

English and Arabic Phrasal Verbs in Four Selected Short Stories

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1. Introduction :

The English phrasal verbs can be defined as the combination of the verb with a preposition or an adverb , they can have idiomatic and non-idiomatic meanin (Swan and Walter , 2001 : 138) . Nevertheless , the Arabic phrasal verbs may come as a result of the previous combination but without the use of the adverb (i.e lexical verb plus a preposition) .

English phrasal verbs constitute one of the major difficulties learners of English language as well as translators encounter when rendering this type of idiomatic expressions into their own languages . This is due to the syntactic and semantic complexity of such problematic phrases .

Al-Khalaili (1979) asserts what is said by focusing on the different structures of both English and Arabic . Although in many ways grammatically simple , English does present considerable problems to Arabic speaking students , particularly in its colloquial use of verbs followed by prepositions or particles – the phrasal verbs .

This problematic area in the two languages is the motive beyond the present contrastive study .

For the absence of ' phrasal verb ' heading in Arabic language , this paper hypothesizes that ' Arabic two-word verbs , verb-preposition idiom / expression and transitive verbs by means of a preposition ' are equivalent to English phrasal verbs . This paper also hypothesizes that the target verbs in the two languages are different in form but similar in content .

Alongside, the paper is limited to the theoretical backgrounds of syntactic and semantic English and Arabic phrasal verbs as well as their practical highlighting in four short stories respectively :(The Open Window; Cat in the Rain)and (Yasmine's Picture ; A Hidden Treasure)

Likewise, this paper aims to illustrate the different meanings in context of a practical and representative selection of the most useful and widely used phrasal verbs

both in English and Arabic . It may also lead the foreign learners to such type of verbs in both languages .

Along the study of one hundred and four quotations of the four short stories which are decided as samples in this paper, Leech (2006) is adopted as a model for the analysis of English phrasal verbs and Ryding (2005) is adopted as a model for the analysis of Arabic phrasal verbs .

2. Phrasal verbs in English :

Leech (2006 : 84 – 85) highlights that ' phrasal verb ' is a verb idiom which consists of two words (i.e. a main verb + a prepositional adverb) (e.g. take off, carry on , and find out) . Particularly in informal English , phrasal verbs are common and numerous . Their meaning is idiomatic : one cannot easily infer what the expression means from the meanings of its parts . They can be transitive and intransitive :

1- " As one aircraft took off , the other one was touching down (both verbs are intransitive) . (ibid.)

2- " I asked them to put off the meeting , but they decided to call it off

completely . (both verbs are transitive) . (ibid.)

It is necessary here to refer to the fact that with transitive phrasal verbs , the position of objects varies . When the object is a personal pronoun , it comes before the particle (call it off) . Otherwise , the object can occur either before or after the particle : e.g. " put the meeting off or put off the meetin "

Further more , there is another group of phrasal verbs , they consist of three words , namely main verb + particle + preposition (e.g. put up with , look forward to , do away with) , they are called " phrasal-prepositional verbs " (ibid. : 86) .

Crystal (2008 : 367) states some words that support what is said by Leech above , when he defines a phrasal verb as " a type of verb

consisting of a sequence of a lexical element plus one or more particles such as (prepositional or adverbial types) " . In other words , the English phrasal verb is a combination of two or three items (i.e. verb + adverb ; verb + preposition ; verb + adverb + preposition) functioning as a single unit of meaning in that its meaning cannot be figured out from the total sum of the meanings of its separate components (Al-daresh , 2008 : 326) .

3- " I looked up the word " or " I looked the word up " . (Hart , 1999 : 37)

4- " She put on her dress " or " she puts her dress on " . (ibid.)

With short objects , it is optional to put the object between the verb and the particle or after the particle , whereas with pronouns , it is obligatory to put it between the verb and the particle .

5- " She put it on . " ibid.)

