsānni tirigi peMcukōḍāniki edō awasaraM

ii. If you build up someone or something you tell people that they are very special or important.

E: He does not need to build me up.

T: atanu nannu pogaḍanawasaraM lēdu

5. Call up

1.phōn cēyu 2.piluwu 3.aḍugu 4.gurṭukuṭēccu

i. If you call someone up, you telephone them.

E: People call me up to talk about what's on their minds.

T: wāḷḷa manasulō ēmuMdō ceppaḍāniki janaM nāku phōn cēstāru.

ii. If someone is called up, they are ordered to join the army, navy, or air force.

E: I was extremely lucky not to be called up at the time.

T: ā samayaMlō nannu piluwa lēdu kābaṭṭi nēnu cālā adṛṣṭawaMtuḍini

iii. If someone in authority in an activity or event calls up someone, they ask them to take part, or choose them to do a particular task.

E: The captain called up Geffen to take the next kick.

T: taruwāta awakāśānni paṭṭukōḍāniki keṭṭen gīphin nu aḍigāḍu.

iv. If something calls up a memory or an idea of something, it makes you think about them.

E: The museum called up memories of my childhood.

T: myūjiyaM nā cinnanāṭi jñāpakālanu gurtuku tecciMdi.

6. Clean up

1.śubraM cēyu, 2. śubraparacu

i. If you clean up someone or something, you clean them fairly thoroughly.

E: Clean up food spills at once.

T: okkasāri āhāra wyarthālanu śubhraM cēyaMdi

ii. If you clean up a place, you clean it thoroughly and make it tidy.

E: He cleaned the room up before leaving.

T: bayāṭaki wellāṭāniki muMdu atanu gadini śubhraparicāḍu.

7. come up

1.ḍaggari ki waccu 2. jarugu(waccu) 3. waccu 4. Pēruḡu

i. When someone or something comes up, they move from a lower position to a higher one, or move towards the place where you are.

E: I came up the garden

T: nēnu tōṭa daggari ki vaccēsānu.

ii. If something is coming up, it is about to happen or take place.

E: It was just coming up to ten o'clock in the morning.

T: idi udayaM 10 gaMṭalaku jarugabōtuMdi.

iii. When a problem, situation, or event comes up, it happens, perhaps unexpectedly.

E: If anything urgent comes up you can always get me on the phone.

T: oka wēla ēdayna atyawasaraM parisdhiti vaccēstē nuvvu ēppuḍaynā nāku phōn cēyavaccu.

iv. When a seed, plant, or bulb comes up, it grows and pushes through the soil.

E: The grass was high and had come up with a rush.

T: gaḍḍi wēgaMgā ēpugā perigiMdi.

8. Dig up

tawwiwēyu, 3. weliki tiyyu

i. If you dig up an area of land, you dig holes in it.

E: They are digging up the road outside our house

T: wāḷḷu mana iMṭi bayaṭa rahadārini tawwiwēstunnāru.

ii. If you dig up information that is not widely known, you discover it after a determined search.

E: Journalist had dig up some hair-raising facts about the company.

T: kaMpenilō unna lōsugulu, nijānijālanu jarnaliṣṭulu welikitīsāru

9. Eat up

1. tiniwēyu, 2. ānaMdiMcu, 3. miMgiwēyu

i. If people or animals eat up food, they eat all the food that they have been given or all that is available.

E: Within two minutes she had eaten up all the bread and cheese

T: āme reMḍu nimiṣāla lōpē roṭṭē , cij aMta tiniwēsiMdi

ii. To enjoy something very much

E: I didn't like the show but the kids really ate it up

T: a pradarśana nāku naccalēdukāni pillalu nijaMgā dānini ānaMdiMcāru

iii. If something eats up money, time, or other resources, it gradually uses the entire amount that is available.

E: Gambling had eaten up his fortune.

T: jūdaM atani adṛṣṭanni miMgiwēsiMdi.

10. Fill up

1. niMpiveyu, 2. niMdipovu, 3. samayaM gadupu

i. If you fill up a container, you put a large amount of something into it, so that it becomes full.

E: I filled up a test tube with potassium permanganate.

T: nēnu ṭeṣṭu ṭyūb ni poṭāṣiyaM parmaMgānēṭ tō niMpiwēsānu

ii. If something fills up a space or area, it is so big or is present in such large numbers that the whole space seems to be occupied.

E: The computer was massive, filling up a whole room.

T: kaMpyūṭar cālā peddāgā uMdi gadi mottaM niMdipōtōMdi.

iii. If you fill up a period of time with a particular activity, you spend the time in this way.

E: The point was to fill up the day with meaningless activities.

T: ardharahitamayna panulatō samayānni gaḍuputunnāwu annadē wiṣayamu

11. Fix up

1. ērpāṭu cēyu, 2. nirṇayiMcu, 3. nirmiMcu

i. If you fix someone up with something they need, you provide it for them.

E: I'd like to fix up a meeting with you for sometime next week.

T: vacce wāraM nītō koMta samayaM samāwēśaM ērpāṭu cēyālani nēnu anukuMṭunnānu

ii. If you fix something up, you make the arrangements that are necessary to achieve it.

E: Have you done anything about fixing up a meeting place?

T: samāwēśa prāMtānni nirṇayiMcaḍāniki nuvvu ēmaynā cēsāwā?

iii. If you fix up something, you build it quickly and roughly because you need it immediately.

E: We tried to fix up a shelter from the wind.

T: gāli nuMḍi rakṣaṇa koraku mēmu ṣeṭṭar nirmiMci wēyaḍāniki prayatnaMcāmu

12. Get up

1. payki ekkimcu, 2. lēci nilabaḍu, 3. paryaṭimcu, 4. tayāru avvu

i. When someone or something gets up, they move from a lower position or level to a higher one. To get someone or something up means to move them from a lower position or level to a higher one.

E: You'll never get him up those stairs.

T: nuvvu eppaṭiki atanini meṭṭu paykiekkiMcalēwu

ii. If you get up, you rise to a standing position after you have been sitting or lying down.

E: The whole audience got up and started clapping.

T: prēkṣakulu aMdaru lēcinilabaḍi cappaṭlukotṭaḍaM prāraMbhiMcāru.

iii. If you get up to a place, you visit it or travel there, especially when the place is farther north than you or is in a city.

E: I won't to get up there again this summer.

T: ī wēsawilō nēnu tirigi akkaḍa paryaṭimcanu

iv. If someone has got themselves up in unusual or strange clothes, or if they are got up in them, they are dressed in unusual or strange clothes.

E: All the kids had been got up in teddy-bear suit.

T: pillalu aMdaru ṭeḍḍibēr sūṭ lō tayāru ayyāru.

13. Give up

1. wadali peṭṭu, 2. icciwēyu, 3. wadiliMcukonu 4. samayaM gaḍupu, 5. viḍici peṭṭu/wadaliwēyu.

i. If you give up an activity or belief, you stop doing it or believing in it.

E: I'll never be able to give up smoking

T: nēnu sigareṭ tāgaṭaM eppaṭiki wadilipeṭṭalēnu

ii. If you give something up, you allow someone to have it, because you no longer need it or they need it more than you do.

E: He even gave up his bed, while he and eddie slept outside.

T: atanū eḍi ārubayaṭa paḍukunnappuḍu atanu tana paḍaka kūḍā icciwēśāḍu

iii. If you give someone up that you are having a relationship with, you decide to end the relationship.

E: You haven't tried to make her give him up.

nuvuwāḍini wadiliMcukōḍāniki prayatniMcalēdu

iv. If you give up your time to do something for someone else, you spend a lot of your own time doing it.

E: She gave up every Saturday afternoon to work in a charity shop.

T: āme prati śaniwāraM madhyahānnaM cāriṭi śāp lō pani cēyaṭāniki koMta samayaM gaḍuputuMdi.

v. If you give up your job, you resign from it

E: She has to give up her job.

T: ame tana udyōgānni viḍicipēṭṭāli(wadaliwēyāli).

14. Go up

1. waraku weḷḷu, 2. weḷḷipōwu, 3. perigipōwu, 4. payki weḷḷu,

i. When someone or something goes up, they move from a lower position to a higher one.

E: Rockets went up to the moon.

T: rākeṭ lu caMdruḍi waraku weḷḷāyi

ii. If you go up in a building, you move upstairs.

E: She went up to her bedroom.

T: āme tana paḍaka gadi daggaraku velliMdi

iii. If the cost, level, standard, or amount of something goes up, it becomes more expensive, higher, or greater than it was before.

E: The price of petrol and oil related products will go up steadily.

T: peṭrōlu mariyu camuru saMbaMda utpādanala mellagā perigipōṭāyi

iv. In sport, if a person or team goes up, they move to a higher position in a list, or to a higher division in a league

E: I think Stoke will go up this season.

T: ī samayaMlō sṭāk payki weḷatāḍani nēnu anukuMṭunnānu

15. Hang up

1. tagiliMcu, 2. wēlāḍawēyu, 3. peṭṭiwēyu,

- i. If you hang something up in a high place or position, you attach it there so that it does not touch the ground.

****E: Howard hangs up his scarf on the hook behind the door.**

T: hāward tana skāph ni talupu wenuka unna kokkeM mīda wēlāḍēsāḍu

- ii. Something that is hanging up in a high place or position is attached there so that it does not touch the ground.

E: There are some old tools hanging up in the shed.

T: akkaḍa konni pāta sāmānulu ṣeḍ lō wēlāḍutunnāyi

- iii. If you hang up or you hang up the phone, you end a phone call and put back the receiver.

E: He said that 'Good night and hung up the phone.

T: śubharātri ani ceppi atanu phōn peṭṭēsāḍu

16. Hold up

1. etti peṭṭu, 2. āgipōwu, 3. āpiwēyu, 4. nilupu

- i. If one thing holds up another, it is placed under the other thing in order to support it and prevent it from falling,

E: the roof was held up by the two steel posts

T: reMḍu inupa sdhaMbālu pay kappuni ettipaṭṭāyi

- ii. If something or someone holds up an activity or arrangement, they delay it or make it late.

E: I was late for the meeting because I got held up in the traffic.

T: nēnu samāwēsāniki ālasyaM ayiMdi eMdukaMṭe nēnu ṭrāphik lō āgipōyānu

- iii. If someone holds you up, they point a weapon at you in order to make you give them money or valuables.

E: He held me up at the point of a gun.

T: atanu nāku tupāki guripeṭṭi āpiwēsāḍu

- iv. If you hold up someone or their behaviour or habits, you use them as an example to tell people your opinion about them and persuade them to agree with you.

E: The black community held him up as a role model for younger generations

T: nalla jāṭiyulu atanini yuwa tarāniki ādarśa waMtuḍugā nilipāru

17. Keep up

1. konasāgiMcu, 2. aMḍukōnu

- i. If you keep up an activity, you continue to do it and do not let it stop or end.

E: We must keep up the pressure on the government to change this law.

T: ī caṭṭanni mārcaṭāniki manaM khaccitaMgā prabhutwaM mīda ottiḍi konasāgiMcāli

ii. If you keep up with a situation in which things are changing quickly or greatly, you manage to deal with it.

E: It has increased so much that our imagination can't keep up.

T: adi eMta perigiMdi aMṭē mana ūhaku aMdaḍaMlēdu

18. Look up

1. kannetticūḍu, 2. saMpradiMcū, 3. cūsipōwu

i. If you look up, you raise your eyes to see what is above.

E: I suddenly looked up and saw Mark Rutland watching me.

T: nēnu haṭāttugā kannetti cūḍagā mārka rūṭlaMḍ nannu cūstunnāḍu

ii. If you look up a piece of Information in a book, or on a timetable or map, you look there to find the information.

E: He consulted his dictionary to look up the meaning of the word 'apotheosis'.

T: apōthiyōsis anē padaM ardhaM cūḍaṭaM kōsaM atanu tana nighaMṭuwuni saMpradiMcāḍu

iii. If you look someone up or look up a place where you used to go, you visit the person or place after not having seen them for a long time.

E: We walked to the South Strand district to look up old haunts.

