

**“We can pull it *off*, if we hold *on*...
Men skal det ta *av*, hvis vi står *på*?”**

***Off* versus *Av*
and
On versus *På*:
a corpus-based contrastive investigation**



Annalisa Miccoli

Supervisor: Hilde Hasselgård

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Department of Literature, Area Studies and European Languages

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO

*In loving memory of
Professor Edoardo Vineis*

*"Yea words which are our subtillest and delicatest outward creatures,
being composed of thoughts and breath, are so muddie, so thick,
that our thoughts themselves are so, because (except at the first rising)
they are ever leavened with passions and affections"
(John Donne, Letters)*

Abstract

The thesis presents a corpus-based contrastive analysis of phrasal verbs construed with the English particles *off* and *on* and the Norwegian ones *av* and *på* with the chief aim of drawing a parallel between usage and translation patterns in these two cognate languages. The study consists of both a theoretical part, where notions on phrasal verbs and *partikkelverb* are expounded and illustrated with systematic recourse to corpus data from the Oslo Multilingual Corpus, and an empirical part, where findings and results are described. Besides, the research is conducted on both a qualitative plane, with a delineation of the types of phrasal verb structures encountered in the corpus material and taken into consideration, and a quantitative one, accounting for overall and relative frequencies. The English language is constantly taken as the base corpus language, searching for Norwegian strings in target and source texts that either are translations of English *off*-phrasal verb compositions/*on*-phrasal verb compositions, in the former case, or have been translated into English by means of the same sequences, in the latter. Such a procedure leaves room for the detection of alternative correspondences and translation equivalents in Norwegian extracts, so as to map out the dynamics of interrelations between *off*-phrasal verbs and *av-partikkelverb*, on the one hand, and *on*-phrasal verbs and *på-partikkelverb*, on the other hand.

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Abbreviations

| | |
|--------------|--|
| <i>CIDPV</i> | <i>Cambridge International Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs</i> |
| CA | Contrastive Analysis |
| CL | Contrastive Linguistics |
| Eng. | English |
| ENPC | English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus |
| <i>LDPV</i> | <i>Longman Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs</i> |
| Lit. | Literally |
| Metaph. | Metaphorically |
| Norw. | Norwegian |
| O | Object |
| OMC | Oslo Multilingual Corpus |
| Orig. | Original |
| Part | Particle |
| POS | Part-of-speech |
| PRED | Predicate |
| SGML | Standard Generalized Mark-up Language |
| Transl. | Translation/Translated |
| TC | <i>Tertium comparationis</i> |
| TS | Translation Studies |
| V | Verb |

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Outlook

There is another kind of composition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many verbs by a particle subjoined; as to *come off*, to escape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apostatize; to *break off*, to stop abruptly; ... with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear wildly irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. (S. Johnson, *Preface to the Dictionary of the English Language*, 1755)

The study presented in this thesis is conceived as a contribution to the debate around that ‘kind of composition’ evoked in the above quotation, one of the most controversial verbal constructions and, at the same time, a hallmark of English and all the Germanic languages: the phrasal verbs.

They have been referred to in numerous ways in the literature, beginning with *verb-adverb combinations* (Kennedy, 1920), *group-verbs* (Poutsma, 1928), *compound verbs* (Kruisinga, 1932), *discontinuous verbs* (Live, 1965), proceeding with *verb-particle constructions* (Lipka, 1972; den Dikken, 1995), *verb-particle combinations* (Fraser, 1976), *particle verbs* (Zeller, 2001; Dehé, 2002; McIntyre, 2002 and 2007), and concluding with the ever more popular umbrella term *multi-word verbs* (Quirk et al., 1985; Biber et al., 1999; Claridge, 2000), also embracing other apparently kindred subtypes. We will throughout the current work adopt the very first denomination we have proposed here, namely *phrasal verbs* (Bolinger, 1971), being probably the one which has become more firmly established, mainly in the British linguistic panorama, and dating back to as early as 1925, when L. P. Smith introduced it in his book *Words and Idioms*, as suggested by Dr. Bradley (Smith, 1926 [1925]:172, footnote 1).

Despite the abundant terminology associated with the phenomenon under consideration, it is not really how it has been labelled that turns out to be most troublesome, but rather the principles according to which it has been assessed as a category within the English verbal system, and the differentiations inside the category itself, which bring about the major bewilderment. If it is assumed that the phrasal verbs are, by means of as immediate an explanation as possible, analytic compositions of a verb and a particle, or a group of particles, which constitute an “integral functional unit” (Sroka, 1972:14), then the variety found in the classification of such composites stems from the selection of criteria for evaluating how close the verb proper and the accompanying particle are to be thought of as a whole.

This is one of the principal issues which will be addressed in the first part of our discussion.

The task we set off to undertake is, however, wider in scope, as not only confined to expounding a framework that offers a suitable foundation for the description of phrasal verbs’

internal make-up and syntactic behaviour; which alone would not amount to any significant advance in the treatment of this topic, compared to past studies. Indeed, three factors are noteworthy for our concerns. Firstly, what we are dealing with here is a **corpus-based** study which completely draws on authentic language, in order to provide evidence for whatever claim is going to be made. The instances we will rely on will then serve to illustrate and corroborate or not, as the case might be, what has been posited about phrasal verbs, as well as to explore otherwise unpredictable tendencies in practice, with no attempt at making up examples. The study will therefore show an inherent leaning towards a procedure of an inductive nature, by attaching a special importance to the empirical results, although a theoretical section, where preliminary notions of relevance will be clarified, is deemed unavoidable anyway. Secondly, and perhaps most prominently, the work is bilingual, by which we intend that it is essentially a contrastive examination of phrasal verb formatives in **English** and **Norwegian**, with the chief aim of drawing a parallel between usage and translation patterns in these two cognate languages, paying attention to certain features we will return to later on. It should be noticed at this stage that, while in the course of the actual textual analysis English and Norwegian are objectively equated, in conformity with our overall goal, the underlying descriptive apparatus bears a more pronounced stamp of the English element. This is caused by the fact that the available material on English phrasal verbs is far more comprehensive and thorough than the very few Norwegian sources handling the same subject – the so-called *partikkelverb* – which we will nevertheless not neglect commenting on. Thirdly, we have opted for an approach that takes *particles* and not *verbs* as its point of departure – something which is related to the searching method and deserves to be scrupulously defined in a separate paragraph – and, because of the need to set limits, two specific particles have been chosen to be the focus of our inspection: **OFF** and **ON** vs. **AV** and **PÅ**, in English and Norwegian respectively.

The aforementioned characteristics set this piece of work somewhat apart from other disquisitions which have also looked at phrasal verbs more or less in depth: on the one hand, the most outstanding treatises still remain those ones written prior to the breakthrough of computational and corpus linguistics, when the authors inevitably had to resort to their intuition and knowledge in support of their stance on the matter in question; on the other hand, even though corpus-driven studies on lexis and vocabulary have increasingly flourished in the last fifteen years or so, they have either totally left out phrasal verbs, favouring other types of multi-word units (*e.g.* Alexander's pamphlet-length study from 1991, based on a hard copy of the Birmingham Collection of English Text at COBUILD (see below); Moon, 1998, based on the 18-million-word Oxford Hector Pilot Corpus), or just touched upon them, within extensive surveys on idiomaticity (Fernando, 1996; Tschichold, 2000). However, quite accurate investigations have been carried out inside fields like Second Language Acquisition (SLA), centring around the problems that face students of English as

a second/foreign language when coping with phrasal verb compounds. This sort of research has largely been conducted by retrieving data from learner corpora or with the aid of elicitation and has involved comparisons between the production or responses by university learners and native speakers of English. The prime purpose has usually been to discover resemblances and differences in their argumentative writing and, by doing so, to pinpoint some aspects which are held to be typical of non-native language command, such as *overuse*, *underuse*, *misuse* and *avoidance* of phrasal verbs.¹ The focus on the proficiency level of advanced learners has also allowed researchers to ponder, and expand at the same time, the pedagogical perspectives implied in the process of learning and teaching phrasal verbs in a more sensible way.

And yet, we may rightly argue that a strict cross-linguistic observation of how English and Norwegian language users employ phrasal verb structures – in our context, those with the English particles *off* and *on* and the Norwegian ones *av* and *på* – and consequently how these structures can be rendered in the other language, is still lacking for the time being, as far as we are aware. This proves to be so much truer as regards Norwegian that is arguably the most ignored of the Scandinavian languages when it comes to contrastive and translation studies with English phrasal verbs as correlative, but even monolingual monographs on the class of phrasal verbs in general, judging from the proportion between, for example, Swedish-English and Norwegian-English comparative inquiries – which is almost of two to one –, or articles and reviews about Swedish and Norwegian phrasal verbs exclusively, we have come across while gathering information for the present dissertation.²

Hence we expect that the obtained findings will make us gain a more pragmatic understanding of the reasons why phrasal verbs are such a privileged device for a more colourful way of expression; they will also make us better acquainted with the Norwegian counterparts of English phrasal verbs – already introduced under the name of *partikkelverb* and regrettably representing a much overlooked linguistic area – and, eventually, realize the mechanisms that come into effect when the two languages are translated into each other.

¹ On this point see, for instance, Dagut and Laufer (1985), as to Hebrew learners of English; Hulstijn and Marchena (1989), as to Dutch learners of English; more recently, Wiktorsson (2003) and Mondor (2008), as to Swedish learners of English; Waibel aus Überlingen (2007), as to German and Italian learners of English.

² Isolated M.A. degree's theses at the University of Oslo are unluckily no exception, since only a restricted number of them treat, on a contrastive basis, English and Norwegian phrasal verbs strictly speaking – and not, for instance, definite English and Norwegian verbs that can happen to be bound to particles (Sørvoll, 2005); English phrasal verbs and their equivalents in some other Scandinavian language (Waadeland, 1989); or else syntactic aspects of English phrasal verbs alone (Johansen, 2000), on the one hand, and Norwegian bona fide idioms without any comparison with English (With, 2007), on the other. Apart from a couple of these analyses, which are based on corpus material (Sørvoll on the ENPC; Johansen on the London-Lund Corpus of Spoken English), the others mostly rest, however, on phrasal verb dictionaries previously compiled rather than ascertainable corpus data (e.g. Bergane, 1980).

1.2 Aims of the research

This research has a threefold end. It sets out to verify the forms in which the particles *off* and *on* are integrated into the verb phrase, thus modifying its global meaning to a greater or lesser degree, in corpus texts of written English collected in the Oslo Multilingual Corpus. Likewise, we wish to probe into similar Norwegian verbal segments which are construed with those particles considered here as the *a priori* equivalents of the above-mentioned English ones, *av* and *på*. This plan of action is due to the necessity of fixing a standard of identity in order for us to set up the ground on which we are going to operate, since a contrastive analysis by definition presupposes mutual terms of comparison from both parties. Nonetheless, as will be subsequently specified, it leaves room for the detection of alternative correspondences, in other words the possibility, or even probability, that *off* and *on* in phrasal verbs traced in English original texts might not coincide with *av* and *på* in their Norwegian translations and vice versa, namely that the shade or alteration of meaning conveyed by *av* and *på* as constituents of *partikkelverb* in Norwegian original sentences might not correctly be reproduced by *off* and *on* in the coupled English translated ones. The last statement links up with the ultimate object we have set ourselves for this study: to derive benefit from the scrutinies of the given adverbial particles and their environments in each language, so as to map out the kinds of relationship existing between *off* and *av*, on the one hand, and *on* and *på*, on the other hand. This entails determining which syntactic and semantic properties each pair shares in both languages, as well as spotting potential anomalies in their application, always from a cross-linguistic standpoint, while also checking the consistency of translation strategies, with reference to both the source language the items have been translated from, and the various original sequences in each language. In this way, we can find out to what extent the rendering of the phrasal verb strings, as exhibited in the target language – let us say, by way of an example, in Norwegian translations –, reveals itself to be congruent not only with the version in the source language – so, obviously, in English – but also, broadly speaking, with analogous models in that very same language – then, again, in Norwegian, but as original, and not translated, language, this time.

For the sake of clarity, the outlined scheme can be rephrased in the form of research questions as follows:

- ❖ what do the occurrences of the particles *off* and *on* tell us about the genuine use of the phrasal verbs originating from them, concerning such traits as:
 - the typology of verbs which are more prone to combine with particles;
 - the placement of possible additional components into the verb phrase, like adverbs and, if the verb is transitive, nominal and pronominal objects;
 - the polysemy of the particles, if any, including core and secondary meanings?