6- " The thieves broke into the jewelry Store . " (ibid. : 314)

7- " Our neighbour recently passed away . "(passed away = intransitive phrasal verb)

8- " The criminals will be tracked down . " (ibid. : 91)

3. Phrasal verbs in Arabic :

It is worth noting , at the beginning , that Arab scholars who dealt with the phenomenon of English phrasal verbs (EPVs) have given it various labels in Arabic such as : " الأفعال المركبة " and " الأفعال العبارية " (Al-daresh , 2008 : 70) . Arabic has one structure which is similar to EPVs , that is verb + preposition structure just as idiomatic expression (ibid. : 326) .

Arabic constructions of verb + preposition have the characteristics of both phrasal verbs (PVs) and prepositional verbs in English ; they are syntactically prepositional verbs but semantically phrasal verbs due to the fact that they are idiomatic in nature , that is , each of which constitutes a single unit of meaning

which has nothing to do with individual meanings of its components (ibid. : 86) .

Unlike English grammarians, Arabic ones do not group such constructions under a specific heading (ibid. : 70) . Arabic grammars written in English show different names for these verbs like : two word verbs , verb – preposition idiom / expression , transitive verbs by means of a preposition or verbs pass on (to an object) through something else than themselves (viz. through a preposition) (Wright ,1971 , 2 : 46 ; Haywood and Nahmad , 1993 : 392 ; Al-daresh , 2008 : 79) .

The only class of prepositions that can be combined with verbs to create verb-preposition idioms are the true Arabic prepositions:(bi- , li- , ka-) one letter prepositions, (fii- , min- , an-) two letter prepositions , (ilaa , alaa , hataa , and mundhu) three letters prepositions ; in addition , they can be classified as ' separable ' and ' inseparable ' (e.g. bahatha fii ' discuss

', bahatha an ' search for ')(Ryding , 2005 : 367) .

1 - " I believe in God . امنـت بالله . (Haywood and Nahmad , 1993 : 413)

2 - " He came with a thing . أتى بشيء .

3 - " I was angry with thee . غضبت عليك . (ibid. : 416)

4 - " I stayed with them a whole year . لبثت عندهم سنة كاملة (ibid. : 393)

5 - " I awoke in the morning . تنبـهت في الصباح (ibid.)

6 - " He arose at dawn . قام عند الفجر . (ibid)

7 - " They bowed down to the idols . سجدوا للأصنام (Thackston , 2000 : 236)

8 - " He pointed to the woman . أشار إلى المرأة (ibid.)

Taking the previous examples in regards , the verbs : (believe in – امن ب , came with – أتى ب , angry with – غضب , stayed with – لبث عند , awoke in – تنبّه في , arose at – قام عند , bowed down to – سجد ل , pointed to – أشار ل) are equivalent to EPVs .

Thus , Arabic phrasal ver (APVs) are quite formal in standard Arabic as the verb (راغب عن – shirk from) in the following example from the glorious Qur'an :

9- قال أرأغب أنت عن آلهتي يا إبراهيم

- Said he : " Do you shirk from my Gods , O Ibrahim " (Ghali , 2002 : 308) .

4. English and Arabic phrasal verbs in four selected short stories :

4.1 – English phrasal verbs (EPVs) in the two short stories :

This practical section is meant to highlight the most used English phrasal verbs and their meanings in the two well known short stories : " The Open Window " which is written by Saki and " Cat in the Rain " which is written by Ernest Hemingway . The two stories are cited in Abdul-Razzak and Al-Muttalibi's " A Book of Short Stories " (1991) . All the translations for these phrasal verbs are taken from " NTC's

dictionary of phrasal verbs and other idiomatic verbal phrases which is written by Spears (1995) . Likewise , the English phrasal verbs in the coming quotations can be transitive or intransitive and separable or inseparable .

A- EPVs in " The Open Window " " by Saki :

1- " In the meantime you must try put up with me "

- put up with : to endure someone .