T: pāta wihāra sdhalalanu cūsipōwaḍāniki mēmu sawt sṭrāMḍ jillā ki naḍicāmu

19. Make up

1. tayāru cēyu, 2. alliwēyu, 3. niścayiMcukonu 4. peMciwēyu,

i. The people or things that make up something form that thing.

E: All substances are made up of molecules.

T: anni padārdhālu aṇuwula nuMcē tayāru cēyabaḍḍāyi

ii. If you make up something such as a story, you invent it, sometimes in order to deceive people.

****E: He was a good storyteller, and used to make up tales about animals.**

T: atanu maMci kadhalu cēppēwāḍu jaMtuwulanu guriMci piṭṭakathalu alliwēsēwāḍu

iii. When you make up your mind, you decide which of a number of possible things you will have or will do.

E: I can't decide; help me make my mind up.

T: nēnu nirṇayiMcalēnu; nā manassunu siddaparacaṭamlō nāku sahāyapaḍaMḍi.

iv. If you make up an amount, you add something to it so that it is as large as it should be.

E: Make this liquid up to 250 ml

T: ī drawānni 250 ki peMciwēyaMḍi

20. Move up

1. payki ekku, 2. padōnnati poMdu, 3. daggara gā vaccu, 4. Perigipōwu

i. When someone or something moves up, or when you move them up, they go from a lower position to a higher one.

E: The tribe moved up the hill a few feet.

T: tegalu konni aḍugulu koMḍa payki ekkiwēsāru

ii. At school or work, if you move up, or if someone moves you up, you go to a higher level, grade, or class.

E: Apprentices move up to become engineers and manage

T: abhyāsakulu iMjanīrlugā, mēnējarlu gā padōnnati poMdutāru

iii. If you ask someone to move up, you are asking them to change their position so that there is more room.

E: She moved up so close to my choir.

T: āme nā wādyā brMdānīki daggaragā vaccēsīMdi

iv. If the rate, level, or amount of something moves up, it increases.

E: Rates for one to 12 months have moved up.

T: okaṭi nuMci panneMḍu nelala dharalu perigipōyāyi

21. Open up

1. sāṣatkāraM avvū, 2. teraci uMcu, 3. prāraMbhiMcu

i. When an opportunity opens up, or when a situation opens it up, that opportunity is given to you.

E: A whole new world had been opened up for him by his rich American wife.

T: dhanikurālayna atani amerikā bhārya valla ataniki oka kotta prapaMcaM aMtā sāṣatkāraM ayinadi

ii. If a new shop or business opens up or if someone opens it up, it starts to trade.

E: Supermarkets, drugstores, and service stations will open up.

T: sūpar mārkeṭs, maMdulaṣāpulu, sēwasaMsdhalu teraci uMcutāru

iii. In a game, competition, or sporting activity, if the players open up, they begin to play in a more exciting and determined way.

E: It was a good hour or more before the game opened up.

T: āṭa prāraMbhiMcaḍānīki muMdu idi maMci samayaM

21. Pick up

1. etti paṭṭukonu 2. tīsukupōwu, 3. paṭṭukonipōwu, 4. ṭēccukōnu

i. If you pick something up, you lift it up from a particular place.

E: The telephone rang and Judy picked it up.

T: ṭelīphōn mōgaganē dānini jūḍi ettipaṭṭukuMdi.

ii. When you pick up someone or something that is waiting to be collected, you go to the place where they are and take them away, often in a car.

E: I picked her up at covent Garden to take her to lunch with my mother

T: mā ammatō bhōjanāniki t̥isukupōḍāniki nēnu āmenu kawaneMṭ gārḍen daggara nuMci paṭṭukonipōyānu

iii. If someone is picked up by the police or another group, they are arrested or taken somewhere to be asked questions.

E: He was picked up by government agents for questioning.

T: prabhutwa pratinidhulu atanini praśniMcaḍāniki paṭṭukupōyāru

iv. If you pick up a prize, a reputation, or something else that improves your situation, you gain it or win it.

E: It picked up the Best Musical Award.

T: idi uttama saMgīta bahumati teccukoMdi

22. Ring up

1.phōn cēyu, 2.namōdu cēyu

i)If you ring someone up, you telephone them.

E: I rang her up to thank her.

T: nēnu danyawādālu ceppaṭāniki āmeku phōn cēsānu

ii. When a sales assistant in a shop rings up an amount on the till, he or she records the amount of money that is being paid into the till by pressing the buttons.

E: He rang up the sale on the register.

T: atanu ammakānni rijiṣṭar lō namōdu cēsāḍu

23. Rise up

1. payki eguru, 2. ettugā kanipiMcu, 3. gurtuku waccu, 4. pōrāḍu

i)If something rises up, it moves upwards.

E: A whole flock of blackbirds rose up suddenly when we went by.

T: mēmu prakkaguMḍa wellinappuḍu nalla pakṣula guMpu okkasārigā payki egirāyi

ii. You can say that something rises up when it appears as a large, tall shape.

E: The hills rose up in the distance.

T: duraM lō koMḍalu ettugā kanipiMcāyi

iii. If a thought, image, or feeling rises up, you suddenly think about it or feel it.

E: When she said these words, the image of the boy Tom rose up.

T: āme ī māṭalu ceppinappuḍu ṭām anē bāluni rūpaM gurtuku vacciMdi

iv. If people rise up, they start to rebel or fight against people in authority.

E: The non-whites are one of these days going to rise up and demand their rights.

T: ēdō okarōju tellawāra kāni wāru(blāks)wāri hakkulakōsaM pōrāḍabōtunnaru

24. Run up

1.parigettu, 2.dāri tiyu(ā diśagā), 3. appucēyu, 4. egurawēyu.

i. To run up means to move quickly from a lower position to a higher one.

E: People from downstairs running up to see what was happening.

T: emi jarugutuMdō cūḍaṭāniki kiMdi aMtastulō prajalu payki parigettāru

ii. If a set of steps or a road runs up to a place, or runs up an area of land, it leads in that direction.

E: Wooden steps ran up to an open front door.

T: cekka meṭlu muMdu waypu teracina talupu ki dāritīśāyi

iii. If someone runs up bills or debts, they start to owe a lot of money because they fail to pay their bills.

E: He ran up a lot of debts while he was unemployed

T: atanu nirudyōgigā unnappuḍu cālā appalucēsiwēsēwāḍu

iv. If a flag is run up, it is raised to the top of a flag pole or mast.

E: The flag was run up and the National Anthem was sung.

T: jeMḍā egarawēsi jāṭiya gītaM pāḍāru

25. Take up

1. tīsukonu, 2. tīsukonu 3.aMgīkariMcū 4.tīsiwēyu

i)If you take someone or something up, you go with them, or make them go with you to a higher level, position, or place. You also use take up when you are going with them to a different part of a building, town, or country.

E: A guard took them up the hill.

T: oka gārḍu wārini koMḍa payki tīsukēḷḷāḍu.

ii. If something takes up a particular amount of time, space, or effort, it uses that amount

E: i don't want take up too much of your time.

T: nēnu nī samayānni ekkuwa tīsukōwālanukōwāḍaM lēdu.

iii. If you take up an offer, challenge, or opportunity, you accept it.

E: She wished Jane would take up Derek's offer to decorate the house

illu alaMkariMcaṭāniki ḍerik yokka sūcanani jēn aMgīkaristuMdani āme kōrukōMṭuMdi

iv. If you take up something such as a dress or a pair of trousers, you shorten it by folding up the bottom edge and stitching it in place.

E: I've taken it up twice, and it still looks wrong.

T: nēnu reMḍusārḷu dīnini tīśānu adi iMkā cūḍaṭāniki bāgōlēdu

26. Turn up

1. āsyaMgā waccu 2. kanugonu 3. pecu 4. saricēyu 5.payki lēpu

i)If someone turns up, they arrive somewhere.

E: Alex turned up late as usual.

T: aleks eppaṭilāgē ālasyaMgā waccāḍu.

ii. If something turns up or is turned up, it is found, discovered, or noticed.

E: Police have failed to turn up any new evidence about the murder

T: hatya guriMci ēdaynā kotta ādhārānni kanugonaṭaMlō pōlisulu wiphalamayyāru

iii. When you turn up something such as a radio or heater, you increase the amount of sound or heat being produced, by adjusting the controls.

E: Turn the oven up to 200 degrees.

T: poyyi wēḍini 200 ḍigrīlaku peMcaMḍi

iv. When someone turns up something such as a dress, skirt, or pair of trousers, they shorten it by folding up the bottom edge, sometimes stitching it in place.

E: Will you turn my jeans up for me, mum.

T: ammā nākōsaM nā jīns koMceM saricēstāwā

v. If you turn something up, you move it so that it is pointing in an upward direction.

E: She turned up her collar before facing the bad weather.

T: sarigā lēni wātāwaraṇānni edurkōṭāniki muMdu āme tana kālar ni payki lēpiMdi

27. Wake up

1.nidra lēcu

i. When you wake up, or when someone or something wakes you up, you become conscious again after being asleep.

E: Young babies waking up at night and crying.

T: cinna pillalu rātrisamayaMlō nidra lēstū ēḍustuMṭāru

28. Warm up

1. weccajēyu 2. wēḍēkku 3. weccajēsukonu 4. weccajēsukonu 5. Vēḍēkku

i. If you warm up cold food, you put it on a cooker and heat it until it is ready to be eaten.

E: Start warming up the soup now.

T: sūp nu wēḍi cēyaṭaM prāraMbhiMcaMḍi.

ii. If the weather, the day, or part of the earth warms up, the temperature rises and it gradually gets hotter.

E: The weather was warming up.

T: wātāwaraṇaM wēḍēkkutōMdi

iii. If a situation, event, or activity warms up, or if you warm it up, it becomes more intense or exciting.

E: The campaign against the brothers began to warm up

T: sōdaruluku wyatirēka pracāraM wēḍekkaṭaM prāraMbhamayyiMdi

29. Wash up

1.kaḍigiveyyi 2. kaḍigesukonu

i. If you wash up the things such as pans, plates, and knives that have been used to cook and eat a meal, you clean them using water and detergent.

E: We cleared the table and washed up the dishes.
T: mēmu ballanu śubhraM cēsi pātralu kaḍigiwēśāM

ii. If someone or something is washed up on a piece of land, or washes up there, they are carried by the water of a river or the sea and left there.

E: Their boat was wished up ten miles to the south.
T: wāḷḷa paḍawa padi mayḷḷa dakṣaṇāniki koṭṭukupōyiMdi.

30. Wind up

1. kī ivvu 2. ettu 3. nilipiveyyi 4. mūtaṇḍu

i. When you wind up a mechanical device such as a watch, you turn a knob, key, handle on it round and round in order to make it operate

E: I forgot to wind my watch up and it is stopped.
T: nēnu nā gaḍiyāraM kī iwwaṭaM maracipōyānu, adi āgipōyiMdi

ii. When you wind up the window of a car, you close it by making it move upwards, using a handle or a control switch.

E: Wind up that window; I'm getting a draught here.

T: kiṭiki ni ettaMḍi nāku caligāli tagulutuMdi

iii. When you wind up an activity, you finish it or stop doing it.

E: It was time to wind up the game.
T: āṭanu nilipiwēyaḍāniki idē samayaM

iv. When someone winds up a business or other organization, they close it down

E: The company was wound up in 1971.
T 1971lō ā kaMpeni mūtaṇḍiMdi

6. Out

1. Black out

1. spr̥ha kōlpōwu 2. t̥siweyyi 3. nilipi weyyi 4. koṭṭi weyyi

i. If you black out, you lost consciousness for a short time.

E: Marian told me you blacked out
T: nuvvu spr̥ha kolpōyāwani māryān nātō ceppiMdi.

ii. If a room or a building is blacked out, it is made completely dark by someone switching off all the lights and covering the windows.

E: The room had been blacked out.
T: gadi dipālu t̥siwēsi unnadi.

iii. If people black out a television or radio programme, they prevent it being broadcast, usually in protest against something.

E: Backing out tonight's episode of 'Dallas'.

T: īrōju rātri ḍallās bhāgaM prasārālu nilipiwēstunnāmu.

iv. If you black out a piece of writing, you colour over it in black so that it cannot be seen.

