



**Analyzing the Structures  
and Functions of English-  
Arabic Phrasal Verbs: A  
Comparative Study**

**تحليل هياكل ووظائف الأفعال المركبة  
الإنجليزية-العربية: دراسة مقارنة**

م.م جنان صباح شاكر

وزارة التربية/ مديرية تربية صلاح الدين / قسم تربية تكريت

Jinan Sabah Shaker

emadalawsaj@tu.edu.iq





### Abstract

This study aims to analyze the structures and functions of English-Arabic phrasal verbs. It is a comparative study. Certain definitions of phrasal verbs, their functions, and their types exist in Arabic and English. The study mainly aims to find the main elements of comparison between the two languages in investigating phrasal verbs and providing some examples concerning this topic. The conclusion of this study indicates that the phrasal verb heading is something that can be found in the English and Arabic languages. Informal English uses English Phrasal Verbs, but in standard Arabic they are highly formal. Phrasal verbs are found under the headings "two-word verbs, verb-preposition idioms and transitive verbs using a preposition". English phrasal verbs can be transitive or intransitive while all of the Arabic ones are currently formed transitive, with a preposition. Further, both are separable or inseparable in each language.

**Keywords:** *Phrasal verbs, structure, function, transitive verb, intransitive verb*

### المستخلص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل تراكيب ووظائف الأفعال المركبة في اللغة الإنجليزية والعربية. وهي دراسة مقارنة. توجد تعريفات معينة لهذه الأفعال ووظائفها وأنواعها باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية. تهدف الدراسة بشكل رئيسي إلى إيجاد العناصر الأساسية للمقارنة بين اللغتين في دراسة الأفعال المركبة وتقديم بعض الأمثلة المتعلقة بهذا الموضوع. تشير نتيجة هذه الدراسة إلى أن عنوان الفعل المركب هو شيء يمكن العثور عليه في اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية. تستخدم اللغة الإنجليزية غير الرسمية أفعال الجمل المركبة باللغة الإنجليزية، ولكنها في اللغة العربية الفصحى تكون رسمية للغاية. تم العثور على الأفعال المركبة تحت عناوين الأفعال المكونة من كلمتين، وتعابير الفعل مع حروف الجر، والأفعال المتعدية باستخدام حرف الجر. يمكن أن تكون الأفعال المركبة في اللغة الإنجليزية متعدية أو لازمة بينما جميع الأفعال العربية تتشكل حالياً بشكل متعدٍ، مع حرف جر. علاوة على ذلك، كلاهما قابل للفصل أو غير قابل للفصل في كل لغة.. الكلمات المفتاحية: الأفعال المركبة، البنية، الوظيفة، الفعل المتعدي، الفعل اللازم



1. **INTRODUCTION:** It's known that English language plays a big role in our daily life. Learning this foreign language is considered essential if one wants to continue studies or practice commerce or communicate with other foreign people. To understand this English language, one surely needs to understand its grammar. Understanding phrasal verbs is important to learn this language. Horner (2014) indicates that learning Phrasal verbs by a second English language learners is usually frightening. While these phrasal verbs are commonly used by native learners. They don't have any difficulty to understand and use them. To form any phrasal verb, one needs one or two prepositions. Usually, the phrasal verbs are commonly used in the dictionaries, classrooms, and textbooks. The definition of the phrasal verbs doesn't mainly include a literal sense. The broad definition will be applied in this topic. Some phrasal verbs have two senses that could be intransitive and transitive. In this case, the process of learning them might be difficult. A phrasal verb has some different origins. It is sometimes used in a place of another verb which is mostly not known. Schmitt and Redwood (2011) add that most of the native speakers use phrasal verbs in their speech so easily although they don't have a grammatical knowledge about the phrasal verbs because of their easy usage, while the second English language learners find these phrasal verbs difficult to use or comprehend. In addition, the phrasal verbs have clear senses.