2- " Her husband and her two young brothers went off their day's shootin "

- go off : to go away to something .

3- " They never came back in crossing the moor to their favourite snipe shooting ground "

-come back : to return to a favourite state .

4- " They and little brown spaniel that was lost with them was walking in at window "

-walk in at : to enter something directly .

5- " She broke off with a little shudde "

- break off with : to end communication with someone or something .

6- " It was certainly an unfortunate coincidence that he should have paid his visit on this tragic anniversary "

- pay on : to make a payment .

7- " Framton shivered slightly and turned towards the niece with a look intended to convey a sympathetic comprehension "

- turn towards : to turn something to face something else .

8- " The child was staring out through the open window with dazed horror in her eyes "

- stare out through : to be in a place staring outward at someone or something .

9- " In a chill shook of nameless fear Framton swung round in his seat "

- swing round : to move around to another position .

10- " ... and looked in the same direction "

- look in : to see someone or something .

11- " In the deepening twilight three figures were walking across the law towards the window "

- walk across : to move across .

12- " ... and one of them was additionally burdened with a white coat hung over his shoulders "

- burden with : to weight down something with something else .

13- " Framton grabbed wildly at his stick and hat "

- grab at : to seize something .

14- " who was that who bolted out "

- bolt out : to run out of the same place .

15- " as we came up "

- come up : to come near .

16- " could only talk about his illnesses "

- talk about : to discuss something .

17- " ... and dashed off without a word of good-bye "

- dash off : to leave in a hurry .

B- EPVs in " Cat in the Rain " by Ernest Hemingway :

18- " They did not know any of the people they passed on the stairs "

- pass on : to leave the thing being dealt with and move on to another .

19- " Italian came from a long way off "

- come from : to arrive from something to have originated with other thing .

20- " Look up at the war monument "

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- look up at : to raise one's gaze to something .

21- " The rain dropped the palm trees from "

- drop from : to release something from some higher point .

22- " ... and slipped back down to the beach to come up "

- slip back down : to move quietly and cautiously .
- come up : to approach .

23- " A waiter stood looking at the empty squire "

- look out : to be watchful for the appearance .

24- " The American wife stood at the window "

- stand at : to stand in front of something .

25- " The husband went on reading "

- go on : to continue .

26- " Laying propped up with the two pillows at the foot of the bed "

- prop up : to stand or lean something against another thing .

27- " ... and she bowed to her as she passed the office

- bow to : to bend in respect to something .

28- " It was the maid who looked after their room "

- look after : to take care of something .

29- " Did you get the cat ? he asked putting the book down "

- put down : to lower or set down something .

30- " Don't you think it would be a good idea if I let my hair grow out ? "

- grow out : to re-grow for something has been cut back

31- " He hadn't looked away from her since she started to speak "

- look away : to turn one's gaze away from someone .

32- " She laid the mirror down on the dresser "

- lay down on : to place something down on something .

33- " Oh , shut up and get something to read "

- shut up : to be quite .

34- " Someone knocked at the door "

- knock at : to knock at a particular location .

35- " He looked up from his book "

- look up : to gaze upwards .

4.2 – Arabic phrasal verbs (APVs) in

the two short stories :

This section represents a practical study of the most used Arabic phrasal verbs (APVs)(two word verb) and their meanings in the two Arabic short stories : " صورة ياسمين " Yasmine's Picture " which is written by Hanan Al-Shaykh and " خزين اللامرئيات " A Hidden Treasure " [sic.] which is written by Fu'ad Al-Takarli . Along the study , the Arabic texts written by Al-Shaekh and Al-Takarli as well as all translations into English are taken from Ronak Hussni

and Daniel L. Newman's " Modern Arabic Short Stories / A Bilingual Reader " (2008) . In addition , the translations of Arabic phrasal verbs into English are checked in Baalbaki's " Al-Mawrid : A Modern Arabic-English Dictionary " (2010) . It is necessary here to remind the reader that all Arabic phrasal verbs are of a (verb + preposition) type . Moreover , all verbs below are ' transitive by means of a preposition ' , t

hey can be separable or inseparable .