- ❖ Do the particles *av* and *på* appear to converge towards some points of contact with their English cousins or, contrarily, diverge from them in any negligible or substantial way?
- ❖ Are *off* – *av* and *on* – *på* regularly the mirror image of each other, as emerging from the translations? More explicitly:
 - is the particle maintained at all?
 - are there other particles that come into the picture? If so, which other ones?
- ❖ And furthermore, is there any systematic connection between translation techniques and the common trend of phrasal verb use in either language's original texts, in so far as the translations do mirror phrasal verb frequencies and functions as encountered in parallel original excerpts? To put it differently: are phrasal verb clusters rarer or more recurrent or diversely managed in the translations into one language rather than in the originals, or the other way round, in both languages in hand?

This thesis seeks answers to all these queries, whose range encompasses subsets of more detailed questions which will be gradually accounted for, starting with how they are going to be solved.

1.3 Data acquisition and methodological skeleton

As stated earlier, the work is based on exemplifications of phrasal verbs taken from the Oslo Multilingual Corpus, more precisely from the English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus.

What this corpus consists in and what our modus operandi will technically be will be elaborated on in the following subsections.

1.3.1 The Oslo Multilingual Corpus and the SPRIK-project

The Oslo Multilingual Corpus is a product of the interdisciplinary project SPRIK (Språk i kontrast) – Languages in Contrast –, a cross-institutional collaboration between researchers at the Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo, aiming at enhancing linguistic research in Norway, above all in spheres like contrastive linguistics, stylistics, semantics and pragmatics, as well as linguistically oriented translation studies and foreign language teaching, and, specifically, pursuing corpus-based language studies on information structure at different levels. Paramount to that end is, indeed, the Oslo Multilingual Corpus, henceforth OMC: with its several sub-corpora, it represents, among other things, an invaluable insight into the variation in the building of sentences across languages,

through which the interplay of factors that govern the structuring of information in individual languages may also be examined.

The sub-corpora in the OMC differ in composition, with regard to languages comprised and size, and are classifiable either as translation corpora or parallel corpora.³ The former designation is given to a corpus composed of original texts in only one language with their translations into one or more other languages, whereas the latter is assigned to a collection of texts assembling both originals and translations in two or more languages (cf. the OMC's homepage, footnote 3). Besides, in order to be reliable, a parallel corpus has to be as balanced as possible as for the number and types of original texts in each language, which means that, to be useful for comparative purposes, the corpus texts in one language must be on a par, in amount, with those in other languages and, in their totality, they must be "matched with respect to genre, time of publication, degree of formality, etc." (Johansson, 2007:9). Therefore, Johansson (and Altenberg and Granger, 2002:7-8, after him) prefers to talk about translation and comparable corpora, the latter collecting only originals in two or more languages matched as cited above, considering parallel corpora the upper grade which subsumes both translation and comparable ones – exactly like the ENPC – since the idea of parallelism is in some sense present in any case.

The languages Norwegian, English, German and French are, so to speak, the kernel of the OMC, but some corpora feature Dutch and Portuguese texts too. As a matter of fact, the OMC has grown as an extension of the English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus, which will be sketched out below. Sister projects, the English-Swedish Parallel Corpus (ESPC) and the English-Finnish Translation Corpus (En-Fi, as part of the English-Finnish Parallel Corpus and under the supervision of the Finnish-English Contrastive Corpus Studies Project), have been realized in Sweden and Finland within the same Nordic network "Languages in Contrast".⁴

1.3.2 The English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus

The English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus (ENPC), the mother corpus of the OMC, started out as a research project at the Department of British and American Studies, University of Oslo, in 1994, was completed in 1997 and developed to embody the other languages named before in the period 1997-2001, when the English and Norwegian texts were also tagged for part of speech (cf. the ENPC Manual online, footnote 4).

³ For more information about the OMC consult the official website:
http://www.hf.uio.no/ilos/OMC/English/index_e.html?

⁴ Consult the homepage of the ENPC, <http://www.hf.uio.no/ilos/forskning/forskningsprosjekter/enpc/>, for further reference and links to other documentation, including the ENPC Manual online (Johansson et al. 1999/2002). It is this version which will be referred to when citing the Manual in the body of the thesis (for the printed version see Johansson, Ebeling and Oksefjell, 1999, in the bibliography).

The ENPC is made up of 50 original texts in each language and their translations (from English into Norwegian and from Norwegian into English), with a slight prevalence of fictional texts (general fiction, detective novels and children's books) totalling 30, plus 20 other non-fictional texts (covering religion, social and natural sciences, arts, medicine, law, geography and history, in accordance with a revised version of the Dewey decimal classification system) in each direction. This discrepancy arises from the difficulty in getting the non-fictional texts, owing to (a) the propensity of Norwegian writers to publish in English to win an international readership; (b) the inclination to translate English non-fictional texts into only one Scandinavian language, often Swedish; (c) the series of adjustments the non-fictional texts sometimes go through under the translation process, which spoil, in a way, their faithfulness to the original and so collide with the ENPC's fundamental objectives. This last remark partly explains why there are some text types, viz. journalism, which are not incorporated into the corpus at all, since, for instance, editors first and foremost want to adapt newspapers and magazines to the target reader, and translations across languages may, as a consequence, be adversely affected by the alterations of the case. For this reason the corpus cannot entirely be viewed as statistically representative.

The distribution of the fiction texts among the three subgroups across the two languages is satisfactorily symmetric; the non-fiction part, on the other hand, is so heterogeneous, in its manifold subdivisions, that no uniformity could be achieved between English and Norwegian, which should induce the researcher, or corpus user, to be careful when drawing conclusions on the basis of the ENPC-non-fiction.

Singling out originals and translations for a parallel corpus, nevertheless, has a double advantage: in the first place, the texts picked for being translated are ordinarily those particularly valued or which have attracted an appreciable audience, often by renowned authors of both fiction and non-fiction; secondly, published translated texts have presumably undergone an editing process, which should guarantee the texts' language quality.

To ensure the inclusion of material by a miscellany of authors and translators, not full texts but passages in chunks of 10,000-15,000 words have been used, around 30-40 pages from the opening of the books (excluding forewords, prefaces and introductions by scholars) and interrupted at a natural breaking point, like the end of a chapter – 200 texts, or approximately 2.6 million words in the aggregate. The fiction texts come to 60% of the corpus – ca. 63% in terms of number of words –, whereas the non-fiction texts form the remaining 40% of it – ca. 37% in terms of number of words.

The English part is a few thousand words larger than the Norwegian one, but this will hardly prejudice the outcome of the investigation, because, as we interpret it, it ensues from the fact that the English translations are evidently more copious than the corresponding Norwegian source texts and the Norwegian translations are seemingly a bit poorer in number of running words than their

respective English originals, rather than from the fact that the English original texts are longer than the Norwegian ones. Table 1.1 below summarizes the organization of the ENPC.

In this thesis we will avail ourselves of the ENPC in its entirety, unlike other pieces of research⁵ that have made use of a part of it, either because the compilation of the corpus was still in progress at that phase, or simply by choice.

Moving on to meta-data, all the English titles are less than 30 years old – then firstly published after 1980 –, while some titles of the Norwegian portion go back to the seventies.

Copyright restrictions and the effort made to receive the permission to store relatively recent texts electronically have left no option but to be content with what one could get hold of, which is why there has been no meticulous screening of such parameters as sex, age and nationality of the authors, whose sampling is incidental. Both of the two major national varieties of English, British and American, and some minor ones, *e.g.* Canadian, South African, Australian and New Zealand English, are comprised in the corpus, even though the vast majority of texts are in the first two. Apart from a couple of texts in *nynorsk* (lit. ‘new Norwegian’), all the Norwegian originals are written in *bokmål* (lit. ‘book language’), as well as all the translations, surely reflecting the state of affairs regarding the two official written Norwegian languages.

Table 1.1 The ENPC in figures

| | | | Fiction | Non-fiction | Total | Total no. of texts in each language | Total no. of words in each language ⁶ |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <u>English</u> | Originals | texts | 30 | 20 | 50 | 100 | 1,330,200 |
| | | running words | ≈ 402,500 | ≈ 252,000 | 654,500 | | |
| | Translations | texts | 30 | 20 | 50 | | |
| | | running words | ≈ 423,000 | ≈ 252,700 | 675,700 | | |
| <u>Norwegian</u> | Originals | texts | 30 | 20 | 50 | 100 | 1,265,600 |
| | | running words | ≈ 403,500 | ≈ 220,100 | 623,600 | | |
| | Translations | texts | 30 | 20 | 50 | | |
| | | running words | ≈ 398,000 | ≈ 244,000 | 642,000 | | |
| Total number of texts | | | 120 | 80 | 200 | | |
| Total number of words | | | 1,627,000 | 968,800 | 2,595,800 | | |

⁵ Cf. Ebeling (2000), where 26 fiction texts from each language and 14 English and 13 Norwegian non-fiction texts, all with their translations, have been counted in, or else Oksefjell Ebeling (2003), where only the fiction part is sifted through.

⁶ Our calculations are made on the strength of raw figures drawn from the OMC’s webpage devoted to its sub-corpora: <http://www.hf.uio.no/ilos/OMC/English/Subcorpora.html>. However, they seem not to perfectly tally with those in the ENPC Manual, which is not surprising, if one keeps in mind that, although the striving for precision, the computation, in these situations, is not likely to be one hundred per cent exact, and which is not crucial, since the gap is marginal.

A manifest shortcoming may be spotlighted right away, that is the lack of spoken material. Imagining to be able to find transcriptions of conversations or television and radio broadcasts translated into any other language than the original would be, to say the least, quite odd, and, even in that event, one might well doubt whether sufficient transcribed speech could ever be put together to create a parallel corpus of the sort depicted above. This drawback will yet give us the chance to sustain or confute the widespread contention (Cowie and Mackin, 1975:vi; *Longman Dictionary of English Idioms*, 1979:viii; McArthur, 1998,⁷ to cite just a few) that phrasal verbs are absolutely a particularity of everyday colloquial exchange, prevailing, especially in informal or casual occasions, over Latinate verbs insomuch as they aptly communicate vivid, emotional and now and again slangy opinions. Weighing the presence of phrasal verbs in the ENPC will indicate whether their profusion only distinguishes the “familiar stream” (McArthur and Atkins, 1974:5-6) of a language’s vocabulary or they have pervaded the less direct and more conventional part of it, the written discourse.

1.3.3 Coding annotations

The texts are encoded in agreement with the *Text Encoding Initiative* (TEI) guidelines (chapter 29 in particular) for the interchange of electronic texts:⁸ quite plainly, tags enclosed within angle brackets mark textual features, often by means of attributes which function as identifier of an element – basically sticking to the SGML (Standard Generalized Mark-up Language) instructions.

Thus, in an s-unit – an orthographic sentence, which may not necessarily be a sentence in a grammatical sense –,⁹ we see a start-tag, <s>, and an end-tag, </s>. Each text has a distinct identifier characterizing and differentiating it from another text in the corpus. By the same token, every sentence in an original text is supplied with a unique code that, since the ENPC’s texts are aligned at the sentence level, points to the code of the corresponding sentence(s) in the parallel translated text and vice versa. S-units are numbered within the nearest division, that is a paragraph starting with the tag <p> and terminating with the tag </p>. Divisions are parts, chapters, sections etc. of texts, whose mark-up has been manually performed, contrary to the splitting of paragraphs and s-units which has been automatically performed. The specification of divisions is signalled by attributes, so adding further layers to the superordinate identifier in the scale. Hence, the lower the number of divisions, the higher the level of segmentation, as exemplified here:

⁷ See: “PHRASAL VERB” *Concise Oxford Companion to the English Language, Oxford Reference Online*, accessed on 29th May 2009, <<http://www.oxfordreference.com/views/ENTRY.html?subview=Main&entry=t29.e944>>.

⁸ Cf. Sperberg-McQueen and Burnard (1994). In the ENPC there are, nonetheless, additions to the TEI paradigm, listed in the files ENPC.DTD and ENCP.ENT of the Appendix 3 of the Manual. Together with ENPC.TXT, which invokes the appropriate TEI tag sets and is needed whenever an ENPC text is parsed against the TEI directives, they make up the complete ENPC tag set.

⁹ An s-unit, the analysis yardstick of the ENPC, is delimited inside paragraphs by marks of end punctuation (full stop, question and exclamation mark, dots marking ellipsis) where the word after the preceding punctuation mark begins with a capital initial (disregarding intervening parentheses, dashes and quotation marks).

```

<div1 type=part id=NN1.1>
  <div2 type=chapter id=NN1.1.1>
    <div3 type=section id=NN1.1.1.1></div3>
  </div2>
</div1>

```

More pragmatically, the instance I.1 displays an original English sentence with its Norwegian translation.