E: Some Welsh activists have started blacking out English language road signs.

T: koMtamaMdi wēḷṣ āMdōḷanakārulu āMgla bhāṣa rahadāri sūcanalanu koṭṭiwēyaḍaM prāraMbiMcāru.

2. Block out

1. aḍḍukonu 2. kappiweyyi 3. āpiweyyi

i. Something that blocks out light from a place prevents it from entering.

E: Satellites that would block out sunlight.

T: upagrahālu sūrya kāMtini aḍḍukōgalugutāyi.

ii. Something blocks out something else. It is in front of it so that you cannot see it.

E: The trees almost successfully block out the brick houses.

T: ceṭḷu iṭukala iMḍlani cālā waraku kappiwēyaḍaMlō saphalamaynāyi.

iii. If someone blocks out something such as news or information, they prevent other people from hearing about it.

E: Governments can try to block out unwelcome ideas from abroad.

T: widēśāla nuMḍi vaccē iṣṭaM lēni ālōcanalanu prabhutwaM āpiwēsē prayatnaM cēstuMdi.

3. Blow out

1. ārpiweyyi 2. āgipōwu

i. When a person or the wind blows out a flame or fire, they stop it burning.

E: Rudolph blew out the candles.

T: rudāḷph kovvu wattulanu ārpiwēsāḍu.

ii. If a storm blows itself out, it comes to an end.

E: This little dust storm will blow it- self out soon enough.

T: ī cinna dūḷi tuphānu twaralōnē tanaMtaṭa tanē pūrtigā āgipōtuMdi.

4. Bring out

1. wiḍudala cēyu 2. bayaṭiki teppiMcu 3. bayṭapaḍēlā cēyu 4. weluwaḍiMcu

i. When a person or company brings out a new product, they produce and sell it.

E: Collin Bradbury has now brought out a second album.

T: kolin brāḍ barrī ippuḍu reMḍawa ālbaM wiḍudala cēsāḍu.

ii. Something that brings out a particular kind of behaviour or feeling in someone causes them to reveal it although they do not normally have it or show it.

E: He brings out the animal in me.

T: atanu nālōni mṛga swabhāwānni bayaṭaki teppistāḍu.

iii. To bring someone out means to encourage them to be less shy or quiet.

E: He talks to them and brings them out.

T: atanu wāllatō māṭlāḍi wālla biḍiyānni pōgoṭṭēlā cēstāḍu.

iv. If someone brings out some words, they say them with difficulty or with an effort.

E: They even brought out a few English words.

T: wāllu konni iMgliṣa padālanu kūḍā weluwaḍiMcāru

5. Check out

1. khālī cēyu, 2. pariśīliMcu

i. When you check out of a hotel where you have been staying, you pay the bill and leave.

E: She checked out of the hotel and took the train to Paris.

T: āme hōṭal khālī cēsi pārīs ku ṭrayn ekkiMdi.

ii. If you check something out, you find out about it or examine it because you want to make sure that everything is correct or safe.

E: Safety inspector checked the hotel out before giving it a license.

T: dāniki laysēns iwwaṭāniki muMdu bhadrata adhikāri hōṭal nu pariśīliMciwēśāḍu.

6. Clean out

1. śubhraM cēyu 2 .tuḍiciwēyu

i. If you clean something out, you clean it very thoroughly and remove anything that is not wanted or needed.

E: I spent three days cleaning our flat out.

T: nēnu mā plāṭunu subraM cēyaḍānikimūḍu rōjulu paṭṭiMdi

ii. If you clean out a person, you take all the money they have. If you clean out a place, you take everything of value that is in it.

E: I've got no more money-they cleaned me out.

T: nā daggara iMka ḍabbu lēdu wāru nā daggara unnadaMtā tuḍiciwēśāru.

7. Come out

1. bayaṭaku waccu 2. waccu

i. When someone comes out of their house or room, or a place where they were hidden, they leave it or appear from it.

E: We came out of the tunnel

T: mēmu ṭannel nuMci bayaṭaku vaccēśāmu.

ii. If someone comes out with you, you go somewhere together socially.

E: Would you like to come out with me?

T: nuvvu nātō bayaṭaku wastāwā

8. Cut out

1. mukkalu cēyu 2. ṭolagiMci

1. if you cut out part of something you remove it by cutting it.

Badly decayed timber should be cut out and replaced.

bāgā puccipōyina cekkani mukkalu cēsi mārceyāli

i. If you cut out part of something that someone has written, you remove it from the text and do not print or broadcast it.

E: Her publishers insisted on cutting several stories out of her memoirs.

T: āme pracuraṇa kartalu tana smṛtulalō nuMḍi ennō kathalanu tolagiMciwēyamani paṭṭubaṭṭāru

9. Drop out

1. māni veyyi 2. Tolagipōwu

i. If you drop out of a group, you stop belonging to it If you drop out of school or college, you leave before finishing your course.

E: He had dropped out of college in the first term.

T: atanu modaṭi ṭarm lōnē kālēji māniwēśāḍu

ii. If “word or expression drops out of the language, it is no longer used.

E: Today the word Teeny-bopper' has virtually dropped out of usage.

T: nēḍu ṭinī bōpar anē padaM wāstawaMlō wāḍukalō nuMḍi tolagipōyiMdi

10. Go out

1. bayaṭaku wellu 2. wellipōwu 3. weluwaḍu 4. prasāraM avvu

i)When you go out of a room, building, or other place, you leave it

E: She went out of the building and through the main gate.

T: āme pradhāna dwāraM guMḍā bhawanaM bayaṭaku welliMdi

ii. If you go out to a place, especially somewhere abroad or far away, you travel there.

E: She had decided to get married and stay in England and not go out to Africa.

T: āme wiwāhaM cēsukoni āphrīkāku wellipōkuMḍā iMglāMḍi lōnē uMḍipēwālani nirṇayiMcukuMdi

iii. If news, a message, or a letter goes out, it is announced, published, or sent, of ten officially.

E: The news went out from Washington that he was dead.

T: atanu canipoyyāḍu anē wārta wāṣiMḡtan nuMci weluwaḍiMdi

iv. If a television or radio programme goes out it is broadcast.

E: The series goes out on Tuesday evenings on BBC.

T: dārāwāhika maMgaḷawāraM sāyaMtraM bibisi lō prasāraM avvutuMdi.

11. Hand out

1. aMdiMcu 2. iccu 3. jarimānā wēyu

i)If you hand something out to people, you give each person in a group one of a set of similar or identical things.

E: They handed out questionnaires to the participants.

T: wāru pālgonnawāriki praśnāwaḷḷulanu aMdiMciwēsāru

ii. If you hand out advice to someone, you give them advice and expect them to follow it.

E: She answers the phone and hands out advice and help to overseas students.

T: āme phōn lō samādhānaM icci widēsi widyārdulaku salahālu istū sahāyaM cēstuMdi

iii. If a judge or person in authority hands out a sentence or penalty, they say that somebody should be punished in that way.

E: The penalties which he handed out last week were extremely unfair.

T: gata wāraM atanu widiMcina jarimānā cālā anyāyaMgā unnāyi.

12. Hang out

1. āraveyyi 2. gaḍupu

i) If you hang out clothes that you have washed, you hang them on a clothes line to dry.

E: Mrs Poulter was hanging out her washing.

T: missēs pōḷṭar tana utiki utukunu ārēstuMdi

ii. If you hang out somewhere, you live there or spend a lot of time there.

E: He spends a lot of time hanging out with friends.

T: atanu ekkuwa samayaM snēhitulatō gaḍuputuMṭāḍu

13. Knock out

1. dimmadirugu 2. paḍagoṭṭu 3. rāsiveyyi

i) To knock someone out means to cause them to become unconscious or to fall asleep.

E: The old man hit him hard that he knocked him out.

T: musali wyakti atanini eMta gaṭṭigā koṭṭāḍu aMṭē adi ataniki dimmadirigēlā cēsiMdi

ii. If a person or team is knocked out of a competition, they are defeated, so that they take no more part in the competition.

E: The aim is for the Social Democrats to knock out the Labour Party.

T: ḍemōkraṭḷa dyēyaM ēmaMṭē lēbar pārṭini paḍagoṭṭaḍamē

iii. If you knock out a piece of work, you do it very quickly without paying much attention to detail.

E: He can knock out a short story in less than a day.

T: atanu okkarōju lōpē cinna kathani rāsipaḍēsāḍu

14 Make out

1. ardhaM cēsukonu, 2. nirupiMcu, 4. tayārucēyu

i) If you make out something that is difficult to understand, you manage to understand it.

E: Sylvia could not make out how it had happened.

T: adi elā jarigiMdō silwiya ardhaMcēsukōlēka pōyiMdi

ii. If you make out a case for something, you try to establish or prove that it is the best thing to do.

E: You could certainly make out a case for this point of view.

T: ī adṛṣṭyā nuvvu ā aMśānni kaccitaMgā nirūpiMcū

iii. When you make out a form or cheque, you write on it all the necessary information.

E: I made a cheque out for £1200.

T: nēnu £1200 ki cek tayāru cēsānu

15. Pick out

1. tīṣukonu, 2. gurtupaṭṭiwēyu, 3. nērcukonu

i) To choose one thing or person or several things or people from a large group.

E: She picked out a pink shirt for me to try on

T: toḍukkōni cūḍaṭānīki āme nāku oka piMk cōkkā tīṣukoMdi

ii. To recognize a person or thing from a group of people or thing

E: A witness picked out the attacker from police photos

T: dāḍi cēsinaṇḍini sāḁṣi pōlīs phōṭōlalō nuMci gurtupaṭṭiwēsāḍu

iii. If you pick out a tune on a musical instrument, you play it slowly and awkwardly because you do not know it very well or cannot play the Instrument very well.

E: He picked out a tune on the piano and after a while tried singing along to it.

T: atanu piyānō mīda rāgaM nērcucēsukoni koMta sēpu taruwāta dānitō pāṭu pāḍaṭaM prāraMbhiMcāḍu

17. Put out

1. bayṭapeṭṭu, 2. bayṭakipaMpu, 3. ārpiwēyu, 4. bayṭa peṭṭu,

i) If a statement or story is put out, it is officially told to people.

E: He put something out to the Press Association.

T: atanu patrika samākhya ku edō okaṭi bayṭapeṭṭēsāḍu

ii. If a message or programme is put out on radio or television, it is sent or broadcast.

E: The pilot put out a radio message giving the exact position.

T: paylaṭ khaccitamayna diśa ni istu rēḍiyō samācārānni bayṭiki paMpiwēsāḍu

iii. If you put out something that is burning, you cause it to stop burning.

E: He put the fire out.

T: atanu maMṭani ārpiwēsāḍu

iv. If you put out babies, invalids, or animals, you take them from a building and leave them outside for a while.

E: They put their horses out to graze

T: wāru wāḷla gurrālanu mēpaṭānīki bayṭaku tīṣukupōyāru

18. Run out

1. parigettāḍu, 2. tarigipōwu, 3. mugisipōwu, 4. parigettutū āwuḷ avvu,

i. If you run out of a room or building, you leave it as fast as you can.

E: He ran out of the room and down the stairs.

T: atanu gadilō nuMḍi kiMdi aMtastuki parugettāḍu

ii. If you run out of something, you have no more of it left.

E: We were rapidly running out of money.

T: ma daggara ḍabbu twaraga tarigipōtuMdi

iii. If a legal document or contract runs out, it is no longer valid.

E: The patent on APM runs out in 1987.

T: e pi m mīda pēṭeMṭ 1987 lō mugisipōtuMdi

iv. In cricket, if you are batting and are run out, your Innings is ended, because the other team manage to get the ball to the wicket before you reach it.

E: He ran himself out in the last test against Pakistan.

T: pākistān tō ciwari ṭeṣṭu lō atanu tanaMtaṭa tanē parigettutū awṭayyāḍu

19. Sell out

1. ammiwēyu, 2. ammuḍupōwu,

i. If a shop is sold out of something, or has sold out of it, It has all been sold, and there is none of it left in the shop

E: I'm sorry, we've sold out of that particular brand.