A- APVs in " Yasmine's Picture " by Hanan Al-Shaykh :

36- " استدار الى زوجته يسألها : ((هل هي جميلة " كالصورة ؟)) ردت عليه و هي ترفع غطاء السرير : ((لمحتها مرة من بعيد مع نوال)) .

" He turned to his wife and asked : " Is she as beautiful as in the picture ? " She replied , raising the bedcover : " I onlyhad a glimpse of her from a distance , when she was with Nawal . "

(Hussni & Newman , 2008 : 148)

يرد على ; to turn to : يستدير الى -
to reply at (literal) (Baalbaki , 2010 :
581) .

" لم يتضايق من زوجته لانها لم تحبها " -37

" He had not been annoyed with his
wife for not liking

Her " . (Hussni & Newman , ibid.)

يتضايق من : to annoy with .
" تضفي جوا شاعريا على غرفة النوم " -38

" they gave the bedroom a poetic
atmosphere " (ibid.)

يضيف على : to give to , to
bestow upon , to reflect on (Baalbaki , 2010 : 121)
وجد نفسه ينظر الى الصورة الموضوعة " -39
" على تواليت الزينة .

" He suddenly found himself looking
at the picture on the dressing table . "
(Hussni & Newman , ibid.)

ينظر الى : to look at .
فكر في جسمها اذا كان كالوجه دقيق العظام " -40

" He wondered whether her body was
as fine-boned as her face " (ibid.)

يفكر في : to think of (literal) .

أما الان فقد علقت عليه قبعات من القش و " -41
القماش "

" The rack he was looking at had a
straw and canvas hats hanging on it "

يعلق على : to hang on .

لما شعر بزوجته تدخل السرير سألتها : ((كم " -42
" عمرها ؟))

" When he felt his wife climbing
into bed he asked her : " How old is
she ? " (ibid.)

يشعر ب : to feel of .

استيقضا على صوت انفجارات تقلق سكون " -43
الفجر "

" They awoke to the sound of
explosions disturbing the calm of
dawn. "

يستيقض على : to awake to .

وجد نفسه يجلس في السرير يفكر في حزن " -44
و ضيق "

" He sat up in bed , saddened and
exasperate . " (ibi. : 150)

يفكر في ; to sit up in : يجلس في
to think of .

"تمنى لو استمع الى زوجته و بقيا في بيتهما " -45

" He wished he had listened to his wife and stayed in their own house " .

- يبقّى في : to listen to ; يستمع ل
- to stay in .

46- كان الان يزور الجيران مستأنساً يلعب معهم
و اذا لزم الأمر يختبئ في " الورق او الطاولة
الملجأ مع الجميع "

" He would be enjoying the company of the neighbours now , playing cards or backgammon with them and , if necessary , they could take refuge in the shelter . " (Hussni & Newman , 2008 : 150)

- يختبئ : to play with ; يلعب مع
- to take refuge in . في

47- " بينما في هذه البناية الهادئة لم يلمح عند
" مدخلها أنساناً "

" In this quiet building , however , he had never seen anyone at the entrance . "

- يلمح عند : to see at .

48- علّه يصادف أحدا من سكان البناية فيعرّفه
و يتبادلان الحديث في الاوضاع و " على نفسه
الحرب ، و لربما بثّ الاخر فيه روح الامل او
التشاؤم "

" ... in the hope of meeting one of the inhabitants of the building , so he could introduce himself to them and exchange a few words about a current events and the war . Perhaps others could share their hopes or even pessimism with him . " (ibid.)

- يعرّف على : to introduce .. to ;
- يتبادل في : to exchange with ;
- يبث في : to share with .

49- " السكينة تخيم على الشقة " -

" The flat was totally quiet. "

- يخيم على : to cover wit (literal)
- .