Phrasal verbs form one of the central aspects of the English language, characterized by unique verbal-prepositional or adverbial combinations conveying idiosyncratic meanings. Such structure is what usually makes life a massive struggle for second language learners whose mother tongue is Arabic: because there is no proper or close equivalent in the Arabic grammar rules, these linguistic structures are hard to learn. Idiomatic expressions, and especially phrasal verbs, are generally believed to present great difficulties for language learners. This may be caused by a number of reasons, among them the PVs themselves, as well as cross-linguistic factors (Krajka, 2002). The objective of this comparative study is actually to expose difficulties related to phrasal verbs in both languages while considering their formation structures and functional uses. The importance of this research is that it will contribute to the better compre-



hension and teaching methodologies of phrasal verbs to learners of English for whom Arabic is their native language. Because the study undertakes a systematic analysis of similarities and differences between English and Arabic phrasal verbs to identify possible patterns facilitating their mastery and efficacious usage. Furthermore, the current study pursues a more global aim in the area of comparative linguistics: observing how cross-cultural and extra linguistic factors impact language structure and semiotics. The study will answer, through detailed discussions of examples drawn from both languages, some main questions concerning the syntactic properties, semantic nuances, and pragmatic functions associated with phrasal verbs of motion in both English and Arabic.

English phrasal verb is a verb consisting of a verb and a proposition. Liu (2011) defines as a verb-adverb or verb-preposition combination that has a separate meaning, e.g. look after, hurry up, give in, chill out, get away with, bring up. For example, James picked Sam up from the station. Joan is looking forward to her holiday. Clark (1974) offered that a phrasal verb (PhV) is a grammatical and lexical coalescence between a verb and a preposition. The verb stands in front of its particle. It is supposed to make up more than one word. Most Ph Vs are of two words; the first is a verb, and the second is either a preposition or adverb. Some typical examples of Ph Vs are getting up, putting off, turning on, and objecting. There are also some three-word Ph Vs, e.g., look forward to and get away with. The present study tries to shed light on an area of language that has been given its due for attention. But it examines phrasal verbs. The construction of the phrasal verbs (Ph Vs) is comprised of a verb which can be a monosyllabic verb of action or movement for example: care – get; see and one or more particles. The meaning of these Ph Vs is not calculable from components. For this, Ph Vs are hard to learn and to be understood by L2 learners (Pei, & Gaynor, 1954). The abovementioned examples are just some of tons of English Phrasal verbs (PhVs in following) an indication of one of the fairly characteristic features of English language. Dhay (2019) argues that Verbs are probably found in English which are so frequent in everyday conversation and much less rigor-



ously – if differently – distinct from their Latinate counterparts: run out of vs. deplete; come together vs. convoke; turn off vs. douse. He provides this explanation in the following three facts: Phrasal Verbs in English and Arabic: A Comparative Study. There has been an increasing amount of Ph Vs, a fact recognized by English grammarians since more than a century and a half ago from the 1800s. A lot of Ph Vs may have synonyms with very little change in meaning, by one word: yield beget, support bear, and sum add up to. An overwhelming number of neologisms in the language have their bottom lines in Ph Vs and phrasal nouns. The paper surveys the classes of PhVs (literal, figurative, transitive, intransitive, separable, inseparable) in English and Arabic. The study which is sought to be achieved may be summed up as follows;

1. Presenting some definitions concerning Ph Vs, their structure, functions, and types in both languages.
2. Explaining the classification of Ph Vs in English and Arabic languages and giving several examples in both languages concerning Ph Vs.
3. To find the main points of comparison between the two languages in identifying PhVs

**1. Definitions of Phrasal Verbs:** An English phrasal verb is the examination of the core of numerous definitions that scholars in the fields of grammar, linguistics, lexicography, and pedagogy have suggested (Aldaresh, 2008)., English phrasal verbs (EPVs) can be defined on the whole as “a verb + a preposition, a verb, adverb, or a verb + adverb + preposition” (two or three items combination) functioning as one unit of meaning whose meaning cannot be completely derived from the simple sum of the meaning of the parts. Some examples are: to bring up, to bring down, to carry out, to carry on, to turn up, to turn on, to turn off, to come across, to come over, to come out, to slow down, to speed up, through out, through up, help out, knock off, knock down, sort out, give up, give in, give away, get away with, black out, tip off, account for, to point out, water down, take off, take in, put up with, etc (Aldaresh, 2008). English Phrasal verbs are mostly known as bi-partite verbs, normally consisting of the former being the main verb and the latter being a particle. However, the most characteristic prop-



erty of this structure is that the meaning of such a combination as a whole is not the direct and logical sum of the meanings of the verb and particle, lest the combination ceases to be phrasal verb in its nature (Dhayf, 2019). For example:

1. check in: Visitors can't check in at the hotel before 4:00 PM.
2. give in: The workers' strike has gone on for weeks, and neither side seems willing to give in.