T: manniMcaMḍi, ā pratyēkamayna brāMḍ mēmu ammiwēśāmu

#ii. If a performance of a play, film, or other form of entertainment is sold out, all the tickets have been sold.

E: Her concerts always sell out months in advance

T: tana kaccērīlu eppuḍu nelala muMdugānē ammuḍu pōtāyi

20. Sign out

1. oppukonu, 2. Appajeppu

i)if you sign out of a hotel, club, or other institution, you sign your name in a book or on a special form when you leave.

E: That Friday I signed out for a weekend.

T: ā śukrawāraM nēnu wāraMtapu śelawu kōsaM oppukonnānu

ii. If you sign something out, you sign your name in a book or on a card to say that you have taken it or borrowed it from an organization or institution that you belong to.

E: Bernstein signed out a company car and move to McLean.

T: bernasṭayn meklēn ki appajeppaḍāniki kaMpeni kārūni wadali peṭṭi weḷḷaḍāniki

21. Stand out

1. bayṭapaḍu, 2. nilicu,

i) If something stands out, it can be seen very clearly.

E: The bones of his face stood out like a skeleton's.

T: atani mukhaMlōni emukalu asdhipaMjaraMlō lāgā bayṭapaḍḍāyi.

ii. If something stands out from other things of the same kind, it is much better or much more important than those other things.

E: There was one episode which stood out from the rest

T: akkaḍa migilina wāṭikaMṭē oka bhāgaM pratyēkaMgā nilicipōyiMdi

Pv(Sub: Arg (Ag<NP (+ani)); Obj : Arg (Th < NP(-ani)));

22. Take out

1. bayaṭaku tiyyu, 2. bayaṭaku tīsukellu, 3. hastagataM cēsukonu 4. tīsukonu, 5. tīsukuwellu

i. When you take something out, you remove it from a container or from the Place where it was.

E: Emma opened her bag and took out her comb

T: emma tana saMcini teraci duwwēna bayaṭaku tīsīMdi.

ii. If you take someone out, for example to a restaurant or a film, they go there with you, and you pay for everything.

E: I took Andrea out to dinner one evening.

T: oka sāyaMtraM nēnu āMḍriyāni ḍinnar ki bayaṭaku tīsukellānu

iii. If you take someone out, you kill them. If you take something out, you destroy It or damage it so that it can no longer be used.

E: All large military targets must be take out

T: pedda milaṭari lakṣyālu anniMṭini khaccitaMgā hastagataM cēsukōwālani

iv. If you take out something such as licence, an insurance policy, or a bank loan, you arrange to get it from a court of law, an insurance company, or a bank.

E: Chris and I took out a life insurance policy when we got our home

T: mēmu mā adde iMṭini kuduwapetṭinappuḍu nēnu kris jīwita bhīmā padhakaM tīsīwēsukonnaM

v. If you take time out, you spend time doing something different from what you are supposed to be doing, or from what you normally do.

E: We took the kids out to the zoo on saturday

T: śaniwāraM mēmu pillalani jaMtu pradarśanaśālaku tīsukuwellāmu

23. Turn out

1. jarugu, 2. mārciwēyu, 3. ārpiwēyu, 4. khāṭicēyu, 5. pōsiwēyu, 6. wellipōwu

i) If something turns out a particular way, it happens in that way.

E: My trip to London didn't turn out quite as planned.

T: nā laMḍan paryaṭana praṇāṭika prakāraM jaragalēdu.

ii. If something or someone turns out to be a particular thing, they are discovered to be that thing.

E: The Marvin's' house turned out to be an old converted barn.

T: mārwin illu oka pāta baṭṭini mārcagā tayāraynadi.

iii. When you turn out a light or a gas fire, you adjust the controls so that it stops giving out light or heat.

E: He turn out the light and went to sleep.

T: atanu layṭu ārpiwēsi nidrapōwāṭāniki wellāḍu.

iv. If you turn someone out of a place, you force them to leave it.

E: He was turned out of his flat because he couldn't pay the rent

T: atanu adde kaṭṭalēkapōyaḍu kābaṭṭi atanu tana illu khālī cēsāḍu

v. If you turn out a container or turn its contents out you empty it completely.

E: He opened the bag and turned all the contents out onto the kitchen table

T: atanu saMcini terici anni wastuwulanū bhōjanapu balla pay pōsiwēsāḍu

vi. If people turn out for a particular event or activity, they go and take part in it or watch it.

E: 50,000 people turned out during the bank holiday weekend to watch the air show.

T: wāraMtaM, byāMku śelawu samayaMlō 50,000 maMdi prajalu ēyir šō cuḍaṭāniki wellipōyāru

24. work out

1. lekkawēyu, 2. labhiMcui, 3. ardhaM cēsukonu, 4. naḍucu, 5. panulu kākāpōwu, 6. wyāyāmaM cēyu

i) If you work out the answer to a mathematical problem, you calculate it.

E: I've worked it out, it 3,171. 875 tons.

T: nēnu dīnini lekkapeṭṭānu idi 3,171. 875 ṭannulu uMdi

ii. If you work out a solution or a plan, you think about it carefully and find a solution or decide what to do.

E: We are always hopeful that a more peaceful solution can be worked out.

T: mēmu eppuḍū cālā śāMtamayna pariṣkāraM labhistuMdani nammakaMtō uMṭāmu

iii. If you manage to work out something that seems strange, you think about it and manage to understand it.

E: I'm trying to work out what's wrong.

T: nēnu tappu ēMṭō ardhaM cōsukōṭāniki prayatnistunnānu

iv. If a situation works out in a particular way, it happens or progresses in that way.

E: I asked him how he was, and how his job was working out.

T: atanu elā unnāḍu, atani udōgaM elā naḍustōMdi ani nēnu atanini aḍigānu

v. If a situation, arrangement, or plan works out, it is successful.

E: He is moody because things are not working out at home.

T: iMṭidaggara panulu kākapōwaḍaMtō atanu digulugā unnāḍu.

vi. If you work out, you do physical exercises in order to make your body fit and strong.

E: She worked out in a ballet class three hours a week.

T: āme wārāniki 3 gaMṭalu bāleṭ ḍōs lō vyāyāmaM cēstuMdi.

7. off

1. back off

1. wenukaku taggu,

i) If you back off, you try to avoid a fight or difficult situation by moving away or not becoming involved in it. If you tell someone to back off, you are telling them not to interfere with something you are doing.

E: Brody was ready for a fight, but he backed off

T: brāḍi phayṭ cēyaḍāniki siddapaḍḍāḍu kāni atanu wenukaku taggāḍu

2. Blow off

1. egiripōwu, 2. tegipōwu, 3. tegateMpulu cēsukonu, 4. paṭṭiMcukonu

i. If something blows off or is blown off, it is removed from a place by the wind.

E: Several roofs were blown off.

T: konni iMṭi kappulu egiripōyāyi

ii. If a bomb or explosion blows off a part of your body, it removes it.

E: His right leg was blown off by a land mine.

T: leMḍ mayn pēlaṭaM valla atani kuḍikālu tegipōyiMdi.

iii. If someone you are having a romantic relationship with blows you off, they end the relationship.

E: I was in love with her and she blew me off.

T: nēnu āmenu prēmiMcānu kāni āme nātō tegateMpulu cēsukuMdi.

iv. If you blow something off, you act as if it is not important.

E: He said that he would help but she blew him off.

T: atanu sahayaM cēsi uMḍēwāḍini kāni āme atanini paṭṭiMcukōlēdu ani atanu ceppāḍu

3. Break off

1. wiracu, 2. teMcukonu,

i) If a part of something breaks off or if you break it off, it separates or is removed by force.

E: *I broke a branch off and stabbed at the ground with it.*

T: *nēnu ceṭṭu kommanu viriciwēsi dānitō nēlalō guccānu*

ii. *If you break off a relationship or agreement, you end it.*

Men seem to be more skilled at breaking off relationships than women.

saMbaMdhāla teMcukōwaḍaMlō magawāru āḍawārikaMṭē ekkawa naypuṇyaM galawāruga kanabaḍutunnāru.

4. Carry off

1. cēsukupōwu, 2. koṭṭiwēyu

i) If you carry off something that is difficult to do, you succeed in doing it.

E: *She would have carried everything off beautifully.*

T: *āme pratīdi cakkagā cēsukupōtuMḍēdi*

ii. *If you carry off a prize or an award, you win it.*

E: *Vita carried off all the prizes.*

T: *viṭā bahumatulu anniMṭīni koṭṭēsiMdi*

5. Cut off

1. kattiriMciwēyu, 2. tegipōvu, 3. nilipiwēyu, 4. Āpiwēyu

i) If you cut a part of something off, you remove it completely by cutting it, using a knife, saw, scissors, and so on.

E: *They held a gun to his head and threatened to cut off his ears.*

T: *wāḷḷu atani talaku tupāki guripeṭṭi atani cevulu kattiriMci wēstāmani bhayapeṭṭāru*

ii. *If someone is cut off, they are separated and isolated from other people.*

E: *The town was cut off by the floods.*

T: *paṭṭaṇaM varadala valla tegipōyiMdi.*

iii. *To cut off the supply of something means to stop it.*

E: *Gas supplies had now been cut off.*

T: gyās saraphara ippuḍu nilipitēyabaḍiMḍi

iv. If you cut someone off or cut off what they are saying, you stop them saying it.

E: I waved my hand to cut him off.

T: atanini apaṭāniki nēnu nā cētini ūpānu

6. Come off

1. rāvaḍaM, 2. bāgā avvū, 3. vaccu, 4. āgipōwu, 5. bayaṭu vaccu

i. If someone to something comes off an area, place, or vehicle, they leave it.

E: She saw him come off the plane.

T: āme atanini wimānaMlō nuMci rāvaḍaM cūciMdi

ii. If an event or action comes off, it is successful or effective.

E: I hope this business comes off all right.

T: nēnu ī wyāpāraM bāgānē awutuMdi anukuMṭānnānu.

iii. If you come off well or badly at the end of a process, you are in a good or bad position as a result of it

E: He came off second best.

T: atanu reMḍawa sthānaMlō vaccāḍu.

iv. When a play or film comes off, it stops being performed or shown in a particular theatre or cinema.

E: The production had to come off because the theater was already booked for a pantomime.

T: citra nirmāṇaM āgipōwālsivacciMdi eMdukaMṭē pyāMṭōmaym koraku dhiyēṭar idiwarakē buḱayMdi.

v. If something such as mist, wind, or a smell comes off a particular place or thing, it originates or radiates from that place or thing.

E: There was a mist coming off the water

T: akkaḍa nīṭilō nuMci pogamaMcu bayaṭaku vastōMdi

7. Drop off

1. wadili peṭṭu, 2. jārukōnu,

i) When you are driving, if you drop one of your passengers off, you take them to where they want to go and leave them there.

E: I can drop Daisy off on my way home.

T: nēnu iMṭiki vellē dārīlō ḍaysīni vadilipeḍatānu

ii. If you drop off to sleep, you go to sleep.

E: I came to see him, and what does he do? He drops off to sleep!.

T: nēnu atanini cūḍaṭāniki vaccinappuḍu atanu ēmi cēstunnāḍu atanu nidralōki jārukuMṭunnaḍu

8. Hold off

1. āpiwēyu, 2. wāyidā wēyu,

E: The warriors tried to hold the soldiers off until the women and children could escape.

T: pillalu, strīlu veḷḷipōyē varaku yōdulu saynikulanu āpaṭāniki prayatniMcāru

ii. If you hold off doing something, you delay doing it or making a decision about it.

E: *He might be so scared that he'll hold off our offer too.*

T: atanu eMta bhayapaḍḍāḍaMṭē mana avakāsānni atanu wāyidā wēsi uMḍavaccu

9. Lay off

1.tolagiMcu 2.āpiwēyyi

i) If there is a layoff, workers are told by their employer to leave their jobs.

E: *Textile companies announced 2,000 fresh workers layoffs last week*

T: wastra kaMpenīlu tājāgā 2000 udyōgulanu tolagiMcinaṭlu pōyina wāraM prakaṭiMciMdi.

ii. If you tell someone to layoff, you are telling them to leave you alone, to stop criticizing you, or to stop doing something which is annoying you.