50- " يتمشى في البيت ، يدخل كل الغرف . يكتفي
بالنظر "

" He walked around the house , going into every room . He was content with looking " (ibid. : 152)

- يمشي في : to walk around ;
- يكتفي ب : to content with .

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51- " رد كاذبا : افتش على كتاب ، على شي
اتسلى فيه "

" He answered with a lie : " I am looking for a book , anything to pass time with . "

- يتسلى في : to look for ; يفتش على : to pass time with .

" طول الفستان وصل حتى كاحلها " -52

" Her tanned complexion was revealed in an ankle-length sleeveless dress . "

- يصل حتى : to reveal in , to arrive at (literal) .

" تجلس في كلسون أبيض على كرسي من خشب " -53

" ... , wearing white underpants and sitting in a wooden chair . " (ibid. :154)

- يجلس على : to sit in .

" تقفز عاليا في الهواء " -54

" jumping high in the air . "

- يقفز في : to jump in .

" أكتبي لزينة ان تدرس لكي أنجح " -55
Write to Zina , tell her to study so that I can pass my exams . "

- يكتب ل : to write to .

" كان يجب أن يعرف من يعلق كهذه اللوحات على الجدران " -56

" He should have known and met someone who hangs paintings like these on the walls . " (ibid. : 156)

- يعلق على : to hang on .

" و وصل الى مجموعتها الموسيقية " -57
Then he got to her music collection . "

- يصل الى : to get to / at .

" وجد نفسه فجأة يغفو على الكرسي الهزاز " -58

" he suddenly felt tired and dozed off in the rocking chair . "

- يغفو على : to doze off in .

" كأنه شعر بوجود شخص في الغرفة " -59

" he suddenly felt someone's presence in the room . "

- يشعر ب : to feel of .

" نهض عن الكرسي يبحث في الغرف " -60

" He got up from the chair and started looking in the rooms . " (ibid.)

- يبحث في : to get up ; ينهض عن : to look in .

" وجد نفسه يفيق من نومه تماما و يبتسم لأنه - 61
ظن حلمه بياسمين حقيقة "

" he woke from his sleep , and smiled
as realized that he had only been
dreaming about Yasmine

- to wake from : يفيق من .

" تفكيره بياسمين المتواصل زاد من توتره ، - 61
و أنبت فيه الأحاسيس بالكبت "

" The fact of continuously thinking
about Yasmine made him more tense
and repressed . " (ibid. : 158)

- to plant in (literal) : ينبت في .

" كما وضعتها في رسالة كتبتها لصديقة - 62
أميركية "

" as she had put it in a letter to an
American friend . "

- to put in : يضع في .

" أم يسافر الى لندن حالما تضع زوجته ؟ - 63

" or should he travel to London as soon
as his wife gave birth ? "

- to travel to : يسافر الى .

" أن كل بيروت توقفت عن السقي - 64

" people in Beirut had stopped
watering their plants . "

- to stop to , to give
up : يتوقف عن .

" كان ينظر في صورها طويلا ، لدرجة انه - 65
شعر ذات ليلة بأنها تنظر اليه ايضاً . "

" He stared at her pictures for such
a long time that one night it was as if
Yasmine was looking back at him . "

- to stare at ; ينظر الى :
to look at .

B- APVs in " A Hidden Treasure " by Fu'ad al-Takarli :

" في ثنايا بعض النفوس ، لا كلها ، خزين من - 66
أحاسيس القناعة أو الرضا ، يفيض فيحيل ،

مع الزمن ، مرارة الحياة و ضغوطها الشديدة

الى حال مقبولة و غير مؤذية . "

" Inside some people – not everyone –
there is a store of contentment and
satisfaction which can overflow and ,
in time , make the pressures and
bitterness of life bearable . " (Hussni
and Newman , 2008 : 222)

- يحيل الى : to make to , to change to , to alter to (Baalbaki , 2010 : 494)

" حين كان أبي حيا تعودنا – أنا و أمي و -67 شقيقاتي – على العيش بمستوى متوسط ، يضمن لنا طعاما جيدا و لباسا لائقا و خدمة متواضعة "

" When my father was still alive , my mother , sisters and I used to have a modest lifestyle : we were well fed and adequately clothed . "

- يضمن ل : used to ; to ensure to , to bring about (Baalbaki , ibid. : 714).