According to McCarthy and Dempsey (2007), the phrasal verb has been around since historically. He refers to the well-known 18<sup>th</sup> century lexicographer, Samuel Johnson was one of the individuals to give these formations a correct consideration closely. A phrasal verb is a kind of verb of English that does not operate so much as a word but rather a phrase McArthur maintains that these verb phrases are also referred to as discontinuous verbs, interchangeable verbs, Helping verbs, or prepositional verbs on the same page. complex verbs, verb/adverb combinations, and verb/particle constructions, where in American English two-patter word /verb and three-patter word/ verb. McCarthy and Dempsey (2007) also proceed to say that phrasal verbs are normally informal, slangy, emotive, and can contradict with Latinate verbs.

**Definitions of Arabic Phrasal Verb:** It is a combination of a verb and a particle (almost always a preposition) that when occurring together yields a meaning that is often idiomatic (Aldahesh, 2008). For example, "yartha ann". It means: "He satisfies on". A proposition follows Arabic phrasal verb is a group of two or more words functioning as one of the main verbal components in clauses (Meziani, 2018). They're vital in Arabic. Here are some examples of Arabic phrasal verbs:

يتحدث الى /yatahadath ela/ : It means: He talks to.

يتحدث عن الاقتصاد /yatahadath 'an aleghtesad/ : It means: He talks about the economics.

يستطيع أن يركض /yastateeh' an yarkoth/ : It means: He can run.

يعتني بأخيه /ya'tani beahkeh/ : It means: He takes care of.

The above examples of Arabic phrasal verbs can illustrate how the addition of a particle can change the meaning of the base verb in Arabic. It is similar to how phrasal



verbs function in English.

Phrasal verbs are that linguistics which works when a verb combines with a preposition or adverb, and they have their sense rather than the individual elements alone. These can be further categorized in Arabic as being transitive in their own right and those that need a preposition to fully convey the intended meaning in them. Such a structure would be open to various interpretations depending on the preposition, just like English phrasal verbs (Dhayf, 2019). Here are examples of Arabic phrasal verbs: ألقى (Alqā) means: To throw or cast. Example: "ألقى عصاه" (Alqā 'iṣāh) means to "He threw down his staff." Here, the verb "ألقى" (to throw) is combined with the object "عصاه" (his staff), demonstrating a transitive action.

Mozaffari and Khodhamradi (2022) also define Arabic phrasal verbs as being much like their English counterparts in that they can consist of a verb and one or more accompanying particles (prepositions or adverbs); these modify the meaning of the verb. In Arabic, these structures frequently allow a base verb's meaning to be modified quite drastically, based upon which particle is attached. Mubarak (2015) defines phrasal verb as a verbal construction, in the two languages of English and Arabic, to that enters as a verb but made up of a succession of free morphemes. The phrasal verbs of English can be both transitive and intransitive, e.g. come in, get up look out for, the subtype may be distinguished on syntactic grounds into separable and inseparable. The words are divided into prepositional or adverbial kinds.

**3. 1. The Structure of English Phrasal Verbs:** A phrasal verb according to Cirillo, R. (2015) is a verb, together with a preposition (in, on, with) or an adverbial particle (up, out, off). The preposition or adverbial particle extends the verb's meaning to create a new meaning. For example, if one looks at something your eyes are focused on it but if you look after something or someone your take care of it/them. Phrasal verbs follow one of five different patterns. According to Cirillo (2015) there are five structures of English phrasal verbs:

**1. verb + prep / adv + object**

'Look for' and 'look after' follow this pattern. An object and a prepositional ad-



verb follow the verb. The prepositional adverb is not separated from the verb. Other phrasal verbs commonly following this pattern (and there are many) include: take after (resemble), fall for (fall in love with), and come across (meet by chance): He is looking for his glasses.

