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Filozofski fakultet

Studij: Dvopredmetni sveučilišni preddiplomski studij engleskoga jezika i
književnosti i hrvatskog jezika i književnosti

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Višerječni glagoli s česticom *up* i njihovi hrvatski ekvivalenti

Završni rad

Mentor: doc. dr. sc. Goran Milić

Osijek, 2019.

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**Multi-word verbs with the particle *up* and their Croatian
equivalents**

Bachelor's Thesis

Supervisor: doc. dr. sc. Goran Milić

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IZJAVA

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Svojim vlastoručnim potpisom potvrđujem da sam suglasan da Filozofski fakultet Osijek trajno pohrani i javno objavi ovaj moj rad u internetskoj bazi završnih i diplomskih radova knjižnice Filozofskog fakulteta Osijek, knjižnice Sveučilišta Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku i Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice u Zagrebu.

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Abstract

Multi-word verbs are combinations of verbs with particles, which can be either adverbs or prepositions. They are, furthermore, divided into three categories, as a result of what kind of particle follows the verbal lexeme: phrasal verbs, prepositional verbs and phrasal-prepositional verbs. Because they are often idiomatic, there may be difficulties when translating them to another language. This paper will focus on multi-word verbs with the particle *up* and their Croatian equivalents. Multi-word verbs that will serve as an illustration were found in George Orwell's *1984*. This paper will also provide the possible meaning of a particle *up* according to the cognitive linguistic approach.

Key words: multi-word verbs, particle *up*, *1984*, translation, Croatian equivalents

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1. Introduction

“The term phrasal verb is rarely ever used except with respect to English, where it is sometimes applied not only to phrasal verbs . . . , but also to other verbal constructs, most notably prepositional verbs.” (Thim 2) The term multi-word verbs is used to refer to both phrasal verbs and prepositional verbs, along with phrasal-prepositional verbs. Multi-word verbs are often idiomatic, although the level of idiomaticity varies.

This paper will present multi-word verbs with particle *up* and their Croatian equivalents. The first part of the paper will present the theoretical background behind multi-word verbs, which will be categorized into three groups, and characteristics of each category will be discussed. Secondly, several grammatical tests used to distinguish between multi-word verbs and free combinations will be referred to. The next, theoretical part will provide the semantic properties of the particle *up*.

In the second part of the paper examples of multi-word verbs with particle *up* found in George Orwell’s *1984* will be listed. For each verb translation will be provided and commented on, and the meaning of the particle will also be commented on. Finally, a conclusion to the research will be provided.

2. Multi-word verbs

“Multi-word verbs are combinations of verbs with other words that form an idiomatic unit, inasmuch as the meaning of the combination cannot be predicted from the meaning of the parts” (Greenbaum 279). The term for words that are combined with verbs to form multi-word verbs is particles, which, at the most basic level, can be either adverbs or prepositions. It is important to emphasize that such combinations act as a single unit to a matter of degree in both syntactic and semantic terms. Semantic criteria for idiomatic status of multi-word verbs will be presented in chapter 3.1. and in chapter 4, while syntactic criteria will be presented in chapters 3.2. and 3.3.

According to *Phrasal Verbs: The English Verb-Particle Construction and Its History* phrasal verbs were described in grammars as early as 1712, when Michael Mattaire “in his *English Grammar* described the basic syntactic peculiarities of the English verb-particle construction.” (Thim 1)

Although the term “phrasal verbs” is often used to refer to multi-word verbs, in the English language there are three main categories of multi-word verbs: phrasal verbs, prepositional verbs and phrasal-prepositional verbs.