E: They had warned him to layoff, but he'd kept cutting in just the same

T: atanini ika āpeyyamani wāḷḷu heccariMcinā atanu aṭḷāgē cēstunnāḍu

10. Leave off

1. tīsiwēyu, 2 wadaliwēyu, 3. Āgipōwu

i. If you leave off a piece of clothing, you do not wear it on a particular occasion.

E: *It's so hot, feel like leaving this helmet off*

T: adi eMta wēḍigā uMdi aMṭē ī sirastrāṇānni tiseyyālanipistumdi

ii. If you leave off doing something, you stop doing it.

E: *He sat down at the piano again and started playing from where he left off.*

T: atanu tirigi piyānō daggara kūrconī akkaḍaytē wadiliwēśāḍō akkaḍa nuMcē wāyiMcaḍaM prāraMbiMcāḍu

iii. If something leaves off at a particular point, it stops or ends there.

E: It picks up where the earlier story leaves off.

T: muMdu katha ekkaḍaytē āgipōyiMdō adi akkaḍa nuMci prāraMbhaM avutuMdi

11. Fall off

1. ūḍipōwu, 2. paḍipōvu

i) If something falls off, it separates from the thing to which it was attached.

E: Their scales fall off and the fish die.

T: wāṭi polusulu ūḍipōyi cēpalu caccipōyāyi

ii. If the degree, amount, or standard of something falls off, it becomes less or lower.

E: Economic growth will fall off only slightly.

T: ārdhika wīdhdi koddigā mātramē paḍipōtuMdi

12. Get off

1. digu, 2 digipōwu, 3. tīsukuwēllu, 4. paMpu, 5. viḍici wēllu, 6. tīsiveyyi, 7 awasaraM, 8. doraku, 9. bayṭapaḍu

i. If you get off something that you have been standing, sitting, or lying on, you move your body from it, usually onto the ground.

E: She was getting off the bed.

T: āme maMcaM mīda nuMci digipōtōMdi.

ii. If you get off a bus, train, or plane, you leave it.

E: I had no reason for getting off the bus near the Palais.

T: palās daggara bas digāṭāniki nāku ē kāraṇamū lēdu

iii. When you get off, you leave a place.

E: I have to be getting off now.

T: nēnu ippuḍu digipōwalsi uMdi.

iv. If you get a letter, parcel, or message off, you send it.

E: Get this message off to the addressee.

T: ī wārta cirunāmā dāruniki paMpaMdi.

v. If you tell someone to get off a piece of land, you are telling them to leave a place where they should not be.

E: I told them to get off the university playing fields.

T: yūniwarsiṭi āṭa sdhalaM viḍici vēḷḷamani nēnu ataniki ceppānu.

vi. If you tell someone to get off the phone, you are telling them to stop using it.

E: I told him to get off the phone.

T: phōn viḍicipēṭṭamani nēnu ataniki ceppānu

vii. If you get something off, you remove it.

E: Get your shirt off

T: nī cokka tiseyyi.

viii. If you get time off, you do not have to go to work during that period.

E: She can't get time off to go to the clinic.

T: klīnik ki weḷḷaṭāniki āmeku samayaM dorakaḍaMlēdu.

ix. If you get off when you have done something wrong, or if someone gets you off, you receive only a small punishment for what you have done.

E: He got off with a £50 fine.

T: ataniki 50 yūrōlu jarimānā tō bayṭapaḍḍāḍu

13. Go off

1. wellipōwu, 2. pēlipōwu, 3. mrōgu, 4. āripōwu, 5. jarigipōwu, 6. āpiwēyu, 7.

dūraMgā vellu,

i) If you go off somewhere, you leave the place where you were, usually in order to do something.

E: He had gone off to work.

T: atanu paniki vellipōyāḍu

ii. If a gun goes off, It is fired. If a bomb goes off, it explodes.

E: The gun went off as he was putting it away.

T: atanu tupākī prakkana peḍutuMṭē adi pēlipōyiMdi

iii. If something such as an alarm, bell, or flashbulb goes off, it operates, making a sudden loud noise or flash.

E: The alarm went off in the middle of the night

T: madyarātrilō alāraM mōgiMdi

iv. If a light, heating system, broadcasting station, or electric device goes off, it stops operating.

E: The light only goes off at night.

T: rātri layṭlu mātramē āripōtāyi

v. If an event or arrangement goes off well, smoothly, or without problems, it is successful or happens without any problems.

E: The meeting went off well.

T: samāwēśaM cakkagā jarigipōyiMdi

vi. If you go off someone or something, you stop liking them.

E: I used to eat a lot of fish but I have gone off it bit recently

T: nēnu cēpalu ekkuwagā tinēwāḍini kāni iṭiwala nēnu wāṭini tinaṭaM koMceM āpiwēśānu

vii. If you go off a drug, you stop taking it.

E There has been such bad publicity about the pill lately that a lot of us are going off it

akkaḍa ī madhyana pil guriMci ceḍu pracāraM uMdi aMdukani mālō cālā maMdimi dāni nuMci dūraMgā veḷutunnāM

14. Kick off

1. wadiliwēsi, 2. prāraMbhiMcu,

i) When you kick off your shoes, you shake your feet so that your shoes come off.

E: Mark kicked off his shoes and climbed down into the stream.

T: mārka tana būḷlanu wadiliwēsi prawāhaMlōki dūkāḍu

ii. When you kick off an event or discussion, you start it.

E: Are we ready for the debate? Right. Who kicks off?

T: carciMcaḍāniki manaM siddhamēnā, sarē evaru prāraMbhistāru

15. Knock off

1. taggiMcu, 2. mugiMciwēyu, 3. pūrti cēyu, 4. Dōcukonu

i) If a seller knocks off an amount from the price or cost of something, he or she reduces the price or cost by that amount

E: He said he'd knock £50 off the price.

T: atanu unna dhara kaMṭē 50 yūrō taggiMcagalanu ani tanu ceppāḍu

ii. When you knock off, you finish work at the end of the day or before a break.

E: We knock off at 5.

T: mēmu 5 gaM. ki mugiMciwēstāmu

iii. If you knock off a piece of work, you finish it very quickly and easily

E: I thought i could knock off a couple of essays in time.

T: konni wyāsālanu nēnu sari ayina samayaMlōnē purti cēyagaligānu ani anukuMṭunnānu

iv. If someone knocks off a bank or a shop, they carry out a robbery there.

***E: He'd knocked off three banks before they caught up with him.**

T: wāru paṭṭukōka muMdu atanu mūḍu byāMkulānu dōcukōnnāḍu

16. Put off

1. wāyidā wēyu, 2. āgipōwu, 3. āpiwēyu, 4. āgipōwu,

i) If you put off an event or appointment, you delay or postpone it.

E: They had decided to put the wedding off until her brother come home from the abroad.

T: wāḷḷa sōdaruḍu widēśāla nuMḍi iMṭiki vaccē varaku viwāhānni wāyidā wēsukōṭāniki nirṇayiMcāru

ii. If something or someone puts you off what you are doing, they cause you to stop concentrating by making a sudden noise or distracting you in some other way.

E: Play stopped for nearly a minute when McEnroe was put off by a low-flying plane.

T: takkuwa ettu nuMci egirē wimānaM valla mek-ino āgipōwaḍaM valla sumāru oka nimiṣaM āṭa nilipiwēśāru

iii. If you put a light off, you move a switch so that it no longer shines.

E: Don't forget to put all the lights off before you go to bed.

T: nuvvu paḍukōṭāṇiki wellaṭāṇiki muMdu anni layṭlu āpeyyaḍaM marcipōvaddu

vi. When a ship or vehicle puts someone off, it stops somewhere in order to let them get off.

E: He was put off at Singapore.

T: ātanu siMgapūr lō uMḍipōwu

17. Pull off

1. lāgiwēyu, 2. pūrti cēyu, 3. āpiwēyu

i) When you pull your clothes off, you take them off quickly.

E: Anne had already kicked off her shoes and was pulling off her socks.

T: ānī appuḍē tana būṭlanu vadali tana sāksu ni lāgesukuMṭōMdi

ii. If you pull something off, you succeed in doing something which is very difficult to achieve.

E: You have just pulled off one of the biggest arms deals in the twentieth century.

T: 20 wa śatābdaM lō okānoka pedda āyuda oppaMdānni ippuḍu nuvvu vijayawaMtaMgā pūrti cēsāwu

iii. When a vehicle pulls off the road, it is driven a little way off the road so that it can stop.

E: we are Looking for a restful place to pull off.

T: āpiwēyaṭāṇiki savkaryamayna pradēsānni mēmu vetukutunnāmu

17. Send off

1. paMpiwēyu. 2. paMpu,

i. If you send off a letter, telegram, or parcel, you post it somewhere.

E: Have you sent off your application form yet ?

T: nuvvu nī dharakāstuni iMkā paMpiMcēsāwā

ii. If you send off for something, you write to someone and ask them to post it to you.

E: Can we have time to note down where to send off for them?

T: wāri kōsaM ekkāḍiki paMpalō rāsukōṭāṇiki samayaM manaku uMdā

18. Shut off

1. āpiwēyu, 2. nilipi wēyu, 3. mūsiwēyu,

i) If you shut off an engine or the power supply to a machine, you turn it off to stop it working.

E: I stopped the car and shut off the engine.

T: nēnu kārūni nilipiwēsi iMjan ni āpiwēśānu

ii. If someone shuts off the supply of a particular commodity or type of goods, they stop sending the commodity or goods to the people who normally use them.

E: Some nations had shut off oil or coffee as a means of blackmail.

T: konni dēśālu bediriMpu gā āyil, kāphī ni nilipiwēśāyi

iii. Something that shuts off a view prevents it from being seen by obscuring it.

E: She closed the curtains to shut off the view of the valley.

T: lōyalōni drīśyālanu cūḍakuMḍā uMḍaṭānīki āme karṭens ni mūsiwēsiMdi

19. Take off

1. tīsiwēyu, 2. vasulu cēyu, 3. egiripōwu, 4. mōḍalatu, 5. vellipōwu, 6. tolagiMcu 7. Tīsukonu.

i) If you take something off remove it or separate it from the place where it was.

E: I always take my make up off before i go to bed.

T: nēnu paḍukōḍānīki weḷaḍānīki muMdu nā alaMkaraṇa tīsiwēstānu.

ii. If you take something off someone, you use force or your authority to get it from them.

E: They were going to take some money off you

T: wāru nī daggara nuMci koMta ḍabbu wasulu cēyabōtunnāru.

iii. When an aeroplane or bird takes off, it leaves the ground and starts flying.

E: The swans took off from the lake.

T: haMsalu sarassu nuMci egiripōyāyi.

iv. If something such as a product or activity takes off, it suddenly becomes very successful and popular.

E: It will be interesting to see how the campaign takes off.

T: pracāraM elā modalugābōtuMḍō cūḍaṭānīki cālā āśagā uMdi.

v. If you take off or take yourself off, you go away, often suddenly and unexpectedly.

E: I can't just take off with out saying good bye.

T: wēḍukōlu ceppakuMḍā ippuḍē nēnu vellipōlēnu

vi. If you take someone off a task or list, you stop them doing that task or being on that list.

E: He was taken off the case on orders from headquarters.

T: pradhāna kēMdraM nuMci vaccina uttarwulu baṭṭi atanu kēsu nuMci tolagiMciwēśāḍu.

vii. If you take time off, you spend it doing something different from your normal routine or job.

E: You have to take off Christmas Day as a holiday.

T: nuvvu kṛiṣṭamas rōjuni śelawugā tīsukōwāli.

20. Turn off

1. āpiwēyu, 2. mūsiwēyu, 3. āpiwēyu,

i) When you turn off a device, machine, or appliance, you adjust the controls in order to stop it working.

E: Turn the gas fire off when you leave the room

T: nuvvu gadini viḍici vellēṭappuḍu gyās maMṭanī āpiwēyyi

ii. If you turn off the road or path you are going along, you start going along a different road or path which leads away from it.