They have been looking for their sister all day.

Could you look after my cat while I'm away? I'll pay you for looking after him. I resemble my cousin. Everybody says that I resemble her. I've fallen for this guy. Have you ever fallen for anyone? Did you see any pictures of the family when you cleaned out the attic? Only in this way, with this construction, the particle is not attached to the verb when it co-occurs with a relative pronoun in the form of a subject introducing an essential relative clause, as in: She is the girl for whom I am looking. This is the relative after whom I take. But this is very formal English, for we would usually say: She is the girl I'm looking for. This is the relative I take after.

### 2. verb + prep / adv + object OR verb + object + prep / adv

Some phrasal verbs can be used in both patterns, a verb followed by a particle then an object, or a verb followed by an object then a particle. 'To put on' and 'to take off' (e.g. clothes) are examples of this type of verb: Take that stained pullover off and put your track suit on. Take off that stained jumper and put on your loose top and trousers. I've put on a lot of weight since I've been driving to work. I've put a lot of weight on since I've been using the car for work. However, if the object is a pronoun it must be placed in front of the particle: That sweater's stained. Take it off. You cannot say: That sweater's stained. Take off it.

### 3. verb + prep / adv + zero object

Note: phrasal verbs can be intransitive as well where there is no object: The plane took off five minutes early. Two hours later it touched down in Berlin. The meeting dragged on and on and Reginald found himself dozing off. When he came to, he noticed that an argument had flared up.

### 4. verb + adv + prep + object

Some phrasal verbs are of the verb + adverbial particle and preposition (or double



preposition) + object pattern. Examples include: look forward to (anticipate with pleasure), get on with (form a good relationship with OR continue to do), put up with (tolerate): I'm looking forward to the trip. I'm looking forward to meeting Jo. I'll get on with the ironing while you prepare supper. He doesn't get on with his sister, but he puts up with her childishness.

#### 5. verb + object + adv + prep

Occasionally phrasal verbs follow such a pattern as well. For instance: talk out of (dissuade from), take up on (accept), let in for (assume responsibility for): He insisted on taking his five-year-old daughter to the football match and I couldn't talk him out of it. I'd like to take you up on your offer of employment. I'm letting myself in for a lot of work but I wouldn't want to miss out on this opportunity.

**3. 2. The Structure of Arabic Phrasal Verbs:** Generally, English and Arabic phrasal verbs are a part of English. It is a verb plus one or more particles, generally adverbs or prepositions. For good and proper use of them in oral and written English, it is important to understand how they are built and what the kinds of them are. The structure mainly involves a base verb. It represents the main action word in the sentence. Dhayf (2019) indicates that the phrasal verbs mostly relate to these structures:

**1. Verb + Adverb: Examples: "give up." and "turn down"**

**2. Verb + Preposition: Examples: "believe in." and "look after"**

**3. Verb + Adverb + Preposition: Examples: "get on with." and "look forward to"**

The structure of Arabic phrasal verb (APV) consists of the form (base verb) + a preposition or an adverb. Examples:

اعتمد على أخيه /eh'tamada ala ahkeh/ It means: He relied on his brother.

انتبهى احمد الى معلمه /intabaha Ahmad ela moa'lemehi/ It means: Ahmad paid attention to his teacher.

استعد الطالب لكتابة الدرس /esjadda atalebo le;etabat el dars/ It means: The student got ready to write the lesson.

The functions of Arabic phrasal verbs (AP Vs) are the combination mainly shapes a specific meaning that may not be directly elicited from the single words. The exam-



ples written above show how phrasal verbs in Arabic operate and how the meanings of them can vary by different prepositions or adverbs attached to the base verb.

**4. 1. The functions of English language phrasal verbs (ELPVs)** have many, diverse functions, usually meaning something different from the verb alone. It could be expressing actions or conditions or even relationships; they appear in conversational speech as well as formal writing (Kurtyka, 2001). Here are some of the functions, with examples:

**Action Representation:** Phrasal verbs express rather concrete types of activities very often. Example: Give up- “She decided to give up smoking.” (That is, she ceased smoking.)