2.1. Phrasal verbs

Both Merriam-Webster Dictionary¹ and Collins Dictionary² define phrasal verbs as combinations of verbs and adverbs or prepositions. However, Cambridge Dictionary³ defines phrasal verbs as a type of multi-word verbs which has two parts: a verb and an adverb particle. In *The Oxford English*

¹ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/phrasal%20verb>

² <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/phrasal-verb>

³ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/about-verbs/verbs-multi-word-verbs>

Grammar it is indicated that the difference between phrasal verbs and prepositional verbs is in the fact that “the particles in phrasal verbs are adverbs and those in prepositional verbs are prepositions” (Greenbaum 280). Both *The Oxford English Grammar* and *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* list two types of phrasal verbs:

1) intransitive (Type I) phrasal verbs;

e. g. *After hearing the news, she passed out.*

2) transitive (Type II) phrasal verbs;

e. g. *They have decided to call off their wedding.*

2.2. Prepositional verbs

“A prepositional verb consists of a lexical verb followed by a preposition with which it is semantically and/or syntactically associated.” (Quirk et al. 1155) While *The Oxford English Grammar* classifies prepositional verbs into monotransitive and doubly transitive prepositional verbs, *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* uses the terms Type I prepositional verbs and Type II prepositional verbs, thus avoiding “the unclarity which results from the use of terms [sic] ‘intransitive’ or ‘transitive’” (Quirk et al. 1156), as different syntactic analyses of the sentences with prepositional verbs can be applied. Example that Quirk et al. mention is:

She looked after her son.

In that sentence “she” is the subject of the sentence. “Looked after” can be observed as a verb phrase, and then “her son” would be realized as an object. Also, “looked” can be observed as a verb phrase, and in that case “after her son” would be realized as an adverbial. Therefore, Type I

prepositional verbs can be mistaken for Type II phrasal verbs. Quirk et al. list two tests to differentiate between the two.

The first test includes the ability to move the particle to a position after the following noun phrase. There is a possibility for particles to be moved after the noun phrases with Type II phrasal verbs, but when it comes to Type I prepositional verbs, particles cannot be moved after the noun phrases:

“She *called on* her friends. ~*She called her friends on.
She switched on the light. ~She switched the light on.” (Quirk et al. 1157)

The second criterion is the stress pattern. In Type II phrasal verbs stress usually falls on the particle, while in Type I prepositional verbs lexical verbs tend to be stressed:

“He ‘*called on* the dead. ~The dean was *CALLED* on.
She *switched* ‘on the light. ~The light was *switched ON*.” (Quirk et al. 1157)

It is important to note that the second test is not always reliable, as “polysyllabic prepositions like *across*, *over*, and *without* usually receive stress, and other factors . . . may affect the positioning of the nucleus . . .” (Quirk et al. 1157)

2.3. Phrasal-prepositional verbs

Phrasal-prepositional verbs are frequently used in informal English and they “consist of a verb and two particles, the first an adverb and the second a preposition.” (Greenbaum 285) They can be divided into two categories:

- 1) Type I phrasal-prepositional verbs that do not require a direct object;

e. g. *She is looking forward to meeting her friend.*

2) Type II phrasal-prepositional verbs that require a direct object;

e. g. *He always takes it out on his girlfriend.*

3. Grammatical tests

There are several types of grammatical tests used to determine whether multi-word verbs are free combinations or phrasal verbs.

3.1. Substitution

Although they are similar, phrasal verbs can be differentiated from free combinations by means of their semantic cohesion. “In phrasal verbs like *give in* [‘surrender’], *catch on* [‘understand’], and *blow up* [‘explode’], the meaning of the combination manifestly cannot be predicted from the meanings of verb and particle in isolation. But in free combinations the verb acts as a normal intransitive verb, and the adverb has its own meaning. For example:

He walked *past*. [= ‘past the object/place’]

I waded *across*. [= ‘across the river/water/etc’]” (Quirk et al. 1152)

3.2. Insertion of a modifying adverb

A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language lists insertion of modifying adverbs *right* and, in some cases, *straight* as a sign of cohesion of phrasal verbs. While it is possible to insert modifying adverbs between the verbs and the adverb particles in free combinations, it is mostly not possible to insert a modifying adverb between the verb and the particle in phrasal verbs.

“Go *right/straight* on. Drink *right* up. Walk *straight* in.

? The prisoner broke *right* down.