" كنا من سلالة عائلة كريمة كما يقولون -68 بقي لنا ، و قد شاخ أبي ، أن نقتات على راتب تقاعده الضئيل "

" We were descendants of what could be called a noble and respectable family my father grew old , and we had to make do with his small pension. "

- يبقى ل : to stay to , to be left behind / over (ibid. : 244) ;
- يقتات على : to make do with .

" كنا اربعة اطفال ... رُزق بنا أبي من زوجته -69 الثانية والدتي "

" I and my three younger sisters were born to my father and his second wife – my mother . "

- رُزق ب : was/were born to (passive) .

" لم يكن ذلك ما يريده لنفسه أو لزوجته أو -70 لأبنائه "

" ... which was something he neither wished for himself nor for his wife or children . " (Hussni and Newman , 2008 : 222)

- يريد ل : to wish for .

" فتح الله عليهما باب الرزق فجئنا نؤنس -71 وحدتهم و نزيد من ثقل المسؤولية على كتفي أبي "

" The almighty had mercy on my parents and they had us . On the one hand we were a comfort to them in their loneliness , but on the other , we added to their financial burden . "

- يفتح على : to have mercy on ;
- يزد على : to add to .

" هبطت بنا الدنيا و جار علينا الزمن -72 "

" our world was shattered and destiny treated us harshly "

- يجور على : to be unjust to , to do wrong / injustice to (Baalbaki , ibid. : 406) .

.... احتضنتني بحنان و قالت لي :
- ليغفر الله له "

- to fall down with , to descend with , to come down with (ibid. : 1201) .

" My eyes were filled with tears when I told my mother what had happened , ... she embraced me tenderly , and said : " May God forgive him ! "

" اتشوق بحماس لأنهاء دراستي الجامعية " -73

" ... eagerly awaiting the day I would complete my university studies . "

- to be eager to : يتشوق ل

" و طالبنا بأجرة الشهرين الماضيين " -74

" ... came to ask us to pay him the two months' rent we owed him " (Hussni and Newman , ibid. : 224)

- to ask to : يطالب ب

" لم استطع حتى اعتذر له بشكل ملائم ، و -75
سمحت له ... بأن يُسمعي كلمات فظة و غليظة لم
ارد عليها "

" I was unable even to apologise to him in an appropriate manner ... I did not react the rough and rude way he spoke to me "

- to apologise to : يعتذر ل
- to allow to : يرد على ; to respond to .

" و اغرورقت عينايا بالدموع و أنا اروي -76
لوالدي ما جرى لي

- to be filled with : اغرورق ب
- to narrate to : يروي ل
- to happen to : ;
- to say to : يقول ل
- to forgive to .

" فانتقلنا الى دار اخرى ... و تركت دراستي -77
بعد ان وجدلي خالي مكانا في معهد صناعي ادرس
في مصافي النفط فيه المكننة

" We indeed organize our affairs by moving into a smaller and cheap house , while I quit my studies when my uncle found me an apprenticeship at a technical college to study petrochemical in oil refineries . "

- to move into : ينتقل الى
- to find to / at : يجد ل / في

" و لا تحسرت كثيرا على ما مضى ... بل -78
ركزت اهتمامها بتلقائية محبة على ما نملك الان "

" ... , nor did she much regret what we had lost , instead she lovingly and naturally focused her attention on

what we had now " (ibid.