**Change of State or Condition:** They modify the state or condition. Example: Turn down - “He turned down the job offer.” (That is, he turned down/ rejected the job.)

**Relationship Indication:** With phrasal verbs, one marks relations between people and things. Here are some examples of Phrasal Verbs:

**Break down:** To refuse operation (e.g., “My car broke down on the way to work.”)

**Bring up:** To introduce a subject (e.g., “She brought up an interesting point during the discussion.”)

**Look forward to:** To anticipate with pleasure (e.g., “I look forward to seeing you next week.”) These are examples of how phrasal verbs swell the English language with shaded meanings and better communication.

**4. 2. The Functions of Arabic Language Phrasal Verbs:** Some of the most important things the phrasal verbs do in the Arabic language relate to their common semantic value and most importantly, all are classified by the verb-particle combinations (Abid Thyab, 2019). The functions of Arabic Language Phrasal Verbs are:

**1. Indicating Direction:** This is mostly about how phrasal verbs can let movement or direction be known.

Example:

ذهب إلى (dhahaba ila) - “to go to”

«ذهبت إلى المدرسة» مثال: (I went to school).



**2. Expressing Manner Original:** They can describe how an action is performed.

Example:

كتب بالقلم (kataba bil-qalam) - "to write with a pen"

Usage: "كتبت بالقلم" (I wrote with a pen).

**3. Denoting Location:** Enjoy & relax! Stay tuned for more.

Temporal relations may be expressed through phrasal verbs.

Example:

انتظر منذ (intazara mundhu) - "to wait since"

Usage: "انتظرت منذ الصباح" (I have been waiting since morning).

**4. Signify Reason:** They help in expressing causality or reason for an action.

Example: "جئت بسبب" (ji'tu bisabab) - "to come because of" Usage: "جئت بسبب المطر" (I came because of the rain).

**5. Indicating Time:** They might also represent phrasal verbs with respect to time.

Example: انتظر منذ (intazara mundhu) - "to wait since" Usage: "انتظرت منذ الصباح" (I have been waiting since morning).

**6. Describing Relationships:** They express relations, or connections between entities.

Example: تحدث مع (tahaddatha ma'a) - "to talk with" Usage: "تحدثت مع صديقي" (I talked with my friend).

**7. Expressing Abandonment or Separation from:** Some of them show entry or inclusion into things. Example: دخل في (dakhala fi) - "to enter into" Usage: "تدخل في الفكرة" (He entered into the idea).

Such functions reveal the secrets of how Arabic phrasal verbs add the first excellent nuanced meanings that are so pertinent in the context; hence, they are important for both speakers of the language and those learning it.

**5. 1. Types of English Language Phrasal Verbs:** Transitivity and separability are the features that divide phrasal verbs roughly into four categories according to whether they can be transitive, intransitive, separable where the particle can be separated from the verb by its object, or inseparable where it cannot (Von Schon, 1977).

**1. Transitive Separable Phrasal Verbs:** Those phrasal verbs that need direct objects.



The direct object will go before the particle.

- Examples:
- Turn down: “She turned down the job offer.” / “She turned the job offer down.”
- Pick up: “Can you pick up the trash?” / “Can you pick the trash up?”

**2. Transitive Inseparable Phrasal Verbs:** The direct object follows these verbs as well; however, it cannot be moved between the verb and particle.

- Look after: “He looks after his little sister.”
- Run into: “I ran into an old friend at the store.”

**3. Intransitive Phrasal Verbs:** That’s when verbs don’t have a direct object. In other words, they can’t be paired with an object to complete their meaning.

- Examples:
- Get up: “I usually get up early.”
- Break down: “My car broke down on the way to work.”

**4. Phrasal Verbs with More Than One Particle:** They may contain both adverbs and prepositions and can be both transitive and intransitive, but normally, they do not allow detachment.

- Examples:
- Look forward to: “I look forward to meeting you.”
- She gets along with her colleagues.