* She turned *right* up at last.” (Quirk et al. 1152-1153)

3.3. Adverb fronting

The third test that Quirk et al. list is adverb fronting, as they say that with free combinations it is possible to place the adverb before the verb with subject-verb inversion (or without inversion when the subject is a pronoun), while that is not possible with phrasal verbs. As examples they list:

“*Out came* the sun.

* *Out he passed*. [‘fainted’]” (Quirk et al. 1153)

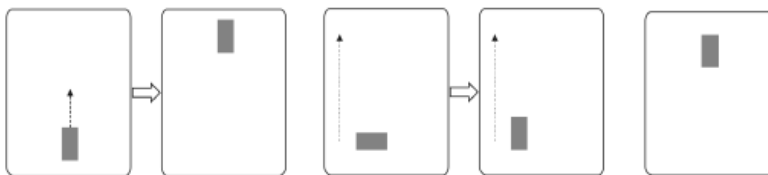
However, adverb fronting can be possible with some phrasal verbs and “there is an unclear boundary between phrasal verbs and free combinations. With *They chattered away* the inversion is very marginally acceptable: ?* *Away they chattered.*” (Quirk et al. 1153) Adverb fronting is also acceptable when spatial adverbs in phrasal verbs are metaphorically used.

4. Semantic properties of the particle *up*

When conceptualizing multi-word verbs, it is important to note the significance of particles which form multi-word verbs. Although verbs themselves have meaning, particles are the ones that modify the meaning of a multi-word verb. As this work focuses on verbs combined with the particle *up*, properties of this particle will be listed. “Up is the most frequently used English particle. Its frequency can be explained by the fact that an upward position or motion, both physical and especially abstract, is in a very special way part of our daily experience.” (Rudzka-Ostyn 75) Quirk et al. state that the particle *up*, along with particles *down*, *on*, *off*, *above* etc., can be either a preposition or spatial adverb (known as prepositional adverbs). Furthermore, they note that “the most obvious difference between the prepositions and the spatial adverbs is that where prepositions require a following noun phrase as a prepositional complement, there is no such requirement for adverbs.” (Quirk et al. 1151)

According to Rudzka-Ostyn the particle *up* is said to be perceived as positive verticality. Furthermore, Rudzka-Ostyn notes that several phrasal verbs have more than one meaning and lists the following:

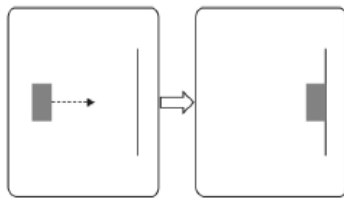
1. *Up* denotes a position at a high place or moving up to a higher one



Picture 1 (Rudzka-Ostyn 2003: 75)

“Typically i.e. spatially up means motion from a lower to a higher place. However, up may also refer to situations where there is no real change of place (cf. the examples with to be), only the position of the object mentioned is higher than others or it changes from a horizontal to a vertical position.” (Rudzka-Ostyn 76)

2. *Up* combined with *to* denotes motion that results in reaching a goal, an end or a limit



Picture 2 (Rudzka-Ostyn 2003: 77)

Rudzka-Ostyn offers examples such as:

- a) *Go up to* the window and see what is going on.
- b) She *walked up to* me and asked how to get to the station.

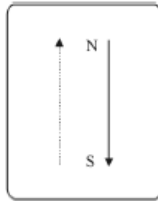
Additionally, *up* can be used when a location (usually a container) becomes completely full, or it can be used to demonstrate that situations, emotional states or habits have reached their limits.

Rudzka-Ostyn offers the following examples:

- a) *Fill* the kettle *up* with water.
- b) I am *fed up with* this boy pestering my child. I'll call the police.

Up also indicates north, while *down* indicates south. In that case particles are associated with their basic spatial meaning, connected with realization of north and south on a map. Rudzka-Ostyn offers the following example to illustrate:

- a) Let's leave London and *go up* to Edinburgh for the weekend.