E: They turned off the main road

T: wāḷḷu pradhāna rahadārini mūsiwēśāru

iii. If something turns you off or if you turn off, you stop being excited or Interested.

E: The lecture was so boring that I just turned off.

T: wāḷḷu pradhāna rahadārini mūsiwēśāru

8. On

1. Call on

1. kaluwu, 2. Piluwu

i) If you call on someone, you pay them a short visit.

E: Don't bother to call on me or ring me.

T: nannu kalawaṭāniki lēdā phōn cēyaḍāniki ibbaMdi paḍavaddu

ii. If you call on someone to do something, you appeal to them to do it.

E: The Opposition called on the Prime Minister to stop the arms deal.

T: āyudha oppaMdānni nilipiwēyālani pratipakṣaM pradhāna maMtriki wijñapti cēsiMdi

2. Come on

1. rā(vaccēy), 2 payki vaccu, 3. layn lō uMḍu, 4. vaccu, 5. prasāramavvu, 6. modalavvu, 7. Vaccu

i) You say 'come on' to someone when you want them to hurry up.

E: Come on we will be late if you don't hurry up

T: rā(vaccēy) oka wēḷa nuvvu tvarapaḍaka pōtē manaM ālasyaM avutāM

ii. When an actor or actress comes on, he or she appears on a stage or in a scene of a film.

E: Olivier dominated the play from the moment he came on the stage.

T: oliwar raMgasdhalaM payki vaccina kṣaṇaM nuMcē atanu ādipatyaM pradarśiMcāḍu

iii. If someone comes on the phone, they begin speaking to you.

E: One of the most powerful men in France came on the line.

T: phrāns lō unna adhika śaktiwaMtulalō okaru phōnlō unnāru

iv. When a power supply or device comes on, it starts functioning.

E: At nine the street lights came on.

T: 9 gaMṭalaku wīdhi dīpālu vaccāyi

v. When a programme or film comes on, it starts to be broadcast or screened.

E: At seven the Swiss news came on.

T: 7 gaMṭalaku swas wārtalu prasāraM ayyāyi.

vi. When a season or period of time or weather comes on, it approaches or begins.

E: Christmas came on.

T: krismas sījan vaccēsiMdi

vii. If a cold, headache, or some medical condition is coming on, it is just starting.

E: I felt a cold coming on

T: jalubu jwaraM vaccēstuMdanukuMṭānu

3. Carry on

1. konasāgiMcu, 2. konasāgiMcu

i. If you carry on with an activity, you continue doing it.

E: Are you telling me to carry on with my investigation?

T: nā vicāraṇanu konasāgiMcamani nuvvu nātō cebutunnāwā

4. Depend on

1. ādārapaḍu, 2. ādārapaḍu,

i. If you depend on or depend upon someone or something, you need them In order to be able to exist, survive or continue.

E: These factories depend upon natural resources.

T: sahaja vanarulapay kaMpenīlu ādhāraḍi unnāyi.

5. Fall on

1. paḍu, 2. hattukonu, 3. mīdapaḍu , 4. vaccu,

i. If a responsibility or duty falls on or falls upon someone, it becomes their responsibility or duty.

E: It would fall on her to make the final decision.

T: ciwarigā nirṇayaM tīsukonē bhādyata āme pay paḍiMdi.

ii. If someone falls on you, they hug you eagerly because they are very happy or excited.

E: People were falling on each other in delight and tears.

T: prajalu ānaMdaMtōnū kannīlatōnū okarini okaru hattukuMṭunnāru

iii. If you fall on something when it arrives or appears, you eagerly seize it or welcome it.

E: They fell on the sandwiches with alacrity.

T: wāḷḷu śāMḍ wic la ātūratatō mīdapaḍḍāru

iv. If a date falls on a certain day of the week, it occurs on that day.

E: My birthday falls on a Thursday this year.

T: nā puṭṭina rōju ī saMvatsaraM guruwāraM vacciMdi.

6. Get on

1. ekku, 2 phōn lō māṭḷāḍu, 3. wēsukonu, 4. pūrti cēyu, 5. neṭṭukuvaccu, 6. Avvu

i. If you get on an object, you move your body so that you are sitting, standing, or lying on it.

E: He tried to get on the wall but it was too high.

T: atanu gōḍa ekkāḍāniki prayatniMcāḍu kāni adi cālā ettugā uMdi.

ii. If you get on the telephone to someone, or if you get them on it, you talk to them on the telephone.

E: He got on the phone to President Thompson.

T: atanu adyakṣuḍu thāMsan tō phōn lō māṭḷāḍāḍu

iii. If you get a piece of do thing on, you dress yourself In It.

E: I left the pyjamas on the bed and told him to get them on.

T: nēnu phayjamāni maMcaMpay vadali wāṭini wēsukōmani ataniki ceppānu.

iv. If you get on with in activity, you start doing it or continue doing it.

E: Let me go on with my dinner

T: nannu ḍinnar cēyanivvaMḍi.

v. If you ask how someone getting on with an activity, you are asking about their progress.

E: Sylvia asked politely how Paul was getting on of school

T: pāl elā baḍiki veḷutunnāḍu(neṭṭukostunnāḍu) ani silwiya maryādagā aḍigiMdi

vi. If you say that someone is getting on, you mean that they are old.

E: Now I'm getting on, these stairs are a little difficult for me.

T: ippuḍu nēnu peddawāḍini avutunnānu, ī meṭlatō nāku koMceM kaṣṭaMgā uMdi

7. Go on

1. konasāgu, 2. jarugu, 3. prawēsiMcu, 4. weḷḷu, 5. avvu,

i)If you go on doing something, or go on with an activity, you continue to do it

E: While she was pouring out their drinks, she went on talking.

T: āme wāḷḷa pānīyālu pōstū māṭlāḍaṭaM konasāgistunē uMdi

ii. If you say that something is going on, you mean that it is taking place at the present time.

E: When I asked what was going on, she refused to say anything.

T: ēmi jarugutōMdi ani nēnu aḍiginappuḍu , ēdi ceppaṭāniki āme nirākariMciMd

iii. If you go on to do something, you do it after you have finished something else.

E: Once you have given the correct answer to the problem in step one you can go on to step two.

T: nuvvu okasāri modaṭi meṭṭulō praśnaki sari ayina samādanaM ivvagānē nuvvu reMḍō meṭṭulōki prawēsisṭāwu

iv. if you go on to a place, you go to it from the place that you have reached.

E: Please go on ahead of me, and I will follow slowly.

T: daya cēsi nākaMṭē muMdugā weḷḷu nēnu nidānaMgā weMbaḍistānu

v. You refer to a period of time going on when you mean that it passes and when you are describing events during that period.

E: As the afternoon went on the strikebecame total in both cities.

T: madhyāhānaM avutuMḍagā reMḍu paṭṭaṇālālōnū sammepūrtigā ayyiMdi

8. Keep on

1. eḍategakuMḍa cūcu 2. konasāgiMcu, 3. māṭlāḍutunē uMḍu

i)If you keep on doing something, you continue to do it and do not stop.

E: He kept on staring at me

T: atanu nannu cūstū unnāḍu.

ii. If you keep someone on at work or school, you continue to employ them although their contract has ended or they are old enough to retire, or you continue to educate them although they are old enough to leave.

E: They get ride of most of the staff but kept one or two people on

T: wāru ekkuwa maMdi sibbaMdini tisiwēśāru kāni okaru lēdā iddarini konasāgiMciwēśāru

iii. if you keep on about something, you continue to talk about it in a boring or repetitive way.

E: She kept on about the stupid car.

T: āme tana panikimālina kāru guriMci māṭṭāḍutūnē vuMdi

9. Lay on

1. appagiMcu, 2. Samakūrcu

i) If you lay on something such as food, entertainment, or a service, you provide or supply it

E: we will be laying on a coach from the airport to the hotel for all the guests

T: mēmu atidhulaMdarikī wimānāśrayaM nuMci hōṭal ki wāhānānni samakūrcubōtunnāM

#ii. To lay blame or responsibility on or lay it upon someone means to state officially that they are responsible for something.

E: Responsibility for these people was therefore laid on the Assistance Committees.

T: wīraMdariki bādhyatanu sahāya saMghāniki appagiMcāM

10. Move on

1. veḷḷipōwu, 2. paMpiwēyu, 3. Sāgipōwu

i) When someone on a journey moves on, they leave a place where they had stopped briefly and continue the Journey.

E: After three weeks in Hong Kong, we moved on to Japan.

T: hāMkāMg lō mūḍu wārāla taruwāta mēmu japān ki veḷḷipōyāmu

ii. someone such as a policeman moves you on, they order you to leave a particular place.

E: An angry motorist was moved on by police.

T: kōpodrōkuḍayna wāhānadāruḍu pōḷisulacē paMpiwēyabaḍḍāḍu

iii. If people's ideas, knowledge, or beliefs move on, they change and become more modern.

E: Computers moved on evolutionary step.

T: kaMpyūṭar lu pariṇāma kramaMlō sāgipōyāyi

11. pick on

1. eMcu, 2. eMcukonu

i) If you pick on someone, you treat them badly or in an unfair way, often repeatedly.

E: The older men pick on the boys and are always looking for faults.

T: musali wāḷḷu eppuḍu pillala tappulu eMcutū uMṭāru

ii. If you pick on one particular person or thing, you choose that one.

E: all the girls in town, he picked on Mr Zapp's daughter

T: paṭṭaṇaMlō unna aMdari ammāyilālō atanu miṣṭar jap yokka kūturini eMcukonnāḍu

12. Pass on

1. aMdiMcu, 2. ivvu, 3. paMpu.

i) If you pass something on to someone, you give it to them, for example after you have used it or after someone else has given it to you.

E: He handed a type written sheet to Steve to pass on to smith.

T: atanu ṭaypu cēsina patrānni smit ki aMdajēyamani sṭīw ki cētiki iccāḍu

ii. If things such as stories, traditions, or money are passed on, they are taught or given to someone who belongs to a younger generation.

E: I have nothing that I can pass on to you.

T: nīku iccēyaḍāniki nā daggara ēmī lēdu

iii. If you pass someone on to someone else, you put them in contact with the second person because you think they might be able to help.

E: I was passed on to another doctor.

T: nēnu maroka ḍākṭar vaddaku paMpabaḍḍānu

13. put on

1. wēyu, 2. wēsukonu, 3. veligiMcu, 4. uMcu, 5. cēyu, 6. ekkiMcu, 7. peṭṭu .

i) If you put something on a horizontal surface, you place it above the surface, which supports it.

E: He put a hand on my shoulder.

T: atanu tana cētini nā bhujam mīda peṭṭāḍu(wēśāḍu)

ii. When you put on a piece of clothing, you place it over a part of your body and wear it.

E: I put on my jacket

T: nēnu nā cokka wēsukunnānu

iii. If you put on an electrical or gas device, you cause it to work by pressing a switch or turning a knob.

E: Shall I put the fire on.

T: nēnu maMṭani veligiMcanā

iv. If you are driving a vehicle and put on the brake, you operate it.

E: Put the brake on and leave the car in gear.

T: brēk wēsi gēr lō uMci kārūni viḍicipēṭṭaMḍi

v. If you put on food, you begin to cook it.

E: She forgets to put the dinner on.

T: āme rātri bhōjanaM ḍinnar cēsukēwaḍaM marcipōyiMḍi.

vi. If you put someone on a bus, plane, train, or ship, you take them to it and make sure they get onto it.

E: Mummy put me on the train at Victoria.

T: amma nannu vikṭōriyā wadda raylu ekkiMciMdi

- vii. If someone is put on a particular type of food, medical treatment, or punishment, they are given that food, treatment, or punishment.

E: They had to put him on oxygen.

T: wāru ataniki āksijan peṭṭāru

14. sign on

1. namōdu cēyu,

- i) If you sign on at a government unemployment office, you go there and sign your name on a form to confirm that you are unemployed, so that you can receive state unemployment benefit.

E: people are arriving to sign on at the main Reading benefit office.

T: prajalu pradhāna paṭhana kāryalayaM vadda tama pērunu namōdu cēsukoḍāniki wastunnāru.