- to regret , to sigh for , to grieve at (Baalbaki , 2010 : 286) .
- to focus on .

" جمعتنا ... حول مائدة صغيرة ، وضعت -79 عليها كعكة جميلة "

" She gathered us ... around a small table , on which she had placed a nice cake . "

- to gather around ;
- to place on .

" أنظروا الى انفسكم ، انظروا ما أجملكم ! -80 "

" Look at yourselves ! Look how beautiful you are ! "

- to look at .

" كانت أمسية رائعة ، رسخت في أذهاننا أنا و -81 شقيقاتي "

" It was a wonderful evening , my sisters and I would remember it for the rest of our lives "

- to firm in , to fix in (ibid. : 570) .

" و لا محيص بعد ذلك من أن تمضي الأيام -82 بنا وو تجلب معها ما تجلب "

" After that , we just had to accept whatever hardships , joys and troubles came our way . "

- to go on , to proceed in or with (ibid. : 1055) .
- to bring with .

" I did not graduate easily from the Institute of Petrochemical Engineering "

- to graduate from .

" يقع في ضاحية غير بعيدة عن بغداد ، كنا -84 نعيش بتوازن مادي و نفسي نحسد عليه "

" ... not far from Baghdad . Our circumstances improved , both materially and psychologically , and we were the envy of many people . "

(Hussni and Newman , ibid. : 226)

- to situate / locate in (Baalbaki , ibid. : 1220) .
- to live in .
-

" لم ننتقل من دارنا المتواضعة و لم نقبل -85
مساعدة من أحد "

" We did not move from our modest house , not did we accept handouts from anyone . "

- يقبل : to move from ; ينتقل من
- من : to accept from .

" ناقشت الفكرة ، بهدوء ، مع والدي فانتهيينا -86
الى نتيجة مريحة و مشرقة هي أن القطار لم يفت
بعد علي "

" I did discuss the idea quietly with my mother ,reaching the happy and optimistic conclusion that it was not too late for me . "

- ينتهي : to discuss with ; يناقش مع
- الى : to reach at .

" لا تترصد للانسان و لا تسعى اليه كي تغريه -87
....، يحرض نفسه على التمني و الاشتها "

" ... life ... , did not force people to pursue them , nor did it tempt them to do so ; the fact of the matter is that people instil in themselves a desire and love of ownership and control . "

- يترصّد ل : to wait for , to lie in wait for (Baalbaki , ibid. : 308) .
- يسعى الى : to strive to / for , to try hard to (ibid. : 632) .

- يحرض على : to stir up , to spur on , to provoke (ibid. : 463) .

" هذه الخاطرة قلتها لوالدي ... و تأثرت بها ، -88
فقامت قباني و تدعوا الله ليحفظني "

" I discussed this with my mother ... she was so touched by it that she came over to kiss me , praying God to keep me in good health . " (Hussni and Newman , ibid. : 226)

- يقول ل : to discuss with , to say to (literal) ; يتأثر ب : to touch by , to influence by .
- يدعوا : to come over to ; يقوم ل : to pray to .

" جلست منتظرا في غرفة السكرتيرة ... -89
ادخلوني بعدها المكتبة الفخم . "

" I sat waiting for a few minutes in the reception area and was then shown into his grand office . " (ibid. : 228)

- يدخل الى : to sit in ; يجلس في : to show into , to enter to (literal)"
- " I had often heard about his integrity .
- يسمع عن : to hear about .

"أيدته في اقواله مبتسما ... ثم كلم سكرتيرته -91
ان تخبر سائقه أن ينقلني الى بيتهم و يعود بي بعد
ذلك ."

" I concurred with his argument , and
smiled . Then he called his secretary
and asked her to tell his driver to take
me to his house and bring me back
afterwards . "

- ينقل : to concur with ; يؤيد في
- to : to take to ; يعود ب : to
bring back .