Picture 3 (Rudzka-Ostyn 2003: 80)

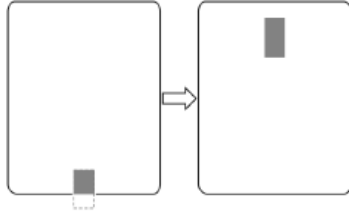
3. *Up* is moving to a higher degree, value or measure

This concept is closely connected to orientational metaphors, a term used by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson in *Metaphors We Live By*. *Up* is, according to cognitive linguistic approach, closely connected with something positive, while *down* is usually connected with something negative. “Such metaphorical orientations are not arbitrary. They have a basis in our physical and cultural experience.” (Lakoff, Johnson 15) Furthermore, *up* can indicate “higher degrees or standards, e.g. a higher (body) temperature, higher prices or quality, a higher level of knowledge, demands, conditions, speed or higher values in general.” (Rudzka-Ostyn 81)

Rudzka-Ostyn offers many examples, some of which are:

- a) I really need to *polish up* my English style.
- b) Judy's temperature is *going up*, she may be getting (the) flu.

4. *Up* is more visible, accessible, known

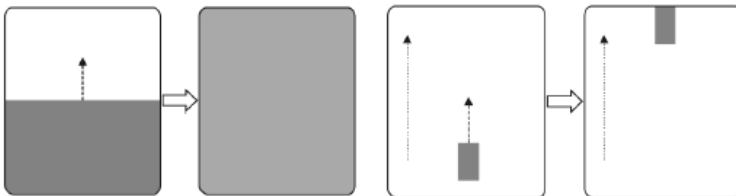


Picture 4 (Rudzka-Ostyn 2003: 85)

“This is not only true of concrete objects but also of abstract entities to which one draws somebody’s [sic] attention. Therefore, a feature that is characteristic of many verbs with *up* is that what was hidden or unknown becomes visible or known.” (Rudzka-Ostyn 86) Following examples are offered:

- a) Sotheby has *put* one of Van Gogh’s paintings *up for sale*.
- b) You’ll see, he is a liar and will be trying to *cook up* an excuse again.

5. *Up* indicates covering an area completely or reaching the highest limit



Picture 5 (Rudzka-Ostyn 2003: 86)

“Often up indicates not only that an abstract boundary or limit has been reached but also that a whole object has been affected by an action.” (Rudzka-Ostyn 87) Many examples are offered, some of which are:

- a) Who has *eaten up* the cake? I would have liked to try a piece.
- b) Could you *slice* the cucumber *up*?

Not only physical things can be affected by covering an area completely (as the whole cucumber is sliced, not just a part of it). Both abstract things and activities can reach their highest limits: “in the sentence *Mary gave up the idea of leaving*, *up* points to the ‘level’ at which the idea is considered uninteresting and is thus given up/abandoned.” (Rudzka-Ostyn 87)

5. Methodology

The method that was used for this research was “the reader search tool” in the pdf version of the book. The specific word that was searched for is the particle *up*, which appears 316 times in George Orwell’s *1984*. In the next chapter, some examples of sentences containing multi-word verbs with particle *up* found in the book will be presented. The multi-word verbs used as examples are either phrasal or phrasal-prepositional verbs, more often transitive than intransitive. Tests from chapter three were used to differ between multi-word verbs and free combinations. Multi-word verbs will first be defined according to definitions taken from several online dictionaries, such as Oxford, Cambridge, Collins and Merriam Webster. Secondly, a sentence from Orwell’s book will be offered as an example for each multi-word verb with particle *up* listed. Additionally, Croatian translation of those sentences will be provided, according to the next book: George Orwell: *1984*. Alfa, 2001., which was translated by Croatian writer and translator Antun Šoljan. After each example of a multi-word verb with particle *up* the form and function of its Croatian equivalent will be commented on and meaning of the particle *up* according to *Word Power: Phrasal Verbs and Compounds: A Cognitive Approach* will be listed.

6. Analysis of multi-word verbs with particle *up*

There are many examples of multi-word verbs with particle *up* in *1984*, and most of them are phrasal verbs. Phrasal-prepositional verbs are less frequent in *1984*, and prepositional verbs rarely appear in the book.