[I.1] <s id=AB1.1.s41 corresp=AB1T.1.s40>They were driven off, never to be seen again, but how could he know that?</s> (AB1)

 <s id=AB1T.1.s40 corresp=AB1.1.s41>De ble kjørt vekk for aldri mer å vende tilbake, men hvordan kunne han vite det?</s> (AB1T)

The id-attribute of the English original locates the sentence inside the corpus: ‘AB’ are the initials of the author’s name, Anita Brookner; ‘1.1.s41’ stands for text 1 by the actual author, part 1 of the text, sentence number 41. The corresp-attribute pins down the corresponding sentence in the aligned translated text, *i.e.* that number 40, in the part 1 of the translated version (‘T’) of the book number 1 by Anita Brookner. As one can note, in the translation the values of the id-attribute and the corresp-attribute are the logical inversion of those in the original. It is also possible to hide the tag encoding before the search, so obtaining the following shortened sentences where only the text identifier in parentheses is visible:

[I.2] They were driven off, never to be seen again, but how could he know that?
(AB1)

 De ble kjørt vekk for aldri mer å vende tilbake, men hvordan kunne han vite det?
(AB1T)

We have to stress, now, that I.1 and I.2 typify the data layout in the standard interface of the ENPC. We refer to paragraph 1.3.4 for a delineation of the dissimilarities between the ENPC’s standard and new interface. Here it will suffice to give an illustration of how the same items would appear in the new interface, since it is this variant we are going to have recourse to in our enquiry:

[I.3] AB1.1.s41 They were driven off, never to be seen again, but how could he know that?

AB1TN.1.s40 De ble kjørt vekk for aldri mer å vende tilbake, men hvordan kunne han vite det?

In I.3 the id-attributes are reduced and placed in front of the s-units. They are identical to those in the examples quoted above, except for the ‘T’ symbolizing a translation in both I.1 and I.2, which has now become ‘TN’.¹⁰ In all likelihood, this layout lets one make out the coded notations more

¹⁰ Only for Norwegian translated texts; in the case of an English translation, it would be ‘T’ again.

straightforwardly than the standard one does, which, by the way, comes in handy when tracking back an instance in the corpus to contextualize it, may the context be a selected span of sentences (in the new interface of words, too) to the left and right of the node, the search entry, or even a paragraph.

Moreover, a text is described by a header, also manually filled in, with four parts: a file description, an encoding description, a profile description and a revision description. For the intent of the current dissertation we will go into the file and profile description solely here. The former holds bibliographical information on the machine-readable file and the source text: author, tagger, translator, time and place of publication and text's length, as well as irregularities, like omissions and wrong spellings. The origin of the text, *i.e.* its language or dialect, and a classification code stating the text type (*e.g.* FG, FD and FC, for general fiction, detective fiction and children's fiction, respectively) come under the latter.

After scanning, proofreading and correction, the texts have been aligned and prepared for browsing into a database. A program for automatic sentence alignment, the *Translation Corpus Aligner*, has been devised in connection with the project:¹¹ it takes machine-readable versions of originals and translations as input and yields texts fractioned into s-units, individualized by id- and corresp-attributes, as explained before, and reciprocally paired with the corresponding ones in the parallel texts. The matching entities from original and translated texts may then be browsed with the *Translation Corpus Explorer* (TCE), a software with a Web interface (PerlTCE v1.06, by Lars Wilhelmsen), furnished with a Help menu and accessible over the Internet.¹²

As far as the word-class – or POS (part-of-speech) – tagging pertaining to the PerlTCE interface is concerned, the English Constraint Grammar parser,¹³ after Karlsson's Constraint Grammar, has been put to use. The tagger's lexicon was first updated for the words of the texts not already in it, which have been manually POS-tagged; then, all the SGML/TEI tags had to be removed before merging the aligned texts with the POS-tagged texts. This has led to the conversion of the intermediate tag set applied during the grammatical parsing to the EngCG-2,¹⁴ a TEI compliant format. In the EngCG-2 the tag <w> is moved to the front of the word, like the British National Corpus, retaining two of the three original attributes of the parser, the p-attribute, *i.e.* the POS, and the l-attribute, *i.e.* the lemma (the feature-attribute is absorbed into the p-attribute of the compact tag set). The English Constraint Grammar parsing has been effected with very good accuracy, and, where the words had been assigned more than one POS/lemma tag, the ambiguity has been resolved with the elimination of the redundant tags; yet, because of the inadequacy of the resources, no exhaustive error control could take place.

¹¹ Cf. Hofland (1996) and Hofland & Johansson (1998).

¹² Cf. Ebeling (1998).

¹³ Developed at the Department of General Linguistics, University of Helsinki (cf. the ENPC Manual).

¹⁴ In the Appendix 2 of the Manual an itemized overview of all the 35 tags may be consulted.

The EngCG-2 tagger has initially been run on the ENPC's English original texts only and the resulting annotated corpus, therefore consisting of English originals and their Norwegian translations, answers to the name of ENPC-tagged, with an Internet interface (TaggedTCE v1.02, by Lars Wilhelmsen), a Help menu and frequency lists.

1.3.4 The standard, tagged and new interface of the ENPC

After the completion of the ENPC, the corpus was enlarged on the German side in particular. By March 1999, there were translations of a number of English and Norwegian original texts into German. The widening of the corpus to embrace German originals translated into English and Norwegian, too, as well as Dutch and Portuguese translations and the French-Norwegian Parallel Corpus (FNPC), later gave rise to the project "Languages in Contrast" and the Oslo Multilingual Corpus. In the multilingual project the techniques and tools exploited for the main project have been employed; thus, the same mark-up and the same software have been resorted to as in the original undertaking, but the English texts have anew been subjected to a painstaking tagging with a different tagger. In addition, as of October 2001, the Norwegian part of the ENPC has been tagged and post-edited, using the Oslo-Bergen tagger, a Norwegian version of the English Constraint Grammar parser.

So, the ENPC we can access through the OMC includes a re-tagged English part and a freshly tagged Norwegian part, all the texts being SGML-encoded and aligned at the sentence level. The most conspicuous change is, however, the way the corpus can be searched, that is the user is presented with a new web-based interface, *Glossa*, instead of the standard one, the *PerITCE*,¹⁵ for querying the corpus and post-processing the results. *Glossa* is a front-end of the corpus query engine CWB, the IMS Corpus Workbench,¹⁶ and is applicable as much to monolingual corpora as to multilingual corpora and corpora with bibliographic databases.

In the new interface of the ENPC (*Glossa*), besides typing a value in the search field, users can restrict the search by selecting values in the options menu below the search box. Here there is a rich array of alternatives at one's disposal that can be either chosen or excluded. For instance, one can choose to search for the start, the middle or the end of a word, or else a lemma form. The interface also allows to specify how many times the token must occur and, most importantly, the desired part of speech of the item. The part-of-speech submenu contains a minute division into not

¹⁵ Throughout the present work we will regard the terms 'new interface' and *Glossa* interface, on the one hand, and 'standard interface' and *PerITCE* interface, on the other hand, as interchangeable designations, employing them in an undifferentiated manner to intend the same system, respectively.

¹⁶ The CWB is a workbench for full-text retrieval from large textual resources and manipulation of linguistically annotated corpora, the query language being decoded by the Corpus Query Processor (CQP), a specialized search tool. Chiefly used for data-driven linguistics, lexicography and terminology, it has been worked out at the Institute for Natural Language Processing (IMS, Institut für Maschinelle Sprachverarbeitung), University of Stuttgart, and initiated by the TC Project ("Text Corpora and Tools for their Exploitation"). For further details, consult the User's Manual at: <http://www.ims.uni-stuttgart.de/projekte/CorpusWorkbench/CQPUserManual/HTML/>.

only classic word classes (adjective, adverb, noun, pronoun, verb etc.), but also some other subcategories, such as ‘ex’ for the existential *there*, foreign words, numbers or symbols, as to the English section, unknown words, as to the Norwegian section, and punctuation and the infinitive marker (*to*, *å*) for both sections. For the traditional parts of speech, further morphological annotation options are provided: for instance, 3. person singular, modal, gerund, for English verbs, and singular vs. plural or common vs. proper, for English nouns, may be selected; in like manner, past, perfect participle, imperative or passive, for Norwegian verbs, and gender, definiteness and number traits, for Norwegian nouns, are some of the available features.

The standard interface (*PerlTCE*) is not equipped for an express lemma search or a morphological/syntactic specification of the entry. Here we can truncate a word to the right, *e.g. tak**, and the program will fetch all the words beginning with the entered string, namely the verb forms *take, takes, taken, taking*, but also *takeaway* and *takeable*. If we are searching for the present and past tense forms of the verb together, we have to enter both of them in full in the search field, separated by a vertical bar serving as filter separator: *take|took*. On the other hand, the ENPC-tagged, *i.e. the TaggedTCE* interface, lends itself to both a lemma and a part-of-speech search, by ticking off the L-checkbox next to the search box and choosing the preferred POS-tag from the drop-down menu below it, respectively. POS-tags may also be negated by marking off the NOT-checkbox, and the search boxes (of both the entry and the filter strings in the original texts) may be left empty, with the sole POS demarcation as query criterion, which is also practicable in the new interface.

What was decisive in making us go for the *Glossa* interface was, nonetheless, that it enables us to bring a particular part-of-speech constraint into play: the ‘rp’-tag, denoting that a word is a particle.¹⁷ Since the individuation of particles is instrumental in an analysis of phrasal verbs, we have confidently decided to put the standard and tagged ENPC aside and rather concentrate on the new interface of the corpus within the OMC.

Moreover, an important property of *Glossa* is the ability to retrieve very complex phrases. This is done by adding search boxes – and, if necessary, removing them by clicking the button with a minus sign below each corpus language selector – and fixing the lengths of the intervals between them, as one may like it. The minimum and maximum interval designate the number of unspecified elements between two query words. If both are left empty, it is assumed that no unspecified tokens can come between the query strings (*i.e. max: zero, min: zero*). If the minimum interval, but not the maximum, is given, an unlimited maximum interval is assumed. Conversely, if the maximum interval is given, but not the minimum, a minimum interval of zero is assumed.

¹⁷ Cf. the Brown Corpus Tag-set chart at <http://www.comp.leeds.ac.uk/ccalas/tagsets/brown.html>, where the RP-tag stands for *adverb, particle (up, out, off, down, over, on, in, about, through, across, after)*.

Joining two queries for each corpus, in order to get the results in one overarching set, is also feasible by clicking the buttons with double plus/minus signs (as when adding aligned corpora).

The system of multiple search entries (but definitely not that of multiple query phrases) at a certain distance from one another in the new interface is imitated, in the standard ENPC, by the filters AND or NOT and +1/+2 etc. or -1/-2 etc., to be supplied together with the item(s) – a word or a part of word – that has to follow or precede the entry in the base corpus, within the given span, and/or by the filters AND or NOT – typed in the apposite filter fields below the former ones – which will return items that must/must not be present in the parallel texts. In the tagged ENPC similar operations are viable for both the original and the translated s-units, with the addition that, at least the filtered items related to the entry string (so, not to s-units in the aligned corpus) are amenable to the lemma and part-of-speech search. The filters are implemented one after the other.

The implicit inconvenience here is that the choice of the word class [verb], for instance, implies that all the concerned V-tags must be selected one by one, *e.g.* Vpres (verb, present tense), Vpast (verb, past tense), Vsbj (verb, subjunctive), Vinf (verb, infinitive), as for the English part, or Vpresaux (auxiliary verb, present tense), Vpretaux (auxiliary verb, past tense), Vperfp (verb, past participle), as for the Norwegian part, since there is no all-inclusive tag for the whole group of *verb*,¹⁸ susceptible of further delimitation, when required, as in the OMC.

General options in the search page of the standard and tagged ENPC are hiding the tags; determining the position of the item we are searching for in context, as well as the span of the context itself (until a maximum of 25x25 units for both the original and the translation) and the number of hits per result page; sorting by matched word. In the new interface, hits per page and maximum number of results can be set, too; besides this, we can set the context size not only in terms of sentences, but also in terms of words (which will yield a result page as a KWIC concordance with the selected number of tokens on both left and right side), although this applies to the base corpus solely, the context of the parallel unit(s) always being the region(s) aligned to the matching sentence. Furthermore, the random function might sometimes be advisable to improve response times and make the retrieval faster; unless randomized, the first hits in the corpus are found, that is the alphabetical order of the text and sentence id is observed.