" أشار السائق الى دار فخمة ... لاحت لنا في -92
... the driver "نهاية طريق مقير نظيف"
pointed to a grand , white house with
two floors , which appeared at the end
of a clean tarmac road "

- يلوح ل : to point to ; يشير الى
to appear to / at .

" دلتنني على قسم من الجهاز نصب في الجهة -93
الخلفية من الدار "

" The maid showed me to the boiler
room at the back of the house . "

- يدل على : to lead to (literal) ,
to show to ; ينصب في : to
install in (literal) .

" رأنتي حين استدرت اليها ... و رفعت يدها -94
المغطاة بالخواتم الى فمها "

" She looked at me as I turned towards
her .She raised her beringed hand in
front of her mouth . "

- يرفع الى : to turn to ; يستدير ل
to raise to , to raise in front
of .

" تسعى لخدمتي بكل الطرق -95 "

" she was always eager to please me . "
(Hussni and Newman , ibid. : 232)

- يسعى ل : to seek to , to try
hard to (Baalbaki , ibid. :
632)

" ... و تبقيا عندنا كي تساعدني و تلعب مع -96
البنات "

" ... and leave Khadija with us so that
she could help me out around the
house and play with the girls . "

- يلعب مع : to stay with ; يبقى عند
: to play with .

" التصقنا ببعض حذو الجدار ... فضمتها -97
الى صدري "

" We were wedged together next to
the wall ...and drew her close to my
chest . "

- يضم : to wedge to ; يلتصق ب
- الى : to draw to .

" لا تختبيء الذكريات عن وعي الانسان دون -98
سبب "

" Memories do not vanish from
person's mind for no reason "

- يختبيء عن : to vanish from .

" اخذت بلبي و ذهبت بنا بعيدا عن العالم -99
" It completely threw me , and took us
away from the world "

- يذهب عن : to take from .

" حين سرقنا من الزمن لحظات لا تثنى -100
" We stole priceless moments from
time "

- يسرق من : to steal from .

" صعدنا بسرعة الى الغرفة الخشبية -101
الصغيرة "

" We quickly went up to the small
room "

- يصعد الى : to go up to .

" اشكرك يا عبد الرحمن على مخابراتك هذه -102
... فسهلت لي ذلك لو تعلم كم سعدت برؤيتكم "

" Thank you for this call , Abdul
Rahman , ... and you've made it easy
for me. If only you knew how I was
happy to see all . "

- يسهل ل : to thank for ; يشكر على
- يسعد ب : to make easy for ;
- be happy to .

" هل تعلم ما حصل لي و انا اراك ؟ -103

" Do you know what happened to me
when I saw you ? "

- يحصل ل : to happen to .

" استنجدت في اليوم التالي بذلك الخزين -104
الذي حدثت عنها بافتخار "

" The next day I sought refuge in that
store of feelings I had proudly told her
about . "

- يستجد ب : to seek refuge in ;
- يحدث عن : to tell about .

5. Conclusions :

The ' phrasal verb ' heading can
be found in both English and Arabic
languages . English phrasal verbs (EPV)
are commonly used in informal English
, whereas Arabic ones are quite formal
in standard Arabic . The paper ensures
that Arabic phrasal verbs (APVs) can
be found under the titles ' two-word
verbs , verb-preposition idioms and
transitive verbs by means of a
preposition ' .

Throughout the testing of the forms and contents of the verbs in one hundred and four quotations , the highlighted verbs in both languages are equivalent . As far as structures are concerned , there is some similarity in both languages (i.e. EPVs are a combination of some lexical verbs and prepositions and/or adverbs , whereas APVs are a combination of some lexical verbs with prepositions only , without adverbs) .

As a result of the tested short stories , the number of the used Arabic phrasal verbs is more than their equivalents in English (i.e. 35 EPVs ; 112 APVs) . English phrasal verbs can be transitive or intransitive, whereas all Arabic ones are transitive by means of a preposition . They can also be separable or inseparable in both languages .

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