1. to blow up

a) to explode

b) “You could only rebel against it by secret disobedience or, at most, by isolated acts of violence such as killing somebody or *blowing* something *up*.” (Orwell 193)

c) “Protiv nje se možeš buniti jedino potajnim neposluhom ili, u najbolju ruku, izoliranim nasiljem, kao da na primjer nekog ubiješ ili *podigneš* nešto *u zrak*.” (Orwell 148)

When tests in previous chapters are applied to this verb, it can be concluded that this is a transitive phrasal verb. The Croatian translation of this verb is a combination of the verbal part (*podići*) and a preposition combined with noun (*u zrak*). *Podići* is a verb formed by adding the prefix *po-* to the verb *dići*. According to Rudzka-Ostyn, this verb is listed in chapter “*up* denotes a position at a high place”. The verb *dići* itself denotes moving something from a lower to a higher position, and the prefix *po-* just intensifies the meaning of the verb. However, prefix *po-* in Croatian language is an allomorph of the prefix *pod-*, which indicates that the action is completed from a lower to a higher position, therefore corresponding to the particle *up*.

2. to bring somebody up

a) to raise a child

b) “All children *were to be* begotten by artificial insemination (ARTSEM, it was called in Newspeak) and *brought up* in public institutions.” (Orwell 84)

c) “Po njima, sva *su se* djeca *imala* začeti umjetnim osjemenjivanjem (na novozboru se to nazivalo umsem) i *odgajati* isključivo u javnim ustanovama.” (Orwell 68-69)

This is a transitive phrasal verb that translates into Croatian as *odgajati*. *Odgajati* is a transitive verb formed by adding the prefix *od-* to verb *gojiti*. According to Rudzka-Ostyn’s categorization, the particle *up* can here denote metaphorical moving to a higher degree. That higher degree here includes finishing the process of raising somebody. Prefix *od-* in Croatian language denotes that the action has come to an end, and that is equivalent to the meaning of the particle *up* in this multi-word verb. Additionally, the same pattern can be seen in the following example:

“He had already *made up* his mind that after a suitable interval – a month, say – he would take the risk of visiting the shop again.” (Orwell 126)

“U sebi, već *je odlučio* da nakon prikladnog razmaka – recimo, mjesec dana – riskira da ponovno posjeti dućan.” (Orwell 100)

This multi-word verb is translated as *odlučiti*, a verb that is also formed by combining the prefix *od-* with verb *lučiti*. The particle *up* and the Croatian prefix *od-* have the same meaning as in the example above.

3. to double someone up

a) suddenly bend your body, usually because of pain or laughter

b) “One of the men had smashed his fist into Julia’s solar plexus, *doubling her up* like a pocket ruler.” (Orwell 281)

c) “Netko je udario Juliju šakom u pleksus, da *se složila* kao šestar.” (Orwell 210)

This transitive phrasal verb translates into Croatian as *složiti se kao šestar*, which is an idiom in Croatian language. This phrasal verb is highly idiomatic. Neither *double up*, nor *pocket ruler* are translated literally, but the given translation preserves the idiomatic meaning of the verb. The particle *up* can here relate to its basic spatial meaning, as the movement of the body changes when you are doubled up. This correlates to Croatian idiom, as the main feature of a divider (*šestar*, which is part of Croatian translation) is mobility, and the verb *složiti* itself denotes movement.

4. to draw up

a) to prepare something in writing, especially plans or a formal document

b) “There were the armies of reference clerks whose job was simply *to draw up* lists of books and periodicals which were due for recall.” (Orwell 54)

c) “Bile su tu cijele vojske referenata čiji je posao bio naprosto *sastavljati* popise knjiga i časopisa koje treba povući iz optjecaja.” (Orwell 47)

This is a transitive phrasal verb that translates into Croatian as *sastavljati*. *Sastavljati* is a transitive verb formed by adding the prefix *sa-* to verb *stavljati*, and both the prefix and the verb *sastavljati* denote the process of putting something together. Rudzka-Ostyn categorizes the verb *to draw up* as a verb where particle *up* indicates something that is more accessible and more visible.