Unlike the other two interfaces, *Glossa* supports both viewing meta-data options and restricting searches according to them. Meta-data restrictions in the search builder of the OMC cover classcode, database (here the entire ENPC may be chosen, not only its parts – fiction and non-fiction –, one at a time, as in the standard and tagged ENPC), publisher, publication place and date, author, translator and language variety. The result page, at the next step, primarily consists of a list of available actions for further processing of the result set, the number of matches returned and the

¹⁸ One may be deceived by the mere V-tag, labelling ‘other verb’ in Norwegian texts only.

results themselves. Aligned regions, in grey color, appear under each base corpus hit showing the matching word or phrase in bold, with its adjoining left and right context. Every result is preceded by the sentence id. If the id is clicked, a new window opens with meta information about the text where the s-unit appears and more context (whose size may arbitrarily be regulated here too), nearly in the same way as in the two standard interfaces, except for the fact that context values may only be settled before the search and edited in the result page there.

The innovative expedient in the *Glossa* interface of the OMC is that linguistic annotation of each word in the result set is displayed when the mouse is moved over the word, which is extremely helpful to have a prompt linguistic analysis always on hand.

Finally, even though one can sort the output in all the three ENPC interfaces, it is only in the OMC's *Glossa* that the corpus user may perform such actions as counting the results, schematizing collocations, co-occurrences and meta-data (only for the base corpus, *i.e.* the language of the first-entered search string) and downloading the result set, in one of the offered formats like comma/tab separated values, an excel spreadsheet or a HTML page. The count action generates statistics over the matching phrase in the source corpus for lemma, word form, part of speech or any conjunction of them; the collocation function compiles statistics of tokens within a fixed context window of the matching phrase for frequency, mutual information, T-score and log-likelihood ratio; the co-occurrence function provides statistics of the words in the target corpus hits.¹⁹

In the light of the above elucidation on the potential of the OMC-ENPC for the sort of linguistic study we have been envisaging, in comparison with the ENPC in its standard and tagged version, our procedural planning will principally profit from the opportunity of:

- ❖ making use of the rp-tag that, by the way, only exists in the parsing/tagging of the English texts;²⁰
- ❖ fixing a maximum and a minimum interval;
- ❖ leaving some of the search fields empty or with the mere attribute of the item's part of speech;
- ❖ alternating between original and translation as the nature of the texts of the base corpus, by ticking off the appropriate checkbox below the general options in the search builder;
- ❖ making use of the optional alignment, which will return matches from the base corpus, even if there is no aligned regions for the chosen aligned corpus; otherwise,

¹⁹ For more information about the Corpus Explorer *Glossa*, developed by the Text Laboratory, University of Oslo, consult the homepage at: http://omilia.uio.no/glossa/html/GLOSSA_manual.html.

²⁰ As to the Norwegian parsing/tagging, we can only choose between [adverb] and [preposition]: the former is applied to only adverbials like *av gårde/på forhånd* (away, off/beforehand, in advance), which makes the assignation of the latter highly unreliable, since it haphazardly covers real prepositions and adverbial particles tagged in the parallel English fragments as [rp].

the program will by default recognize ‘at least one, unspecified token’, which means that if there are parts of the base corpus that do not have aligned regions in one of the aligned corpora, results from those regions will not return matches;

- ❖ making use of the whole ENPC (both fiction and non-fiction) in one and the same search.

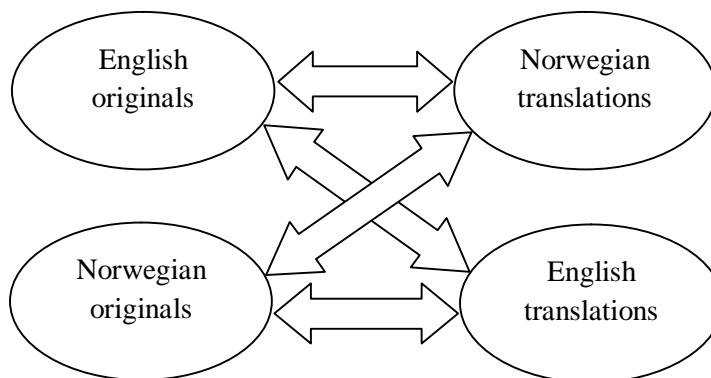
The English portion will constantly be the base corpus, kept unchanged during the study, because of the impossibility of limiting the search for the Norwegian *av* and *på* to only those occurrences functioning as particles, with a procedure similar to the one for the English *off* and *on*. The English base corpus, where the phrases [verb] + *off* [rp]/[verb] + *on* [rp] will be queried, will thus alternately act as original (‘n’, in the meta information) or translation (‘y’), leaving the search boxes of the Norwegian aligned corpus (acting as n-original or y-translation, accordingly) empty and making sure that the optional alignment is active. This is intended to bring forth all the Norwegian translations whose source text parallels satisfy the formula [verb] + *off* [rp]/[verb] + *on* [rp] and all the Norwegian original units translated into English by means of the same formula, so allowing for *partikkelverb* formed by a verb + *av/på* – the heart of our contrastive analysis –, but also by a verb + other particles, or else *partikkelverb* with particles prefixed to the verb itself, to create one compound word, and even periphrases where *partikkelverb* are absent, but which equal the English phrasal verb queries. In this way, a sound basis of varied data may be attained for a well-founded translation study. By selecting the part of speech only, without keying in any particular verb, the software will fetch all the English verbal combinations with the typed particles, giving priority to the latter as we have said earlier. By fixing an indicative maximum interval of 5 tokens and a minimum interval of zero to be interposed between the English verb and particle, we aim at unearthing phrasal verbs embedding other linguistic elements (pronouns, nouns etc.).

1.4 Setting and background

By virtue of its structure, the ENPC admits of a series of multifaceted and interrelated corpus-driven studies which may be based on it (see also Johansson and Ebeling, 1996), viz. contrastive analyses resting on parallel original texts, on original texts and their translations (going from source to target text and/or from target to source text), and several translation studies bringing up issues from the point of view of either language (from English originals to Norwegian translations and from Norwegian originals to English translations and/or the other way round, in both cases), discussing deviations of translated texts as compared with original texts in the same language (English originals vs. English translations and Norwegian originals vs. Norwegian translations), and raising general matters of interest for translation theory and activity (as revealed in both the English and Norwegian translated texts). This thesis will mostly report on comparative and translation-oriented

explorations involving original texts and translations into the other language, as well as original and translated texts in the same language, in both directions,²¹ as made clearer in Figure 1.1 below.

Figure 1.1
Kinds of comparisons dealt with in the current study²²



Transparently enough, a text bank like the ENPC is greatly advantageous both in a theoretical and in an applied perspective. In the last few decades there has been a revival of contrastive analysis (see also Altenberg and Granger, 2002:5), partially due to the expanding globalisation and integration of society and the growing need for advanced bilingual and multilingual competence, not only on the part of language specialists, but also governments, international offices and commercial organs, *e.g.* for interpreting training. At the same time, the study of language in context has evolved into a dominant area of research, with the emergence of fields like text linguistics and discourse analysis. The earlier preoccupation with abstract and autonomous language subsystems, with phonology and grammar reigning over lexis that held a much more subordinate position, has given way to a linguistic dynamism which has blurred the borderline between those subsystems and has furthered the interaction between them. With the progress of information science and technology, which has nowadays permeated almost every sphere of human life, and the ensuing headway in computer processing of texts, the time has become ripe for computer-assisted corpus studies, boosting, in turn, corpus-based contrastive studies.

Contrastive linguists now have a way of investigating tightly controlled bodies of primary data – and empirically testing impressionistic premises inside them – that are vastly superior to the type of contrastive data that had hitherto been obtainable, more data than any single human being could ever manage to pile up in a productive lifetime without electronic information storage and retrieval. What the remainder of this part of the chapter will come to grips with is how our inquiry fits into the domain of corpus-based contrastive linguistics.

²¹ We will make little account of a direct comparison of English and Norwegian originals as the search will invariably take English as its starting point, with no determinate Norwegian variables, apart from their being the respective translated and original parallels of the English query strings (see the end of §1.3.4).

²² A diagram with all the kinds of cross studies one can carry out by using the ENPC may be found in the ENPC Manual, as well as in Ebeling (2000:28), Oksefjell Ebeling (2003:16) and Johansson (2007:11).

1.4.1 Along the continuum of Corpus Linguistics...

Being the study of a linguistic phenomenon relying on instances of real-life language use, the present work fully falls within the rubric of corpus linguistics. It has to be noted, first of all, that corpus linguistics is not to be regarded as a proper branch of linguistics such as morphology and syntax, or a theory such as generative and cognitive linguistics: in fact, rather than being an aspect of language calling for some kind of explication, it is a methodology suited for research inside almost the whole spectrum of linguistics' subfields. As McEnery and Wilson maintain:

“So, while corpus linguistics is not an area of linguistic enquiry in itself, it does, at least, allow us to discriminate between methodological approaches taken to the same area of enquiry by different groups, individuals or studies.” (2001:2).

Although the term ‘corpus linguistics’ is a fairly modern one, the concept behind it boasts a long and intricate past. The *corpus*, “a large collection of recorded utterances from some language” (Harris, 1993:27), may be said to have underpinned the basic methodological approach to the study of language of post-Bloomfieldian scholars and later linguists in the wake of Saussurean structuralism in the first half of the twentieth century (cf. McEnery and Wilson, 2001:3). Child language acquisition research, in the period of parental diaries recording children’s locutions, and research on foreign language pedagogy, with vocabulary lists for foreign learners often being derived from corpora, are only a couple of examples which demonstrate the use of these primitive corpora as sources of normative data in the era of “early corpus linguistics”, to borrow a label coined by McEnery and Wilson (*Ibid.*), signifying the linguistic drift in the years before the advent of Chomsky. Works predating that time were undoubtedly corpus-like, based upon perusals of language’s concrete realizations.

The discontinuity in the development of corpus linguistics is imputable to Chomsky’s criticism of corpus data in the late 1950s (cf. McEnery and Wilson, 2001:4): from then onward, throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the methodology has witnessed a harsh unpopularity and intellectual discredit. This is not the right place for relating the dispute provoked by Chomsky, which was indeed a very old one, between those who defended his position, the rationalists, and those who advocated the validity of the corpus methodology, the empiricists. Nevertheless, since Chomsky’s attacks were so deeply influential, we believe that a brief summary of the arguments he put forward against a corpus-based approach to linguistics is the key to understand the way corpus linguists responded to his objections and sought to overcome them. The opposition between the rationalist and empiricist theory is predicated upon the sort of data which shape the theory itself: artificial data and introspective judgments, in the first case, or naturally occurring data, as a rule through the medium of the corpus, in the second case.

The role played by Chomsky in this controversy lies in his well-known distinction between *competence* and *performance* (Chomsky, 1965), superseded twenty years later by the dichotomy of I (internalized) vs. E (externalized) Language (Chomsky, 1986), the former being the speaker-hearer's tacit knowledge of a language (of Humboldtian origin, rather than connected with De Saussure's *langue*), and the latter attesting language usage in actual situations, where "grammatically irrelevant conditions" (Chomsky, 1965:3), namely factors other than one's linguistic competence (memory limitations, distractions, shifts of attention etc.), may affect its form. According to Chomsky, it is therefore competence, and not performance, that every linguist should be trying to model, which leads us to the gist of the question: as a corpus is a collection of externalized utterances, in essence performance data that is partial and may be distorted, it is intrinsically doomed to failure in any attempt to mould linguistic competence, and so linguistic theory. As Chomsky emphasized:

"... linguistic theory is mentalistic, since it is concerned with discovering a mental reality underlying actual behavior. Observed use of language or hypothesized dispositions to respond, habits, and so on, may provide evidence as to the nature of this mental reality, but surely cannot constitute the actual subject matter of linguistics..." (1965:4).

In a Chomskyan view, our grammatical knowledge is enshrined in our language competence, composed of a finite set of rules generating an infinite number of sentences. In a nutshell, since language is non-enumerable, it could never be held inside a corpus and, as a matter of fact, corpora are incomplete and skewed, as the sentences they contain are there because they are frequent or by pure chance. Rationalists pointed out that via introspection one might gather data of the kind and when one wants – data that is engendered by the mind on the spot.