15. stamp on

1. tokku, 2. niyaMtriMcu

- i) If you stamp on something, you put your foot down on it very hard, usually in order to damage it or hurt it.

E: boys stamped on beetles when they found them

T: pillalu purugulanu kanugonnappuḍu wāru wāṭini tokkutāru.

- ii. If someone stamps on a dishonest or undesirable activity, they act in media to stop it happening or spreading.

E: The government's first duty is to defend the currency by stamping on inflation

T: drawyōlbaṇaM niyaMtriMciwēyaḍāniki prabhutwaM yokka modaṭi pani calāmaṇilō ḍabbuni rakṣiMcaḍamē

16. Switch on

1. wēyu, 2. Mārcu

- i) If you switch on an electrical device, engine, and so on, you start it working by pressing a switch.

E: He ran up the stairs and switched on the lights.

T: atanu meṭla payki parigettukuMṭu velli layṭlu wēśāḍu.

- ii. If you switch on a television or radio programme, you start watching or listening to it by pressing a switch on your set.

E: i switched on the news.

T: nēnu wārtalanu mārciwēśānu

17. stick on

1. aMṭukonu, 2. iṣṭapaḍipōwu

i) If you stick something on a surface, you attach it to the surface using glue, tap or drawing pins.

E: *Bandages won't stick on the palm.*

T: beMḍējīlu aracētipayina aMṭukonawu

ii. If you are stuck on an object or idea, you like it very much

E: *after it was all arranged, and they were absolutely stuck on it.*

T: adi aMta siddaM cēsi taruwāta wāḷḷu khaccitaMgā dānini iṣṭapaḍipōtāru

18. Take on

1. tīsukonu, 2. ekkiMcukonu

i) If you take on a job, task, or responsibility, you accept it and try to do what is required.

E: *when I took this job on I didn't expect it to take all time*

T: nēnu ī udyōgānni tīsukunnappuḍu adi aMta samayaM tīsukuMṭuMdani nēnu ūhiMcalēdu

ii. If a bus, train, ship, or plane takes on passengers, goods, or fuel, it stops to allow the passengers to get on or the goods or fuel to be loaded

E: *Buses stopped by request to take on more passengers*

T: ekkuwa maMdi prayāṇikulunuekkiMcukonēMduku(tīsukonēMduku) abhyardhana mēraku bassulu āpabaḍḍāyi

19. Throw on

1. wisariwēyu, 2. paḍu, 3. paracukonu,

i) If you **throw on** your clothes, you put them on quickly and carelessly.

E: *He threw on his clothes and went downstairs*

T: atanu tana baṭṭalanu wisariwēsi kiMdiki vellāḍu

ii. If you **throw yourself on or upon** someone or something, you rush at them, deliberately fall on top of them, or attack them.

E: *joseph threw himself on his father, crying and kissing his face.*

T: jōsaph tanaMtaṭa tanu wāḷḷa nānna mīda paḍi ēḍustū atani mukhānni muddāḍutunnāḍu

iii. If something **throws** light or shadow **on or upon** someone or something, it causes them to be covered in light or shadow.

E: *A large beech trees threw its shadow on the grass.*

T: pedda bīc ceṭṭu wāṭi nīḍanu gaḍḍi mīda pariciMdi

20. Turn on

1. ān cēyu, 2. kōpa paḍu, 3. maḷḷu, 4. tippimdi

i) To touch a switch so that a machine or piece of electrical equipment starts to work.

E: *Could you turn on the radio so we can listen to the news.*

T: nuvvu rēḍiyō ān cēyagaligi uMṭē mēmu wārtalu vinagalaM

ii. If a person or animal turns on or turns upon you, they suddenly attack you or speak angrily to you.

E: She turned on the men. 'How can you treat your daughters like this!'

T: nuvvu mī kūturlato ilāgēnā wyawahariMcēdi ani āme magawāḷḷapayina kōpa paḍiMdi.

iii. If something turns on or turns upon a particular thing, its success or truth depends on that thing.

E: The whole issue turns on the question of finances.

T: aMśaM aMtā ārdhika raMgaM anē praśna vaypu maḷḷipōyiMdi

iv. If you turn something such as a gun, a light, or a type of look on someone or something, or turn it upon them, you aim it at them or keep it pointing steadily at them.

E: She turned a flashlight on Karen.

T: āme phlāṣ layṭ ni karēn mīdaku tippīMdi

21. Wait on

1. waḍḍiMcu, 2. eduru cūḍu,

i) If someone waits on you in a restaurant or at a formal party, they serve you food and drink.

E: the guest were waited on by highly trained team of young staff.

T: uttama śikṣaṇa kaligina yuwa br̥MdaM cē atidhi ki waḍḍiMciwēśāru.

ii. to wait until someone arrives or until something is available

E: I am not waiting on Rachel any longer, I am going home

T: nēnu iMṭiki vellutunnānu nēnu iMkā ekkūwa sēpu rēcal kōsaM edurucūstū uMḍalēnu

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BHAVA VEENA (భావ వీణ)

Journal of Arts, Literary, Culture & Language Study

(కళలు - సాహిత్య-సాంస్కృతిక భాషాధ్యయన పత్రిక)

Editor : Kolla Sri Krishnarao
E-mail : parisodhanatelugu@gmail.com

7989781963,
9490847482.
Rohini Towers,
2/11 Brodipet,
GUNTUR-2.

Vol. 17 - Issue. 11 - November 2020 - ISSN No. : 2456-4702 - RNI No. APTEL/2003/12253 - Rs. : 15/-

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TENALI PRAKASH, G.L.S. GRAPHICS, LEMALLE, Guntur. 94 94 660 509.

గమనిక : రచయితల అభిప్రాయములతో సంపాదక వర్గమునకు సంబంధం లేదు - ఎడిటర్.

Edited, Printed, Published and owned by Kolla Srikrishna Rao, Rohini Towers, 2/11 Brodipet,
GUNTUR - 522 002. Andhra Pradesh. Cell : 7386529274, 7989781963.

E-mail : parisodhanatelugu@gmail.com. Printed at : GLS Enterprises, Kavitha Nagar, Guntur - 522 002. Ph. 94 94 660 509.

BHAVA VEENA

Vol. 17, Issue. 11, November 2020

ISSN No. : 2456-4702 - RNI No. APTEL/2003/12253

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Translating Phrasal Verbs from English to Telugu: Some issues

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Abstract :

In this paper, an attempt is made to identify some problems while translating Phrasal Verbs (PV) from English to Telugu. Translating PVs pose a considerable number of problems from one language to another since it is hard to find direct equivalents from source language (English) to target (Telugu). Some of the problems are listed below and explained with examples. Problems of p Polysemy, ambiguity, idiomaticity, and, unpredictability are discussed along with their productivity and productivity in this paper while translating from English to Telugu. Rules are framed to disambiguate these PVs as implemented in English to Telugu Machine Translation (MT) System.

Introduction :

Multi-Word Expressions (MWE) in any language pose a considerable number of problems while translating a text from one language to other, to gain fluency while learning a language it is very important to handle MWEs (wood, 2004; Flose, 2004). Huge amount of research has been done in this area but still the problem persist. A Multi word Expression (MWE), may be called as a phrase or, is a word made up of two or more words that has properties that are unpredictable from the properties of the individual words as in their normal mode of combination. MWEs are sub-categorized into different levels like, idioms, fixed expressions, phrasal verbs etc. (Moon, 1997; Wary, 2002). Amongst them, presently we are narrowly focusing to study and find

solutions to implement in MT of phrasal verbs. A Phrasal Verb (PV), which is a combination of a verb and a preposition or adverb, that gives a meaning different from its constituent verb. It should not always be translated by considering its constituent verb alone. While translating from one language to other there may not to be **equivalent** meanings in the target language for phrasal verbs. Hence it is very difficult to translate them from one language to other language, particularly from English to Indian languages. Since there is huge divergence between these languages linguistically and culturally, which consequently leads to untranslatability of these PVs. To bridge gaps of these divergence all the PVs are collected from the printed material and studied by analyzing them from the translational point of view. They are sub-categorized into six classes on the basis of semantic transparency and argument structure framed rules to implement in Machine Translation System.

Methodology :

Phrasal verbs are common feature of English language but not of Telugu language, present study is based on translating Phrasal verbs from English into Telugu and subsequent problems/ changes which investigator faced during this translation. Phrasal verbs in the sentential context in English have been taken from Collins co build Dictionary of Phrasal Verb, while Telugu equivalents are given by the translator.

Related works :

Study of MWEs and PVs is a challenging

work, and particularly framing rules for Machine Translation systems is much more challenging job. Many have attempted to achieve this task but very little progress is achieved. Some of their works are discussed here. Bandari (2002) worked on machine translation of phrasal verbs from English to Hindi. He found that phrasal verbs have highly context dependent meaning. They may be disambiguated through the analyzing of semantic information pertaining to the context. He translated multi-word expressions involving phrasal verbs. Sangoor, M.M, (2012) discussed the syntactic and semantic features of Phrasal Verbs. According to him, a phrasal verbs are Composed of two elements. A verbal element and Particle. Phrasal Verbs are combination of Lexical Verb + Particle. Transitive Lexical verbs turn to be intransitive, when they are phrasalized or vice versa. Particle is the second component of verb. Some time particle can change the meaning of the verb or it adds something to the verb. Particle has five functions. To identify the function of phrasal verbs three characters are important: 1. Substitution, 2. Expansion and 3. Rearrangement. Phrasal verbs in English are replaced by one single meaningful verb. if the particle is preposition, an additional element will come in-between verb and particle. Adverbial particles are inseparable. Some phrasal verb can be separated, some are not.

Classification of Phrasal Verbs :

Translating Phrasal Verbs is not an easy task because several problems have been linked with it they are categorized into six, types Polysemous, Predictability, Unpredictability, Idiomaticity, Un-translatability and Ambiguity.

Polysemous :

Certain phrasal verbs can be polysemous. They have more than one meaning having more than one meaning to a verb or phrase is called as Polysemous Phrasal Verb. If a phrasal verb has more meanings, these meanings will be different from each other. Polysemy is the common feature of the phrasal verbs, which make the meaning unpredictable.

Example :

Blow away :

1. ఎగరగొట్టు, 2. ఊదవేయు, 3. ఎగిరిపోవు,
4. ఊపెయ్యి, 5. పేల్చివేయు

- i. If something blows away or if the wind blows it away, the wind moves it away from the place where it was.

E : The wind blew his papers away.

T : T : గాలికి అతని కాగితాలు ఎగిరిపోయాయి.

- ii. If you blow something away, you blow on it so that it moves away from the place where it was.

E: Shake them in your hand and blow the husks away.

T : వాటిని నీ చేతిలో ఊపి పొట్టును ఊదేయి.

- iii. If a bomb or explosion blows away part of your body, it removes it or destroys it.

E: A marine whose leg had been blown away

T : కాలు ఎగిరిపోయిన ఒక నావికుడు

- iv. If you say that you are blown away by something, you mean that you are very impressed by it.

E: When i first read that book it blew me away.

T : నేను మొదట ఆ వుస్తకాన్ని చదివినిప్పుడు అది నన్ను చాలా ఊపేసింది.

v. If someone blows another person away, he kills him by shooting.

E: He just gets his shotgun out and blow the guy away.

T : అతను తన షాట్ గన్ తీసి కుద్రవాడిని కాల్చివేశాడు.

The meaning of the verb blow in Telugu is ఎగురగొట్టు in the transitive sense and ఎగురు in the intransitive sense. However, the phrasal verb blow away requires that it will be translated as udu in the transitive sense and eVguru in the intransitive sense. However, the phrasal verb blow away requires that it will be translated as ఎగురగొట్టు, ఊదివేయి, ఎగిరిపోవు, ఊపెయ్యి and పేల్చివేయు are idiosyncratic. but, the syntactic content may account for the intransitive sense.lexical item - gun may prompt us to put the meaning పేల్చివేయు., Similarly, the meaning ఊపెయ్యి is totally idiosyncratic and it requires abstract sense of the content of the book that blows someone. That means, the book has left an impression on him.