5. to get up

a) to stand up

b) “He *got up* and moved heavily towards the door.” (Orwell 25)

c) “*Ustao je* i teškim korakom krenuo prema vratima.” (Orwell 26)

This intransitive phrasal verb translates into Croatian as *ustati*. *Ustati* is an intransitive Croatian verb, formed by adding the prefix *u-* to verb *stati*. In this example particle *up* indicates a position at a high place or moving up to a higher one. Prefix *u-* in Croatian language can denote many things, and here it intensifies the meaning of the verb *stati*, which itself denotes the change of a position.

6. to flare up

a) to suddenly become angry

b) “A violent emotion, not fear exactly but a sort of undifferentiated excitement, *flared up* in him, then faded again.” (Orwell 364)

c) “Neka usplahirenost, ne zapravo strah već neko nerazumljivo uzbuđenje, *planulo je* snažno u njemu, a onda naglo splasnulo.” (Orwell 268)

This is an intransitive phrasal verb that translates into Croatian as *planuti*. *Planuti* is also intransitive verb in Croatian language, and it is a simple lexical verb. Rudzka-Ostyn notes that *up* in this multi-word verb indicates moving to a higher degree, value or measure, and here the emotions are the ones that intensify. In Croatian language *planuti* is used to describe a sudden appearance of both fire and strong emotions.

7. to give up

a) to stop trying to do something

b) “But luckily no child appeared, and in the end she agreed *to give up* trying, and soon afterwards they parted.” (Orwell 86)

c) “Ali na sreću, dijete se nije pojavilo i ona se na kraju složila da *se prestanu* i truditi, a ubrzo nakon toga su se rastali.” (Orwell 70)

To give up is a transitive phrasal verb which would usually be translated into Croatian as *odustati*. However, given the context the verb is used in, it translates as *prestat*, as another verb phrase follows the phrasal verb, and *odustati* would require noun phrase to follow it (*odustati od čega*). *Prestat* is an intransitive verb in Croatian, as transitive verbs in Croatian are the ones that have a noun in accusative case following them. The verb is formed by adding the prefix *pre-* to the verb *stati*. According to Rudzka-Ostyn’s categorization here particle *up* denotes reaching a goal, an end, or a limit, and the prefix *pre-* in the Croatian language denotes the same thing.

8. to give yourself up to something

a) to spend all your time doing something or thinking about something; to allow something to completely control your life

b) “Often they *gave themselves up to* daydreams of escape.” (Orwell 191)

c) “Često *su se prepuštali* snovima o bijegu.” (Orwell 147)

Rudzka-Ostyn states that when the particle *up* is combined with *to* it usually denotes a motion towards the place where somebody might be, that presents a limit of the motion. This transitive

phrasal-prepositional verb is translated into Croatian as *prepuštati se čemu*, which is a reflexive verb. The verb *prepuštati* is formed by adding the prefix *pre-* to verb *pustiti* (*puštati*). In the Croatian language, *pre-* indicates finality of the action, and the meaning correlates to the meaning of the particle *up*.

9. to make something up

a) to invent a story, especially in order to trick or entertain somebody

b) “A great deal of the time you were expected to *make them up* out of your head.” (Orwell 52)

c) “Uglavnom se očekivalo da ih čovjek *izmisli* iz glave.” (Orwell 45)

To make up is transitive phrasal verb, and it translates into Croatian as simple lexical verb *izmisliti*. *Izmisliti* is a transitive verb formed by adding the prefix *iz-* to the verb *misliti*. *Iz-* indicates leaving the container, and this verb is closely associated with conceptual metaphor that ideas are containers.

10. to pick up something

a) to receive an electronic signal, sound or picture

b) “In a place like this the danger that there would be a hidden microphone was very small, and even if there was a microphone it *would only pick up* sounds.” (Orwell 169)

c) “Opasnost da bi na ovakvom mjestu bio sakriven mikrofon, bila je vrlo mala, a čak i da mikrofon postoji, *uhvatio bi* samo zvukove.” (Orwell 131-132)

To pick up something is a Type I prepositional verb which translates into Croatian as *uhvatiti*, although the verb *zabilježiti* could also be used when translating this multi-word verb. *Uхватiti* is a transitive verb that is formed by adding the prefix *u-* to the verb *hvatati*, and it is here used metaphorically. Here the prefix *u-* indicates that the action is finished, and the particle *up* in this multi-word verb indicates that something is more accessible or known.