Equally incontrovertible is the fact that only natural data is, on the other hand, universally observable and verifiable, and it is only through such data that a public viewpoint, not just a private one, may be earned to inform theory. Further, as to frequency-based data, no other powerful tool can compete with a corpus, which is assuredly far closer to the scientific method than thought processes are, since human beings could not possibly be conscious of, or, at most, they could vaguely guess, the recurrence of a construct or a word in a natural language. If this logic is taken to the extremes, the most dangerous skew would be the manipulation of introspectively based data accomplished by the researcher by indirectly steering the informant's judgment when hinting at the specific response s/he is after; or else the bias towards native speaker intuitions – usually the linguist's own – about the well-formedness of invented sentences, which often pose the problem of the circularity of data, as they are used in analyses where the linguist already knows what s/he declares s/he is going to prove (cf. Stubbs, 1996:29).

Chomsky's criticisms have never been wholly invalidated, nor they could be, as they had some force and incisiveness in their being well-grounded, but some of the supposed disadvantages or weaknesses of the corpus-based approach were perceived as exaggerated by the empiricists, *e.g.* the denigration of quantitative data – useless in Chomsky's opinion – which is, in fact, the benchmark of all the successful automated part-of-speech analyses. The debate triggered by Chomsky has helped to foster a more realistic attitude towards corpora, and the reasons for the resurgence of corpus linguistics are to be detected in the determination of those who continued to work with corpora to rectify some, and dismiss some others, of Chomsky's assertions, and, at the same time, confront the truths he highlighted.

A corpus and an introspection-driven method should not be seen as being poles apart, but rather as complementary, making up for each other's flaws. To quote McEnery and Wilson (2001:19) once more, "corpus linguistics is, and should be, a synthesis of introspective and observational procedures" – a mix of the two being indispensable to a wise corpus user: after all, the primary goal is to study the language, not the corpus (as also underlined in the ENPC Manual).

After having regained ground, from around the 1980s, corpus linguistics has now reached a status of generally accepted respectability. However, the belief that it was totally abandoned during the years of Chomskyan supremacy is more a myth than a reality. Although the corpus methodology was relegated to the fringes of linguistics, pioneers went on experimenting with corpus building and exploitation, and American names such as Fries, Kučera and Francis have become pillars in this region. To the two last-mentioned we owe the creation of the Brown Corpus at Brown University (Providence, RI) – a one million-word corpus of edited present-day American English prose, printed in the calendar year 1961.²³ On the other side of the Atlantic, its British counterpart, the Lancaster-Oslo/Bergen Corpus (LOB), was compiled under the direction of Leech, Garside, Johansson and Hofland, from the universities which give the name to the project itself, in the likeness of the Brown Corpus as to both total number of running words and internal structure (number of text samples, number of words per each sample, text categories). In 1959, Quirk, later succeeded as director by Greenbaum (1983), planned and executed the construction of his ambitious Survey of the English Usage (SEU) at University College London – a one million-word corpus,²⁴ too, of both written and spoken English produced from ca. 1955 to 1985, originally on paper in the form of many thousands of slips, with grammatical annotation.

In the 1970s the computer became the prop of corpus linguistics and the term *corpus* became synonymous with machine-readable corpus. In 1975, Svartvik began in Sweden to work on the London-

²³ See the ICAME's (International Computer Archive of Modern and Medieval English) website at: <http://icame.uib.no/> for the so-called "Brown family" of corpora: the Brown Corpus and the similar LOB Corpus (see further on in the text), as well as their younger relatives, the FLOB and Frown Corpora, developed at the University of Freiburg.

²⁴ Consult the SEU's homepage at: <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/english-usage/about/history.htm>, last accessed on 9th May 2010.

Lund Corpus (LLC),²⁵ a machine-readable derivation of the spoken part of the SEU, in cooperation with the sister project of the Survey of Spoken English at Lund University, comprising 87 of the 100 texts forming the spoken section of the SEU and later augmented by the remaining 13 texts (the 100 texts altogether constitute the LLC:c, the complete computerized version of the LLC). In 1990, a new project saw the light of day: the International Corpus of English (ICE), founded by Greenbaum, which incorporates an assortment of sub-corpora of one million words each, of both written and spoken language, instantiating varieties of English worldwide (Jamaica, India, East Africa, New Zealand, Philippines, Ireland etc.). The SEU was here responsible for the ICE's international coordination – twenty research teams from all over the world who have been preparing electronic corpora of their own national or regional variety of English – and for the compilation of ICE-GB, the parsed British component of the corpus, first released in 1998, as well as for the grammatical and syntactic annotation schemes for the ICE corpora and numerous supplementary software packages.²⁶

Large-scale corpora then made their appearance one after the other. By 1994 the British National Corpus (BNC) was completed – a 100 million-word corpus of written (90%) and spoken (10%) English from the later part of the 20th century, ranging from specialistic periodicals, letters and memoranda, and school essays, in the written part, to transcriptions of formal business and government meetings, in the spoken part.²⁷ The American National Corpus (ANC) is an ongoing project following in the BNC's footsteps and aspiring to create a massive electronic collection of American English texts from all genres and transcripts of spoken data, from the last decade of the past century onward. So far 22 million words have been released, of which roughly 15 million are freely distributed and can be downloaded as the Open ANC – annotated for word and sentence boundaries, part of speech and verb and noun chunks.²⁸ Just out of curiosity, and lingering over the variety of American English, we would like to mention the impressive Corpus of Contemporary American English, by Mark Davis, Brigham Young University (Provo, UT), amounting to over 400 million words, in more than 160,000 texts – to be precise 20 million words each year from 1990-2009 (the most recent texts are from summer 2009) – of both written and spoken language.²⁹ Thanks to the make-up of the corpus and an efficient and user-friendly interface, linguistic comparisons and searches are workable across genres and even subgenres (movie scripts, sporting press etc.) and over time: the corpus is a precious record of linguistic changes in American English, as it not only extends over almost the last twenty years, but is also continuously updated every six to nine months.

²⁵ See footnote 23.

²⁶ More information about the ICE corpora may be found at: <http://ice-corpora.net/ice/>.

²⁷ Visit the BNC's homepage at: <http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/>.

²⁸ Visit the ANC's homepage at: <http://americannationalcorpus.org/>.

²⁹ Visit the homepage of the Corpus of Contemporary American English at: <http://www.americancorpus.org/>, last accessed on 3rd May 2010.

Of course, more examples and names could be added on to our list of corpora, with several initiatives springing up in centres for English studies in corpus linguistics outside the United Kingdom and the USA and taking in other European languages. For self-evident reasons, we have stuck to the American and British (in part, Scandinavian also) research arena that most directly have absorbed the experience accumulated by Francis and Kučera as well as by Quirk and his disciples, and the cornerstones of that heritage have been surveyed here.

There is, however, another strand that has been similarly weighty and inspiring inside English corpus linguistics, that headed by Firth and the linguists who worked in his tradition, the neo-Firthians – Halliday, Hoey and Sinclair (cf. Stubbs, 1996, chapter 2). Firth’s impact upon English linguistics has been more intense in Great Britain – where he was the initiator of the London School of linguistics – than in America, and it has persisted for more than one generation, although he had some bitter opponents (*e.g.* Lyons, 1966). His contextual theory of meaning demanded studying the language as a social phenomenon by taking into account its social context beyond the purely linguistic facts, a conviction he arrived at by adhering to the ideas of the British anthropologist Malinowski. Firth exhorted to examine attested language across corpora of data, as it is used without the intervention of the analyst, and its communicative functions in cultural institutions. He is commonly credited with having systematically introduced the notion of *collocation*, and hence that of ‘meaning by collocation’ (Firth, 1957:194), into linguistic theory, in his article “Modes of meaning” from 1951 (published in 1957), to denote the recurring juxtaposition of words with some other words, “the habitual or customary places” of a word (Firth, 1968:181), and alluding to the meaning of an item being in a semantic relation with and contextually determined by the collocates of that item, through its characteristic co-occurrence with syntagmatic lexical elements in its linear linguistic environment. We easily recall Firth’s famous aphorism (1968:179) “You shall know a word by the company it keeps!” – a slogan for all corpus linguists. Firth was actually not the first to make use of the technical term ‘collocation’, as it can be spotted much earlier in Jespersen (1917:39) in the same sense of lexical co-selection as intended here. Moreover, the central idea had already been expressed by linguists of the Prague Linguistic Circle (or Prague school) since at least the 1930s, though the term does not unequivocally emerge in their works (McEnery and Wilson, 2001:24). It is unanimously ascribed to Firth who was unquestionably the one who formulated the concept of the context-dependent nature of meaning and, in a higher rank, of the contextual function of language (taken up by Halliday in his Systemic Functional Linguistics), and whose posthumous influence overtly motivated others to promote collocation studies – Sinclair, more than anybody else.³⁰

³⁰ On Firth, see also Chapman and Routledge (2005).

In the mid 1980s, the ‘well-formedness’ of real examples had been dubbed *naturalness* by Sinclair (1984). The choice of any bit of text is not an end in itself but has a bearing on the choices of neighbouring fragments which are made next, in the same text portion, in order for the textual coherence and effectiveness to be fulfilled. It follows that we should not look upon any example as complete if it is extrapolated from its surroundings, or better if it is not a text itself (Sinclair, 1991:5).

Sinclair has been one of the fathers and most fervent upholders of the corpus methodology for linguistic analysis as transpiring from these enthusiastic words of his:

“First and foremost, the ability to examine large text corpora in a systematic manner allows access to a quality of evidence that has not been available before. The regularities of pattern are sometimes spectacular and to balance the variation seems endless. The raw frequency of differing language events has a powerful influence on evaluation. The comprehensive nature of simple retrieval systems is an excellent feature. No instance is overlooked, and the main features of usage are generally clear. Minor patterns remain in the background. Some very common usages are often not featured in descriptions because they are so humdrum and routine; this method brings them to the fore.” (1991:4).

He admitted that bizarre and unrepresentative instances could come to the surface out of any search and in any corpus: they are, indeed, indications of the individuality of examples and specificity of language, which at times makes it toilsome to find consistently illustrative cases. Still, the integrity of actual instances is an irrefutable fact as opposed to invented examples that, however plausible they might be, cannot be offered as genuinely capturing the language in use. Sinclair placed the accent on lexicographical work where the contrast exposed between people’s impressions of linguistic realities and textual evidence is more marked. The significance of the way the individual conceptualizes language and the conceptualizations themselves resides – paradoxically, one might say – in the conflict with the observed facts of usage, that is the text as a bare physical object being at variance with how language users make sense of it. According to Sinclair, introspection as source of evidence does not have to be rejected, nor should our intuitions be relinquished, but both of them are conditional upon corpus data (Sinclair, 1991:39). In this connection, the objectivity of computer techniques is rather an asset than a liability, and linguists are supposed to look for interpretations that explicate the data rather than adjust the data to explicate pre-arranged interpretations, otherwise the theory will lose credibility (see also Stubbs, 1996:29).

The greatest enterprise Sinclair embarked on was the COBUILD³¹ project at Birmingham University which culminated in the Bank of English (now part of the Collins Word Web, accessible through the *WordbanksOnline* service), launched in 1991. The English corpus of the Collins Word

³¹ Acronym for Collins Birmingham University International Language Database.

Web (formerly Bank of English) is a huge monitor corpus – a collection of texts of 550 million words which keeps on being fed with the regular addition of new data from various sources such as newspapers, magazines, websites, journals, books, television and radio. International, national and local publications are included to capture a broad range of subject matters and styles.³² The corpus is therefore an open-ended entity that comprises several types of writing and speech of up-to-date contemporary English, accounting for no less than eight language varieties. It has been automatically word-class tagged, and the software tools, worked out by the Collins team of lexicographers and expert computational corpus linguists, permit a sophisticated search performance. A Corpus Concordance Sampler of 56 million words is available on the *WordbanksOnline*'s website. As a splendid repository of qualitative data, the Collins English Corpus might be an authoritative subsidiary resource for teachers and learners of English, academic linguists and translators, in study and professional contexts, and, in fact, it has prolifically bred a series of dictionaries, grammars and books (the Collins Cobuild publications) whose information is backed up by the corpus data.

“We do not need to cherish text; we live in a time of textual explosion” claimed Sinclair (1991:25), recommending that further work be done to broaden the horizons of monitor corpora, but the state of the art suggests that it is more often the case that corpora are built up with a finite size, making the sampling smaller but perhaps more stringently steered.