Type	Structure	?Separable	Example
<b>Transitive Separable</b>	Verb + Adverb	Yes	They turned down my” offer.” / “They turned my “.offer down
<b>Transitive Inseparable</b>	Verb + Preposition	No	“.He looks after his dog”
<b>Intransitive</b>	Verb + Adverb	No	“.The train broke down”
<b>Phrasal Verbs with Particles</b>	Verb + Adverb + Preposition	No	I look forward to seeing” “.you

Understanding these types will enhance the ability to use phrasal verbs effectively in writing and conversation.

**5. 2. Types of Arabic Language Phrasal Verbs:** Arabic phrasal verbs mostly refer to transitive verbs. They can be classified into some types based on their semantic and



syntactic features. The types of Arabic Phrasal Verbs are:

**1. Transitive Verbs:** Transitive verbs require an object to complete their meaning. They can be divided into two categories:

a. Transitive by Themselves: These verbs do not need particles or prepositions to cover their meaning.

Example 1: "أحب" (to like) – "أحب الكتاب" (I like the book).

Example 2: "قرأ" (to read) – "قرأ الرسالة" (He read the letter).

b. Transitive with Prepositions: These verbs require a preposition to connect with their objects. Example 1: "رغب في" (to desire) – "رغب في السفر" (He desired to travel).

Example 2: "اعتمد على" (to rely on) – "اعتمد على صديقه" (He relied on his friend).

**2. Intransitive Verbs:** Intransitive verbs do not take a direct object and can stand alone. Example 1: "ذهب" (to go) – "ذهب إلى المدرسة" (He went to school).

Example 2: "استيقظ" (to wake up) – "استيقظ مبكراً" (He woke up early).

**3. Figurative Verbs:** These verbs convey meanings that are not literal and often involve idiomatic expressions.

1: "انكسر قلبه" (his heart was broken) – meaning he was very sad.

Example 2: "تجاوز الحدود" (to cross the limits) – meaning to exceed expectations.

**4. Literal Verbs:** Literal verbs have meanings that are straightforward and can be understood directly from their components.

Example 1: "فتح الباب" (to open the door) – literally means opening a door.

Example 2: "أطفأ النار" (to extinguish the fire) – literally means putting out a fire.

The types of Arabic phrasal verbs are numerous including not only transitive and intransitive but also figurative and literal ones. When one knows these divisions, he can conclude what diversity the use of verbs has in the Arabic language from direct actions up to very intricate expressions. Therefore, the difference in the prepositions of the verbs would lead to another meaning in the structure of the verb.

**6. 1. The Classification of PhVs in English Language:** English verb particles are a pretty standard and productive way of forming verbal expressions. Classifications of English phrasal verbs can be based on different grounds. The most convenient classification is the



one based on the syntactic properties of phrasal verbs. Transitive and Phrasal – separable, transitive Inseparable and Intransitive and Complex intransitive forms the four principal groups of these words (Thim, 2012). The classifications of English phrasal verbs are:

**1. Transitive Separable Phrasal Verbs:** These verbs take a direct object and allow for separation between the verb and the particle. The object can stand in between the verb and the particle or after the whole phrase. Example 1: “turn off” as in “Please turn off the lights.” And “Please turn the lights off.” Example 2: “pick up” as in “I will pick up the package.” And “I will pick the package up.”

**2. Transitive Inseparable Phrasal Verbs:** Here, the verb does indeed necessitate a direct object, but although the particle and verb cannot be dissociated, and the object should come after the phrasal verb in its entirety. Example 1: “look after” as in “She looks after her younger brother.” But this sentence: “She looks her brother after”. Is incorrect.

Example 2: “run into” as in “I ran into an old friend yesterday.” But this sentence: “I ran an old friend into yesterday.” Is incorrect.

**3. Intransitive Phrasal Verbs:** These verbs do not swear a direct object, only standing alone in the sentence.

Example 1: “I wake up usually at 7 AM.”

Example 2: “Finally after much debate, she gave in.”

Yet the categorization of phrasal verbs is useful for mastering them in English – the meanings they express are often far beyond the sum of their parts. Each type has rules on where to place objects, so it is important for learners to get acquainted with those patterns.