11. to prick something up

- a) to suddenly begin to listen very carefully because you have heard something interesting
- b) “Even the waiters *had* started and *pricked up* their ears.” (Orwell 374)
- c) “Čak su i konobari zastali i *naćulili* uši.” (Orwell 276)

To prick up is a transitive phrasal verb, and it translates into Croatian as *naćuliti*, which is formed by prefixation; prefix *na-* is added to the verbal base *ćuliti*. The verb *naćuliti* is a transitive verb in Croatian language, and the prefix *na-* indicates that the action is completed from the above, which relates to basic spatial meaning of the particle *up*. *Ćuliti* is highly idiomatic verb which is used in context of listening to something carefully. Particle *up* here indicates something that is more accessible or known, as the information becomes known if you listen to something.

12. to put up with something

a) to accept or continue to accept an unpleasant situation or experience, or someone who behaves unpleasantly

b) “Just think what THEY have to *put up with*.” (Orwell 47)

c) “Pomislite samo što oni sve moraju *podnijeti*.” (Orwell 42)

To put up with is a transitive phrasal-prepositional verb which can be replaced by a simple verb *to tolerate*, and it translates into Croatian as *podnijeti*. The verb *podnijeti* is a transitive verb, which is formed by adding the prefix *pod-* to verb *nositi*. Prefix *pod-* indicates that the action is completed from a lower to a higher position, and it is used here metaphorically. According to Rudzka-Ostyn here *up* indicates reaching the highest level of something, specifically here tolerance, and the prefix *pod-* corresponds to that.

13. to stand up to something

a) to remain in good condition despite rough treatment

b) “He was sitting very straight in his chair, his powerful chest swelling and quivering as though he *were standing up to* the assault of a wave.” (Orwell 18)

c) “Sjedio je veoma uspravno na stolici, dok mu se snažni grudni koš nadimao i podrhtavao kao da *je izložen* udaru valova.” (Orwell 21)

According to Rudzka-Ostyn, particle *up* combined with particle *to* signifies reaching the limit of something. This transitive phrasal-prepositional verb can be translated into Croatian as *oduprijeti se čemu* or *suočiti se s čime*. However, in the context of the quoted sentence from *1984* it is translated as *je izložen*. *Izložiti se* is a verb formed by combining the prefix *iz-* with verb *ložiti*. In

Croatian language, the prefix *iz-* can denote the action that was done to a certain limit, which correlates to the meaning of the particle *up* in this example.

7. Conclusion

Of the cases isolated from Orwell's *1984*, most of them are phrasal verbs, with some examples of phrasal-prepositional verbs, and only one example of prepositional verb. Most of the verbs listed are transitive verbs, with the exception of only two out of thirteen examples being intransitive verbs. Croatian equivalents of the listed verbs are mostly verbs formed by prefixation in the Croatian language. The exceptions are highly idiomatic verb *to double up*, translated into Croatian as an idiom, and the verb *to flare up*, translated as single word verb.

To some extent, there is a pattern of prefixes used to form Croatian equivalents for the listed multi-word verbs. For example, prefix *pod-* which indicates that the action is completed from a lower to a higher position, is used to translate the verbs where *up* denotes high position of something (*to blow up* and *to put up with*). Also, the prefix *od-* is used to translate verbs *to bring up* and *to make up*, and in both verbs *up* denotes moving to a higher degree, whereas in Croatian *od-* denotes that the action is approaching to its end, that is in a way connected to reaching a higher degree.

It can be concluded that, in most cases, the meaning of the particle *up* in above-mentioned multi-word verbs corresponds to the meaning of prefixes in the above-mentioned Croatian equivalents, with the exception of highly idiomatic multi-word verbs which are not translated as derived verbs.

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