Summing up, in the foregoing excursus we have dwelt upon the salient facets of the issue around corpus linguistics that have brought it, with the passage of time, a sweeping acknowledgment as a research methodology because of the hard evidence that may be amassed from text corpora, in terms of both qualitative and quantitative data. Notably, the computer age has not only given an impetus to a fervid engagement on the part of linguists in elaborate corpus analysis of word usage, word meaning and frequencies, collocational patterning, idioms, grammar and so on, in individual languages, manifesting regularity where previously only randomness and idiosyncrasy were thought to be attainable, and disclosing research topics which were unimaginable before or at best only dimly suspected. It has also raised the awareness of the far-reaching applicability of models of multilingual corpora to both interdependent branches of linguistics and fields outside the linguistic province, viz. contrastive and translation studies; NLP (natural language processing)-related areas, such as machine translation and computational lexicography; and last, but not least, sociolinguistics, psychology and computer science.

In resolving to have recourse to a corpus-based approach to the analysis of some phrasal verb types, we have prioritized (a) the decision to inspect data which is part of the natural language use and not produced for purposes of linguistic inquiry, *i.e.* phrasal verb and *partikkelverb* forms

³² Visit the website of the Collins *WordbanksOnline* at: <http://www.collinslanguage.com/wordbanks/default.aspx>, last accessed on 9th May 2010.

that occur in “real acts of communication used in a discourse community” (Teubert 1999, cited in Stubbs, 2002:221), and not contrived instances that do not validly reflect the incidence of the phenomenon in factual production of language users; (b) the intention of uncovering the typologies of phrasal verbs and *partikkelverb* constructed with *off* and *on / av* and *på* (qualitative aspect), so as to lay open the dynamics of interrelationships between the particles and the base verbs, namely their interconnectedness, that is how and why the particle happens to be grammatically and lexically woven into the verbal territory; (c) the intention of bringing out the commonness of phrasal verbs and *partikkelverb* (quantitative aspect), measuring their normality or abnormality by classifying cases, counting them and generalizing the results (see McEnery and Wilson)³³ to a population larger than the cross-section of it voiced by the corpus, *i.e.* the ideal entirety of users of a given language.

For that matter, the independence of what is observed from the observer, that is the data selection by the analyst according to his/her legitimate prior hypotheses, but not his/her repertoire of fictitious examples, and the weight of repeated events as testifying typicality and expectedness in language are also the two cardinal principles on which Stubbs (2002:220) bases the study of corpus linguistics. When conducting a quantitative analysis of data, we need to pigeonhole items according to the hard-and-fast (or Aristotelian) principle: only clear-cut instances are eligible to be taken into consideration, which is incompatible with the multitude of ‘fuzzy sets’ recognizable among linguistic facts, phrasal verbs not excepted. Also, this kind of analysis tends to cut out rare occurrences, as minimum frequencies are requisite for the reliability of tests and findings, which sometimes forces the researcher to collapse categories into one another, with a consequent loss of data richness. Therefore, as Schmied (1993, cited in McEnery and Wilson)³⁴ remarks, “a stage of qualitative research is often a precursor for quantitative analysis”: in a qualitative perspective, unusual and ordinary linguistic phenomena are given prominence alike, while also being able to finely discern ambiguities, even though there is no degree of certainty of frequency and rarity of data – an estimate that falls under the competence of a quantitative testing. So, the wealth of corpus data has to be met with by a breadth of information which only a multi-method approach may contribute.

Lastly, it goes without saying that the employment of a multilingual corpus like the OMC/ENPC, which, as we have seen earlier, has been ground-breaking in transferring the corpus methodology to multilingual studies, gives us the opportunity to put into practice our plan to present actual uses and translational operations for both English phrasal verbs and Norwegian *partikkelverb* side by side, in the manner of contrastive translation studies.

³³ Cf. the website to supplement the book McEnery and Wilson, 2001:
<http://www.lancs.ac.uk/fss/courses/ling/corpus/Corpus3/3FRA1.HTM>, accessed on 12th August 2009.

³⁴ See footnote 33.

1.4.2 ...crossing over to Contrastive Analysis and Translations Studies

The versatility of Corpus Linguistics is confirmed by the fact that it may be regarded as the point of intersection between the co-fields of Contrastive Linguistics (CL) and Translation Studies (TS), bearing witness to the vitality of multilingual research in general. After all, they share a great deal of common ground, since, as Chesterman notices (1998:39, cited in Granger, 2003:25), they “are interested in seeing how ‘the same thing’ can be said in other ways”. The corpus revolution has had, among other things, the merit of having brought the two even closer together as both CL and TS researchers can now found their assumptions and theories on the same type of data, exploit the same software tools and are partly interested in the same corpus-based applications (see Granger, 2003:25). It will take us too far afield to go into all the phases of each field’s evolution since their very dawn; nonetheless, running through the pivotal pages of their history will enlighten us on the reasons why it is today harder and harder to disjoin them both from cross-linguistic corpus data.

As a scholarly discipline, Contrastive Linguistics or Contrastive Analysis (CA), as it was originally called, came to the fore in the aftermath of World War II and experienced times of glory during the sixties. It was then a purely applied endeavour serving practical pedagogical purposes in foreign and second language teaching and aiming at charting areas of similarity and difference between languages, so as to produce more adequate teaching tools, *e.g.* syllabi, on the basis of the contrastive findings (cf. Granger, 2003:17).

The pertinence of CA to language learning is also inferable from James’ ascription of CA to the class of Interlanguage Studies, being concerned not so much with languages in the conventional sense, that is the finished product, as with language emergence. He thus identifies three lines of two-valued (with the involvement of L1 and L2) interlingual linguistics (see James, 1980:4): contrastive analysis, error analysis – whose focus of attention is, for both, on the evolutionary intermediate space, the “interlingua”, between the native natural language (NL) and the foreign language to be learnt (FL), growing out of monolinguals becoming bilinguals –, and translation theory, where the transition from the first language – the source language (SL) – to the second – the target language (TL) – does not lie in learning, but in original texts being converted into and replaced by comparable texts.

However, research on SLA’s mechanisms led to a questioning of the essence of CA. More precisely, its decline was due to the defeat of the hope that it could predict problems in language learning, because “interlingual factors were found to be less prevalent than other factors, among which intralingual mechanisms such as the overgeneralization of target rules and external factors such as the influence of teaching methods or personal factors like motivation.” (Granger, 2003:17). The disfavour suffered by CA, also because of its affiliation with structuralism, was at any rate stronger in the United States than in Europe; here the discipline continued to prosper, on the whole,

during the seventies, and sizeable projects contrasting English and several other European languages blossomed on the continent (we refer to the latter half of the introductory part of §1.4 for an account of the concurring factors of renewed success for CA).

In their search for universals of language the generativists, in fact, engaged in CA, as argued by James (1980:7): they were in quest of confirmatory evidence, from the one or two other mastered languages, which bore out any tentative universal they could get at through a deep analysis of individual languages.

Distinguished contrastivists, among which Lado (1957), Di Pietro (1971) and Krzeszowski (1990), have propounded tripartite contrastive procedures, all fundamentally reducible to the same three steps: the description of the systems and structures of the languages at issue; the drawing up of juxtaposed synopses of those systems and structures in the two languages, derived from postulations grounded on the single descriptions; the comparison proper. Of these three steps the second is the one posing the most captious problem in contrastive research. For two items to be compared – may they be linguistic systems, constructions³⁵ or rules –, equivalence of one sort or another must subsist. That is to say, we have to make sure that like is being contrasted with like, but James (1980:168) warns not to confuse this interlingual identification with absolute identity: rather, he insists that comparability be viewed as a degree of shared similarity. Over the years the perennial dilemma has then been to find a rationale, outside the purview of the comparison itself, onto which differences and likenesses could be projected, the constant against which the variables are appreciable or, as it is known in CA theory, the *tertium comparationis* (TC).

Lado, for example, compared Spanish and English patterns which were functionally similar, *e.g.* questions, statements, requests etc., but formally dissimilar (cf. Ebeling, 2000:8, for further comments on this point); again, the end was to underscore and so simplify acquisition problems for foreign language learners, still the hurdle would have to be surmounted yet: what can give us the certainty that two sentences in two languages have the same meaning, beyond the formal surface, so that they are qualified for comparison at all?

In the climate of transformational-generative grammar (Di Pietro, and even Krzeszowski, who, some thirty years later, is still anchored within the generative tradition), linguists preoccupied with CA asserted the universality of the deep structure of language as the constant of comparison, which could legitimate the fact that superficially divergent sentences are paraphrases of one another, that is “they convey the same ideational content” (James, 1980:171), both intralingually – pair of sentences in the same language implying language-specific deep structure – and

³⁵ We may venture to consider the present object of inquiry as an item being midway between the class of linguistic systems, the (phrasal) verb in English and Norwegian, and constructions, as phraseologically, stylistically, and so functionally loaded.

interlingually – pair of sentences from two different languages implying language-independent deep structure, the latter being the context for a usable TC in CA.

On this point, James' words are, in our opinion, illuminating:

“The proposal is that, if shared deep structure is converted into language-specific surface structure by the sequential application of transformations, then the points in their transformational derivations at which equated deep structure representations of two languages begin to diverge, can be taken as a measure (or ‘metric’) of their differences... The ‘earlier’ they diverge, the greater the difference, the ‘later’ the less. In this way it is possible to describe degrees of equivalence between languages in terms of correspondences between the *rules* of their respective grammar: we gain the double advantages of quantification and explicitness.” (1980:172).

Hence, sentence equivalence is guaranteed by deep structure identity, equalling sameness of meaning (see Chomsky, 1965, for a discussion about deep structure at full length), or, to put it in simpler words, sentences in two languages that have identical deep structures mean the same, regardless of the actual words making up the single instantiations, and can therefore be held to be equivalent and comparable for CA research. Now, since, as a rule, grammatical CA has been contrasting translationally paired sentences, it follows that equivalence of sentences ratifies translation equivalence as a third *tertium comparationis* – after surface and deep structure – at least in terms of the above clarification. Holding on to his concept of semanto-syntactic equivalence (*i.e.* similarity of both meaning and form), Krzeszowski (1990:17) rejects translation equivalents, as actually occurring translations do not often preserve semantic equivalence because of errors in translation processes themselves, formal properties of languages and stylistic reasons. Although one might want to counter this stand as sounding a little too radical, it does not have to be completely discarded because it reveals that the theory of translation equivalence needs some refinement. As a matter of fact, we know from Hallidayan linguistics (for example Halliday, 1970) that meaning is of several types, namely ideational, interpersonal and textual. If two sentences are to be reckoned as translation equivalents, all the three kinds of meaning must be transferred from the L1 sentence to the L2 one. But we have earlier cited James in referring to paraphrases whose deep structure merely conveys the ideational or propositional meaning. The semantic equivalence, which lies at the base of translation equivalence, thus comes out undermined and, for CA, it must be supplemented with a further level of equivalence, the pragmatic one (see also Widdowson, 1974, cited in James, 1980:178), expressing the interpersonal (speech act performed) and textual (means of cohesion and coherence) meaning. So amended, translation equivalence seems to be the best TC for CA.

As Chesterman observes (1998:37-38, cited in footnote 9 in Ebeling, 2000:16), it is interesting that almost all types of equivalence used by contrastivists make some appeal to

translation as a way of establishing and constraining data. We think that the bridge between CL and TS may be located in this utterance, with the corpus progressively rising to the status of irreplaceable workshop for the substantiation and rectification of theories. The relationship between contrastive analysis and translation is often and from various fronts described as bidirectional: “On the one hand, the translation of specific pieces of text may provide the data for CA... On the other, CA may provide explanations of difficulties encountered in translation” (Hoey and Houghton, 1998:49). More specifically, translation as a source of data for contrastive analysis is judged inescapable, whereas the use of contrastive analysis in translation is not inevitable, though it is “unlikely that it can be dispensed with completely either in the training of translators or in the assessment of translations” (*Ibid.*). Reasserting our point – that we will primarily utilize English and Norwegian sources and translations to conduct a contrastive analysis of phrasal verbs vs. *partikkelverb* tied to given particles, and not to find out probabilistic and universal laws of translation –, we will not expatiate on the subject of Translation Studies, though translational aspects will not be left uncommented. Here, we are satisfied with noticing that a sharp discontent with intuitive methodologies was felt both by contrastive linguists and translation specialists, who encouraged turning to comprehensive compilations of translated texts. The agenda for corpus-based TS, also referred to as Corpus Translation Studies (CTS), was laid down by Baker in the first half of the nineties, although one might hold Holmes (1988) to be a forerunner of the discipline: together with the so-called polysystems theorists, such as Even-Zohar, Toury and Lefevere, he started moving the research focus from the source to the target text, departing from prescriptive approaches to translation in the direction of descriptive ones, where the translations themselves cease to be viewed as idealized speculations and are submitted to relevant orientation. Beyond the puzzlement aroused by the somewhat discordant terminology used by CL and TS researchers for different corpus types,³⁶ the interlacement of the two spheres of interest is unmistakable, as reflected in Granger (2003:22): comparing original texts in an *x* language and a *y* language is the CL’s expertise *ambit par excellence*; comparing original texts in an *x* language and their translations into a number of *y* languages is the “most obvious meeting point between CL and TS” (*Ibid.*), as we set about exposing similarities and differences between languages for CL purposes, while also studying the distinctiveness of the process and product of translation; finally, although one might see the comparison between original and translated textual pieces of the same *x* language as a TS prerogative, it is, in fact, frequently the case that TS and CL overlap here, inasmuch as differences between originals and translations in one language are indirectly taken to be differences between that language and the language/s one has been translating from.