**6. 2. The Classification of PhVs in Arabic Language:** Arabic phrasal verbs generally are transitive unit verbs and can be classified into few categories based on their syntactic and semantic characteristics. The classifications of Arabic phrasal verbs are as follows (Dhayf, 2019):

**1. Intransitive verbs by themselves:** Those verbs which do not need any preposition to complete their sense meaning and operate directly on the object.



Example 1: "أحب" (to love) "أحب الكتاب." (I love the book.)

Example 2: "كتب" (to write) • "كتب الرسالة." (He wrote the letter.)

**2. Transitive Verbs with Prepositions:** These verbs require a preposition to connect with their objects, indicating a relationship between the verb and the noun.

Example 1: "رغب في" (to desire) "رغب في السفر" (He desired to travel.)

Example 2: "اعتمد على" (to rely on) "اعتمد على صديقه" (He relied on his friend.)

**3. Intransitive Verbs:** Intransitive verbs do not take a direct object and can stand alone in a sentence. Example 1: "ذهب" (to go) "ذهب إلى المدرسة." (He went to school.)

Example 2: "استيقظ" (to wake up) "استيقظ مبكراً." (He woke up early.)

**4. Figurative Phrasal Verbs:** These express non-literal meanings, often idiomatic, whereby meaning is determined in context rather than the individual words. Example 1: "انكسر قلبه" His heart was broken. This means he was very sad. Example 2: "تجاوز الحدود" To cross the limits. This means to exceed expectations.

**5. Literal Phrasal Verbs:** These have simple, literal meanings that can be taken at face value. Example 1: "فتح الباب" To open the door. This means opening a door. Classifications of Arabic phrasal verbs have included transitive negatives, transitive with prepositions, intransitives, as well as the figurative and literal varieties that accompany them for many years. Each of the categories can present certain syntactic constructions and semantic correlations, enriching the palette of expressive means of the Arabic language. The knowledge of these distinctions is indispensable for successful intercourse and understanding in Arabic.

**7. Comparison between English and Arabic Languages in Identifying PhVs:** Nasir (2006) states that phrasal verbs in English are one of the first three sources of difficulties that face learners and translators, particularly when translating such idiomatic expressions into their languages due to the syntactic and semantic complexity of such phrases. Bourke (2005) says that English phrasal verbs are made up of a verb + preposition or adverb and may have both literal and idiomatic senses. Yet, the Arabic phrasal verb results from the previous combination without any necessary component that is required by adverb, i.e., lexical verb plus preposition only. Al-Azzawi and



Hussein (2022) assert this when concentrating on the structures of both English and Arabic. While in many respects grammatically uncomplicated, English does pose a lot of problems to Arabic speaking students. Especially when used conversationally in the form of verbs followed by prepositions or particles, the phrasal verbs. Thus this problematic area in the two languages is the motivation behind the present contrastive study.

**8. Conclusion:** Both Arabic and English languages have phrasal verbs. In Arabic language, they are called transitive verbs while in English they are separated as Ph Vs are divided into transitive (separable & inseparable) and intransitive whereas in Arabic it is just transitive verbs this in itself is further divided into transitive and transitive by particles specifically prepositions and adverbs. English grammarians define a phrasal verb as a verb plus a connection preposition or adverb and Arabic grammarians define a Ph V as a verb that takes just one, two, or three objects, in combination with or without prepositions, and causes verb transitivity. The phrasal Verb heading is something that can be found in the English and Arabic languages. Informal English uses EPV (English Phrasal Verbs), but in standard Arabic they are highly formal. Nasir (2006) guarantees that APVs will be found under the headings “two-word verbs, verb-preposition idioms and transitive verbs using a preposition”. The verbs in both languages are marked. The structures look on the face of it rather similar in the two languages Mix verb particles and/or adverbs with lexical verbs, while APVs mix them only with lexical verbs, without adverbs. Arabic phrasal verbs outnumber their English analogues (35 EPVs vs. 112 APVs). English phrasal verbs can be transitive or intransitive while all of the Arabic ones are currently formed transitive, with a preposition. Further, both are separable or inseparable in each language.

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