Predictability :

Predictability of the meaning is one of the major problems of phrasal verbs . However, it is possible that certain verbs based on their semantics and certain particles are more enable for the prediction of the meaning and the function. Verbs of movement in combination with adverbial particles are for more frequently transparent in their semantics than theirs . Consider the following examples (means guessing or knowing what something is like, when something will happen. Predictability is

the major problem of phrasal verbs, because it has several meanings. Besides that one verb adding with particle(preposition or adverb) and giving different meanings, which are not related to it, also creates a problem. If you want to translate phrasal verb into Indian languages, it is very difficult. because we don't have exact equivalent meaning of the phrasal verb.)

Example - 1 :

Put down - కిందపెట్టు

i. You can say that you put down the phone to the receiver when you replace it after you have finished speaking to someone.

E: She put down the receiver and went to find Mrs. Castle.

T: ఆమె రిసీవర్ ని కింద పెట్టి శ్రీమతి కాజల్ ని వెతకటానికి వెళ్ళింది.

Here translation of English Phrasal verb Put down in Telugu was "krinda pettu"(which refer to put something down) These sentences were translated into Telugu, but meaning of the these sentence in Telugu is "krinda pettu" . These meaning is refers to put something down on the Flore . The meaning is non- idiomatic. The English phrasal verb put down was translated into Telugu both (verb and paricle) meanings are translating as it is (put means pettu, down-krinda), because of these reason the meaning is predictable in Telugu. This meaning is transitive.

Go down - కిందకి వెళ్ళు

ii. If you go down in a building, you move downstairs.

E: I must go down and put on my necklace.

T: నేను తప్పనిసరిగా కిందకి వెళ్లి నా నెక్లస్ పెట్టుకోవాలి.

Here translation of second English Phrasal verb go down in Telugu krindiki vellu (which refer to the person going down) and This English sentences were translated into Telugu, the meaning of the this sentence in Telugu is krindiki vellu. This meaning is non- idiomatic. The meaning is showing some direction (down stair). however The English phrasal verb go down when it translated into Telugu both (verb and particle) meanings are translating as the same (go means vellu, down- krindaki), because of these reason the meaning is predictable in Telugu. This meaning is transitive.

Unpredictability :

Unpredictability means that one can't guess the proper meaning. It is also one of the problems of translating phrasal verbs from one language to another. When it comes to phrasal verbs, the meaning of the phrasal verb is not identifiable. It is included in the meaning of the sentence. We cannot separate the meaning. Some time the meaning of the phrasal verb can be opposite or unexpected meaning can occur. Hence, it is unpredictable. Example: come off means leave, but its another meaning is success.

Example - 1 :

Break up - పగలబడి నవ్వు

iv. If something breaks someone up, it causes them to lose control and begin to laugh or cry.

E: That show was so funny it really break me up

T: ఆ ప్రదర్శన ఎంత నవ్వించేదిగా ఉంది అంటే, అది నిజంగా నన్ను పగలబడి నవ్వేలా చేసింది.

Here translation of English Phrasal verb Break up in Telugu was “pagalabadi navvu” (which refer to that laugh heavily) and The phrasal verb occurs in one sentences. These one sentences were translated into Telugu, however, meaning of the English phrasal verb in Telugu is “pagalabadi navvu” . However, The meaning is idiomatic. The English phrasal verb Break up was translated into Telugu both (verb and particle) meanings are changing and not related to the verb and particle. Due to this, the meaning is unpredictable in Telugu.

Example - 2 :

Get up - పర్యటించు

If you get up to a place, you visit it or travel there, especially when the place is farther north than you or is in a city.

E: I won't to get up there again this summer.

T: ఈ వేసవిలో నేను తిరిగి అక్కడ పర్యటించను

Here translation of second English Phrasal verb get up in Telugu paryatimchu (which refers to the person visiting the new place) and This English sentences were translated into Telugu, the meaning of this sentence in Telugu is paryatimchu. This meaning is idiomatic. While translating the phrasal Get up was into Telugu, both (verb and particle) meanings are changing and not related to the verb and particle meanings. However, the meaning is unpredictable in Telugu.

Idiomatcity :

It is generally admitted that phrasal verbs are thought to be one of the difficult items for learners of English as a second or foreign language. The reason is that some phrasal verbs have an Idiomatic meaning, which is usually

defined as the fact that “the meaning of the complex unit does not result from the simple combination of those of its constituents” (Arnaud & Savignon,

1997, p.161).Dagut and Laufer (1985) found that Hebrew learners of English significantly preferred one-word expressions to phrasal verbs, while English native speakers did not. This is not surprising since learning phrasal verbs is more complex than learning single words because of their idiomatic meaning. With regard to the meaning of idiomatic phrasal verbs, Liao and Fukuya(2004) found that learners chose fewer figurative phrasal verbs than literal phrasal verbs on a multiple-choice test. They explained that this avoidance is due to the semantic difficulty of Figurative phrasal verbs.

Example - 1 :

Fight back - అణచివేయు

If you fight back an emotion, you try very hard not to let it affect you.

E : She fought back the tears.

T : ఆమె కన్నీళ్ళను అణచివేసుకొంది

In the example one, the translation of the English Phrasal verb ‘Fight back’ in Telugu is ‘anachiveyu’. However, the meaning refers to the person, who stopped the tears. And this meaning is not related to the components of the verb and particle. However, when the English phrasal verb Fight back was translated into Telugu, both verb and particle meanings changed were unrelated to the verb and particle. It is very difficult to get the proper equivalents However, when you literally translate the English verb ‘Fight’ into Telugu ,it is translated as ‘poradu’ but when the verb joins

with particle up, it translates as ‘anicheveyu’. Due to this, the meaning is ‘Idiomatic’ in Telugu.

Example - 2 :

Break down - ఏడ్చు

To unable to control your feelings and to start to cry.

E: when i told her the news, she broken down.

T: ఆమెను నేను ఆ వార్త చెప్పినప్పుడు ఆమె ఏడ్చేసింది.

In the example Two, the translation of the English Phrasal verb ‘Break down’ in Telugu is ‘edchu’. However, the meaning refers to the person, who had tears in eyes. This meaning is unrelated to the components of the verb and particle. However, when the English phrasal verb Break down was translated into Telugu both verb and particle meanings changed and were unrelated to the verb and particle. It is very difficult to get the proper equivalents. However, when you literally translate the English verb ‘Break’ into Telugu, it is ‘pagulu,’ but when the verb joins with up and it gives the meaning ‘edchu’. Hence, the meaning is ‘Idiomatic’ in Telugu.

Ambiguity :

Ambiguity means more than two interpretations or more than two senses of a word. Ambiguity could be lexical, morphological and syntactic. Lexical ambiguity results, when ambiguous senses are either a result of polysemy (e.g. words being a metonymic or a metaphoric sense extensions) or a result of Homonymy. Morphological ambiguity occurs, when one part of speech can be used instead of another. e.g. In the phrase “no road works” “can morphologically be interpreted

as a plural noun or a verb. Consequently, the sentence can be interpreted as there is no repair works or none of the roads is in good condition to be used.

Unlike most language users, translators have to decide how to tackle the problem of simultaneous existence of two or more possible interpretations, when rendering the meaning in the process of intra—lingual and inter—lingual translation.

Example 1 :

Pick up :

- iii. If someone is picked up by the police or another group, they are arrested or taken somewhere to be asked questions.

E : The police picked up the drug dealer

T :

In the example, one of the translation of the English Phrasal verb 'Pick up' in Telugu. is 'arsthu cheyu'. It refers to the person, who was arrested by police and this meaning is not related to the components of the phrasal verb. However, when, the English phrasal verb Pick up was translated into Telugu, both verb and particle meanings changed and were unrelated to the verb and particle. It is very difficult to get the proper equivalents. However, when you literally translate the English verb 'pick' into Telugu, it is 'andukonu', but when the verb joins with up, it gives the meaning arrest. Because of this reason, the meaning is Ambiguous in Telugu. .

Example - 2

Pick up : నేర్చు

If something or language is picking up he is learning that particular language quickly

E: The student picked up the new language quickly

T: విద్యార్థి కొత్తభాషను త్వరగా నేర్చుకున్నాడు

In the example -2 the translation of the English Phrasal verb 'Pick up' in Telugu is 'nerchukonu'. However, the meaning refers to the person, who was arrested by police and it is not related to the components of the phrasal verb. However, the English phrasal verb Pick up was translated into Telugu both verb and particle meanings are changing and not related to the verb and particle. It is very difficult to get the proper equivalents. However, when you literally translate the English verb pick into Telugu, it is pattukonu. When the verb joins with up, it gives the meaning nerchukonu. The meaning is ambiguous in Telugu. Hence, the meaning is Idiomatic in Telugu. However, it is very difficult to get the proper equivalent.

Untranslatability :

Untranslatability is a property of a text or of any utterance in one language, for which no equivalent text or utterance can be found in another language, when translated. When it comes to phrasal verbs, some phrasal verbs can't be translatable, because there is no related meaning in the target language to the source language word.

Example - 1

Go down - చక్కగా ఉండు

1. if you talk about food or drink going down well, you mean that it is eaten or drunk with enjoyment.

E: A cup of tea would go down nicely

T:

In the first example, the translation of the English Phrasal verb 'Go down' into Telugu. is 'chakkaga umdu' (which refers to that taste to the mouth). However, The meaning refers to the taste of the mouth and this meaning is un related to the components of the phrasal verb. However, when the English phrasal verb- Go down was translated into Telugu ,both verb and particle meanings changed and were un related to the verb and particle. It is very difficult to get the proper equivalents. Because of this reason, the meaning is untranslatable in Telugu. However, it is very difficult to get the proper equivalent. This meaning is intransitive and idiomatic. Of all the above reasons, the English phrasal verb -Go down meaning is unpredictable in Telugu language.

Example - 2

Put away – లాగించి వెయ్యి

1. If you put away food or drink, you eat or drink a lot of it.

E: !He put away sandwiches and coffee still hungry.

T: అతడు సాండ్విచ్, కాఫీ లాగించినా కూడా ఇంకా ఆకలిగానే ఉన్నాడు

In the second example, the translation of the English Phrasal verb 'Put away' into Telugu.

The meaning of the English phrasal verb in Telugu is లాగించి వెయ్యి. However, the meaning is refers to that eating lot of the food and this meaning is which is not related to the components of the English phrasal verb. However, the English phrasal verb 'Put away' was translated into Telugu both verb and particle meanings are changing and not related to the verb particle. However, it is very difficult to get the proper equivalent in Telugu. This meaning is transitive and idiomatic. Of all the above reasons the English phrasal verb 'Put away' meaning is unpredictable in Telugu language.

Conclusion :

Polysemi in Phrasal verbs does occur in Telugu. The translation of some Phrasal verbs is Predictable and for others unpredictable. Due to cultural constraints, many phrasal verbs are untranslatable exactly in Telugu .Ambiguity for translated English Phrasal verbs is not reflected in Telugu Translation. Polysemi is the common feature of the English phrasal verbs. In some cases All the meanings in English may not come in Telugu. However, we cannot predict the proper meaning and it is very difficult to get the proper equivalents in Telugu. We can observe This type of problems can occur while translating English phrasal verbs into Telugu.

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A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF PHRASAL VERBS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR CORRESPONDENCES IN TELUGU: A MACHINE TRANSLATION PERSPECTIVE

by Emmanuel Babu Karumanchi

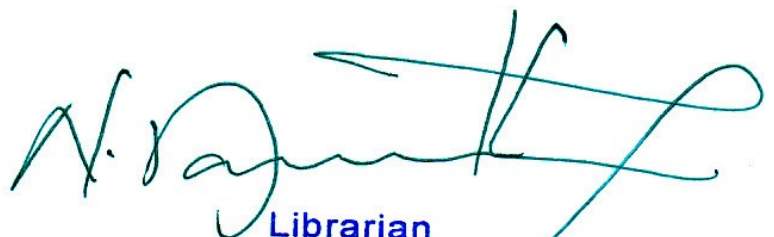
Submission date: 11-May-2022 10:49AM (UTC+0530)

Submission ID: 1833596639

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