³⁶ See Granger (2003:19-21) and Kenny (1998:51-53) for a résumé about the terminological divergence in distinguishing main types of corpus in cross-linguistic research. For the sake of simplicity and usefulness in the present work, we keep to the differentiation made in §1.3.1.

1.5 Previous work

It is most unfortunate that this subsection of the chapter will, out of necessity, end up being awkwardly meagre. The eclecticism of corpus linguistics as, let us say, an ‘operational means’, and the corpus resources have scarcely been exploited so far in connection with research on English phrasal verbs, let alone on parallelisms between phrasal verbs in English and *partikkelverb* in Norwegian. As said straightaway in §1.1,³⁷ if one disregards studies on fixed and idiomatic expressions – where phrasal verbs are either cursorily reviewed or peripherally treated when concurring to form true idioms – and studies in SLA – looking into such problems as interference and translatiōese, both having to do with the effects exerted by the learner’s L1 or NL on the L2 or FL, and so having an allegiance to pedagogical approaches to the issue, rather than rigorously cross-linguistic –, corpus-driven works are few and far between.³⁸

The only one which is worth spending a few more words on is Claridge’s study of multi-word verbs (2000), a historical inquiry into phraseological verbal patterns as being documented in a collection of non-literary prose covering the one hundred-year period from 1640 to 1740, the Lampeter Corpus of Early Modern English Tracts. Despite the diachronic perspective that is clearly aimed at revealing patterns of the past, the study attempts to give an all-encompassing definition of multi-word verbs as a group, proposing a scheme for their categorization. Filling an ample slot among the other subclasses they are grouped together with, phrasal verbs are paid due attention, with plentiful references to the long-established treatises on the topic and a window on to the contemporary attitudes towards them. One may want to emphasize the fact that Biber et al.’s comprehensive volume, the *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (1999), based on the 40-million-word corpus of both British and American English with the same name, does allot some paragraphs to multi-word lexical verbs, replete with robust exemplification and frequency data, but we would rather rate it as an encyclopedic, grammatical survey of the English language, as it is indeed aimed to be, than a piece of writing monographically committed to phrasal verbs, and it will thus constitute an integral part of the frame of reference used in the next chapter.

In similar fashion, dedicated papers on phrasal verbs, as well as specialized phrasal verb dictionaries, which are doubtless not corpus-driven – but, notwithstanding, the most remarkable analyses up to this day –, will be discussed later on. What we might concisely speak of here are a couple of quite old M.A. dissertations going back to the fifties, which we have learnt about from

³⁷ We refer to this part for the actual mention of the sporadic contrastive papers we have knowledge of.

³⁸ A few articles reporting on corpus-based studies centred around mainly American English spoken figuratives, and debating teaching implications and suggestions for improved reference material, may be mentioned, such as Simpson and Mendis (2003; with recourse to the 1.7-million-word Michigan Corpus of Academic Spoken English or MICASE); Liu (2003; with recourse to the MICASE and the corpus of Spoken American Media English); Grant (2007; comparing academic and contemporary spoken American English with spoken British English, from the spoken part of the BNC). Of the three cited works, however, only Liu does not eliminate phrasal verbs from the empirical investigation.

Sroka (1972:18-19) and which are dedicated to certain adverbial particles, including the ones currently in question, rather than to the whole ensemble of phrasal verbs: Anastasijević's study (1954) on the adverbial modifiers *up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *on*, *off* in contemporary English, and Mechner's one (1956) about the problem of patterns of verb-particle collocations, concentrating on such verbs as *get*, *put*, *take* and so on, and such particles as *across*, *by*, *off*, *on*, *over*, *through*, *under*, *with* and so forth. These, however, have turned out to be inaccessible to us, which we could compensate for by having come across another similar piece of research by Lindner (1983), investigating English verb-particle constructions with *out* and *up* from a lexico-semantic point of view – a well-organized examination of the two particles' profile, deploying a selection of instances either drawn from other sources or made up by the author, with a prefatory chapter broaching many of the aspects around phrasal verbs we will resume in chapter II, too.

When it comes to Norwegian phrasal verbs, the scenario is even more serious, since, after laborious search, we may advisedly affirm that there is no inquiry into *partikkelverb* relying on corpus data. Again, we can read about them in the most comprehensive Norwegian grammar, the *Norsk Referansegrammatikk* (Faarlund et al., 1997), though a little dispersedly under the headings of verb compounding, transitivity of the verb phrase and fixed adverbials; moreover, they are handled in passing in the esteemed grammar of Norwegian as a foreign language by Golden et al. (1998), once more under the heading of compound verbs. It is actually this latter book the very term *partikkelverb* comes from.

Very few Norwegian scholars have concerned themselves with *partikkelverb*; we cannot omit making reference to Svenonius (1996a, 1996b), above all, who has critically assessed a number of works cited in this thesis (e.g. Svenonius 1996c, 2002, 2005), and Åfarli (1984). They have been particularly involved in throwing light on the syntactic properties of Norwegian/Scandinavian verb-particle constructions, namely the verb-particle alternation as visible in the continuous vs. discontinuous order (V-Part-O vs. V-O-Part), basing the theory of particle movement³⁹ upon the argument structure of verbs and prepositions, and the small clause analysis – where the particle is the predicate of a small clause complement to the verb, the “complex nexal kernel” (Åfarli, 1984:1). As is palpable from their own papers (Svenonius, 1996b:47; Åfarli, *Ibid.*), as well as from other authors' reviews of their studies (Zeller, 2001:283; Dehé, 2002:231; Elenbaas, 2007:54), they both espouse the Chomskyan paradigm at least as expositive fabric of their line of reasoning, especially drawing on the Extended Standard Theory and Extended Projection Principle (EPP) (Chomsky, 1981).

³⁹ Further explanation of the particle/object shift in Scandinavian languages will be given in chapter II.

1.6 Preview

The thesis is designed as follows. Chapter II urges an overview of essential matters on the class of phrasal verbs: we will go along beaten paths of systematization, talking about antithetical orders like phrasal verbs' analyzability vs. opacity and literality vs. figurativeness, but giving our dissection an experimental trajectory through corpus data instancing.

In chapters III and IV the reader is presented with the reports of the individual corpus studies on *off* vs. *av* and *on* vs. *på*: the gathered data will be offered and analyzed in the light of the theoretical reflections proposed in chapter II, along with further elaboration of a contrastive/translational nature which will be completing the picture.

Finally, the fifth and last chapter will be a recapitulation of our conclusions, briefly restating the most striking findings we could arrive at.

2. THEORETICAL REFLECTIONS ON PHRASAL VERBS

2.1 Orientation

Every language provides a means to coin out of its own substance. English has been thought to be rather impoverished in this regard. Statistics are quoted on vast importations from French and more or less artificial graftings from Greek and Latin. ... these chiseled borrowings obscure an outpouring of lexical creativeness that surpasses anything else in our language. We call it the phrasal verb: *to help out, to write up, to die off, to string along, to gad about.* (Bolinger, 1971:xi)

In the literature on phrasal verbs, the union of the verb and the particle has traditionally been set forth along two discriminating and intersecting directions: the syntactic and the semantic one.

In their treatment of ‘multi-word verbs’, where phrasal verbs have a place along with prepositional and phrasal-prepositional verbs, Quirk et al. (1985:1150) give a definition of the verb-particle combination that is quite emblematic of the class at issue: “a unit which behaves to some extent either lexically or syntactically as a single verb”. In order to categorize these complexes authors have at times preferred lexico-semantic criteria, at times syntactic ones, but it seems to us that a more tenable position would be to refrain from shoehorning cases into discrete compartments and rather try to show the gradience going from syntax to semantics, and vice versa, along which phrasal verbs are situated. So, siding with Quirk et al., and, after him, Biber et al. (1999) and Claridge (2000), we will be thinking of phrasal verbs as unitary associations of a lexical verb and a particle with a non-prepositional function; however, contrary to Palmer (1965) and Quirk et al., and following, *e.g.*, Bolinger (1971), Palmer (1974),⁴⁰ Declerck (1976) and Lindner (1983), we will view both **literal** instances, like II.1 and II.2 below, and **idiomatic** ones, like II.3 and II.4, as phrasal verbs.⁴¹

- [II.1] OS1.1.1.s49 Perhaps you'd **put it on**.
- [II.2] AT1.3.s334 He ate an apple and a little box of raisins from his bag, drank the milk, and **went off** to the lavatory to floss and brush his teeth.
- [II.3] FW1.4.s196 You're **having me on**, he said.
- [II.4] AH1.1.s69 Maybe, his wife said, maybe, with the right lawyer we can **pull off** a miracle.

⁴⁰ In Palmer (1974:213) the author himself admits to being taking a departure from the usage in the previous edition of his book (1965), where the terms ‘compound verbs’ or ‘prepositional verbs’ and ‘phrasal verbs’ were used only for the idiomatic combinations, “the non-idiomatic ones being referred to simply as ‘verb+preposition’ and ‘verb+adverb’” (*Ibid.*).

⁴¹ Here, we part company with, *e.g.*, Mondor (2008:40), who, following Huddleston and Pullum (2002:274), does not make use of the term ‘phrasal verb’, assuming that this implies that the verb and the particle constitute syntactic subunits belonging to the category ‘verb’, and consequently that only idiomatic sequences are usually subsumed therein. We only share the first part of this argument, as phrasal verbs *are*, literally taken, verbs consisting of a phrase with verbal function instead of a simplex verb, their being or not being idiomatic representing a further characterization which we do not perceive as inherent in the denomination itself.

Besides spanning the distance between lexis and syntax, phrasal verbs do, in fact, stretch along the cline of idiomaticity, varying from “those in which a consistent process of verb modification is occurring” to “those in which we have nothing but a frozen form” (Fraser, 1976:5-6). In the former ones – the *systematic* combinations in Fraser’s terms – the particle either to some extent retains its adverbial force or appears to attach a completive sense to the verb’s meaning (cf. also the change-of-state resultative semantics of the verb-particle combination in Elenbaas, 2007).

In the latter ones – the *figurative* combinations, which, as Fraser estimates, are much more frequent – no unerring method can be used to predict the extent to which and the way in which the particle alters the interpretation of the single verb. Now and then, it may be knotty to establish whether an item unambiguously belongs to the former or latter subtype. The final decision will perforce partake of a subjective evaluation on the analyst’s part, and, as such, it will always be liable to disagreement from other standpoints, the threshold of the two opposites remaining hazy all the same.

Bolinger (1971:6) acknowledges this very distinctly: “I do not believe that a linguistic entity such as the phrasal verb can be confined within clear bounds. Rather there are analogical extensions in all directions, some of which along with their causes and effects must be traced; being or not being a phrasal verb is a matter of degree”. One should reckon with running into very diverse cases to be positioned everywhere in between the completely literal and completely opaque types, as non-idioms and idioms are the end points of a scale (cf. Cowie and Mackin, 1975:xii).

On the one hand, no convincing syntactically oriented line, dividing verb-adverbial particle structures and patent figurative verb-particle formations, can be drawn without making allowances for semantically oriented issues, since the two kinds of construction take shape in almost identical syntactic forms, and, as a result, the syntax of phrasal verbs alone cannot count as a semantic discriminator.

On the other hand, Claridge’s stance condenses the other side of the coin:

“Idiomaticity, after all, does not emerge out of nowhere, but is based in some way or other on the regular patterns of the language. Literal phrasal verbs are the core from which figurative types are ultimately derived, and to which they are still connected by an identical, or in idiosyncratically frozen idioms at least similar, syntactical behavior. Thus, idiomatic phrasal verbs cannot be understood without their literal background...” (2000:47).

The following paragraphs will first throw light on phrasal verbs, as straddling the syntax and semantics of the English language and, from time to time, running the risk of being mixed up with certain other formatives which are akin in constitution; then, Norwegian *partikkelverb* will be focused on, pointing up their peculiarities.

2.2 The verb-particle relationship in English phrasal verbs

2.2.1 Particles and lexical verbs

In the definition suggested above we have claimed that phrasal verbs are conjunctions of a verb and a particle, in adverbial rather than prepositional use. Since, as has been maintained at the outset of the dissertation, this paper approaches the phenomenon of phrasal verbs by taking *particles* as its starting point, and since it can be contended that this morphologically invariable word, which has been given the neutral designation ‘particle’ (Quirk et al., 1985:1150), is anything but a minimal ingredient of the verbal composites under examination – one may even go so far as to argue that it is their crucial constituent –, we wish to deal with it first. A further reason why we feel that coping with particles would be desirable at a precursory stage is that where it would be unachievable to set a definite system identifying the verbal component of phrasal verbs, one should at least be able to do so for the particle class, even though deciding on which words one needs to count in is not an unproblematic job either.

Describing particles, Quirk et al. (*Ibid.*) write that they belong to two distinct but partly overlapping categories, that of prepositions and that of spatial adverbs, clarifying that such spatial adverbs are not necessarily used with spatial meaning. They thereafter list a number of items coming within the groups of either prepositions only, or spatial adverbs only, or the so-called ‘prepositional adverbs’ (cf. also Kennedy, 1920:5; Bolinger, 1971:26; or else Sroka’s ‘adverb-preposition words’, 1972:37), *i.e.* those elements oscillating between prepositions and adverbs and used as either the former or the latter ones, among which the particles selected for the current inspection are to be found: *about, above, across, after, along, around, by, down, in, off, on, out, over, past, round, through, under, up*, etc. In Bolinger’s view (1971:23), it is these particles that form the most typical phrasal verbs. The set of the sixteen/seventeen most productive particles is – with the occasional exclusion of a few of them and their replacement by some others – fairly the same elsewhere, *e.g.* in Kennedy (1920:9); Bolinger (1971:17-18), basing himself upon Meyer;⁴² Sroka (*Ibid.*); Fraser (1976:5); with some exceptions, such as Cowie and Mackin (1975:lxxx), who index a far more generous number of particles used to form part of the headphrases in their dictionary (*abreast, ahead, downhill, overboard, together*, among many others); or Hill (1968:v) doing approximately the same thing. By common consent (see, for instance, Palmer, 1974:212; Elenbaas, 2007:10; Mondor, 2008:45), however, the nucleus of the most recurrent particles, which thence associate with the broadest variety of verbs, thins out to just a handful of them: *up, out, down, on, off, in* and *over*.

Turning now to the question of which verbs co-occur with particles, we have almost no basis for predicting combination processes in terms of syntactic considerations (cf. Fraser, 1976:11). Both transitive and intransitive verbs may be conjoined with particles; sometimes verbs that are normally transitive become intransitive when they are changed into phrasal verb constructions (*catch* vs.

⁴² Meyer, G. A. Unpublished paper on phrasal verbs.

catch on; beg vs. beg off; dig vs. dig in), and vice versa, *i.e.* usually intransitive verbs need a direct object noun phrase when the particle is present (*sleep vs. sleep off; laugh vs. laugh off; shoo vs. shoo off*). In some cases the co-occurrence restrictions on the root verb alone and the particle verb are not identical. Fraser (1976:6) comments on phrasal verbs like *deed over* and *hand out* that do not need an indirect object when the particle accompanies the verb, but require it if the verb appears without the particle, so that sentences such as *A distant relative deeded over the mansion* and *Voluntary teenagers handed out informative leaflets* are correct, while parallel examples such as **A distant relative deeded the mansion* and **Voluntary teenagers handed informative leaflets* are not acceptable unless indirect object phrases like *to my cousin* and *to passers-by* are added. Besides, there are some non-verbs that function as verbs when construed with a particle, or to put it in Fraser's words (1976:7), "we find a number of very surprising changes in meaning and co-occurrence restrictions occurring with quite a number of verbparticle [sic] combinations whose verb never functions as a verb without the associated particle". In idiomatic (or unsystematic) structures like *cordon off, mull over, auction off, egg on, pension off, ward off* the verbal formatives never occur alone as verbs, except with a very different meaning, "all of which goes to show that while from some verb-adverb combinations the particle might be spared, from numerous others it can by no means be dropped" (Kennedy, 1920:29-30). In numerous situations the verb as a constituent of particle verbs and the lexical verb showing alone have radically discrepant interpretations: *single out vs. single; crack up vs. crack*. Finally, certain verbs may co-occur with only one particle and no others: *chicken out; fizzle out; pan out; jot down* (from Fraser, 1976:9); on the other hand, there are some verbs, like *get*, which combine with practically every particle.

The only syntactic generalization found in Fraser (1976:11) is a negative statement, namely no stative verb (*know, want, see, hope, resemble*) can apparently be joined to a particle. However, the query results we got display one phrasal verb of that sort, *see off*, which can be explained by noting that the verb has, combined with the particle, become as good as non-stative.

Semantically speaking, it seems reasonable to think that whole groupings of systematic combinations – *i.e.*, we may want to remember, those with consistent meaning alteration brought about by the particle –, in which the verbs share common semantic traits, are more predisposed to be attached the same particle. We draw on Fraser (1976:11-12) to quote some representative instances of these lists: *bolt / glue / nail down; hunt / track down; hide / pack / stow away; dish / give / lend / serve / toss out*.⁴³ The semantic thread running through these verb series is, nonetheless, not always sufficient to predict acceptable additions to the given sets, since, *e.g.*, pairings like **grant out, *offer out, *proffer out* will not occur.

⁴³ For a similar approach, see also Quirk et al. (1985:1162) and their definition of *semi-idiomatic* constructions, which is referred to later on in the current work.

It is indeed the phonological shape of the verb that regulate, to a high degree, its proclivity for being linked with a particle (Kennedy, 1920:29; Fraser, 1976:13; Claridge, 2000:54). The verbs that enter into phrasal verb expressions are largely monosyllables, and the remainder are initially stressed dissyllables. In his study, Kennedy (*Ibid.*) has noted only one trisyllable out of 826 items: *partition (off)*. Examples from our appendixes support the theory. When sorting out the verbs, we have concurred with the aforementioned authors in finding that many orthographically and phonetically dissyllabic verbs may be analyzed as phonologically monosyllabic, ending in very weak syllables, mainly a liquid or nasal vocalic consonant – [l], [r], [m], [n] – and *-ish* or *-y* (also basing ourselves on Chomsky and Halle, 1968, cited in Fraser, *ibid.*, too).

Table 2.1 Types of verbs combining with the particles *off* and *on* in the corpus material and frequencies of all tokens

| MONOSYLLABIC VERBS | | | | | | DISSYLLABIC VERBS | | TRISYLLABIC VERBS |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Types | Freq. of all tokens | Types | Freq. of all tokens | Types | Freq. of all tokens | Types | Freq. of all tokens | Types |
| back | 2 | hop | 1 | shove | 1 | bundle | 1 | ∅ |
| be | 9 | jump | 2 | show | 10 | carry | 9 | |
| bite | 2 | keep | 6 | shrug | 1 | dodder | 1 | |
| blank | 3 | kick | 5 | shut | 2 | finish | 8 | |
| blast | 1 | kill | 1 | sign | 2 | gossip | 1 | |
| blow | 5 | knock | 3 | skid | 1 | hurry | 3 | |
| bounce | 4 | laugh | 3 | slack | 1 | level | 1 | |
| branch | 1 | lay | 1 | sleep | 3 | marry | 7 | |
| break | 21 | leave | 7 | slide | 3 | measure | 1 | |
| bunk | 1 | let | 2 | slip | 8 | paddle | 1 | |
| burn | 1 | lick | 2 | smash | 1 | pension | 1 | |
| call | 5 | lift | 5 | snap | 2 | ramble | 1 | |
| cart | 1 | lop | 1 | sneak | 1 | rattle | 2 | |
| charm | 1 | make | 3 | spark | 1 | shamble | 1 | |
| cheese | 1 | march | 1 | split | 1 | shuffle | 2 | |
| chop | 3 | mark | 3 | stare | 1 | spiral | 1 | |
| clean | 1 | move | 11 | start | 5 | trample | 1 | |
| clear | 4 | nod | 2 | stay | 4 | trickle | 1 | |
| close | 3 | pad | 1 | stop | 1 | trigger | 2 | |
| come | 10 | pass | 4 | strip | 4 | wander | 2 | |
| cool | 4 | pay | 6 | stroll | 1 | | | |
| crack | 1 | peel | 2 | stump | 1 | | | |
| cut | 26 | pop | 1 | swerve | 1 | | | |
| dance | 1 | pour | 1 | switch | 14 | | | |
| dash | 3 | press | 1 | swoosh | 1 | | | |
| dive | 1 | prise | 1 | tail | 2 | | | |
| doze | 6 | pull | 14 | take | 99 | | | |
| drag | 2 | push | 5 | tear | 11 | | | |
| drift | 5 | put | 21 | tell | 2 | | | |
| drive | 9 | rage | 1 | throw | 4 | | | |
| drop | 9 | read | 1 | thrust | 1 | | | |
| dust | 1 | reel | 3 | tick | 1 | | | |
| ease | 2 | ride | 3 | tip | 2 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--|--|--|
| fall | 20 | ring | 1 | top | 1 | | | |
| fend | 3 | rinse | 2 | trail | 2 | | | |
| flash | 2 | rip | 2 | trot | 3 | | | |
| flop | 1 | rub | 3 | trudge | 2 | | | |
| fly | 7 | run | 18 | try | 1 | | | |
| freeze | 1 | rush | 4 | turn | 33 | | | |
| fuck | 2 | scare | 2 | urge | 1 | | | |
| get | 27 | scrape | 2 | walk | 3 | | | |
| give | 10 | screen | 1 | wall | 1 | | | |
| glance | 1 | see | 1 | ward | 3 | | | |
| go | 99 | sell | 4 | warn | 1 | | | |
| goad | 1 | send | 11 | wash | 1 | | | |
| have | 9 | set | 42 | wave | 2 | | | |
| head | 1 | shake | 7 | wear | 2 | | | |
| help | 2 | shave | 2 | wipe | 3 | | | |
| hit | 1 | ship | 2 | wrench | 1 | | | |
| hive | 1 | shoo | 1 | write | 3 | | | |
| hold | 4 | shoot | 3 | yell | 1 | | | |

Out of **877 matches**⁴⁴ closely examined, 830 are monosyllables and 47 are dissyllables. The search has not returned any trisyllable.

Fraser (1976:14) lists further 13 elements that are exceptions to the condition that a verb be monosyllabic or dissyllabic with the accent on the first syllable, and only six of them are polysyllables. We are able to corroborate Kennedy's (1920:29) and Claridge's (2000:54) assumption that there is a predominance of native Teutonic verbs (Anglo-Saxon or Norse) composing phrasal verbs, because "for the sake of a certain speech rhythm they seem to call for weaker syllables to accompany them" and "are more likely to be familiar to the speaker possessed of a limited vocabulary" (Kennedy, *ibid.*). The multi-functional verbs are the most recurrent in particle verb complexes, with a whole host of disparate senses. According to the calculations in Table 2.1, a list of the most frequent lexical verbs connected with *off* and *on* – at least of those with a minimum occurrence frequency of ten times – would look like the following: **go, take; set; turn; get; cut; put, break; fall; run; switch, pull; move, tear, send; come, give, show.**⁴⁵ This perfectly reflects lists drawn up by other authors, e.g. Makkai (1972:205) and Fraser (1976:9), although in a partially dissimilar ordering.

It is certainly true that phonological considerations are a momentous prerequisite, but not a guarantee, of verb-particle compounding, as, excluding the polysyllabic verbs, we cannot yet say that all monosyllabic verbs will so occur together with a particle (Fraser, 1976:15; Claridge, *ibid.*). Our personal angle on that is that how language users manoeuvre themselves into language coining, and how the language itself, then, develops in time, cannot be foreseen in any way. One example we may

⁴⁴ Including bona fide phrasal verbs, phrasal verbs that enter into larger idioms and constructions with adpreps, and excluding *be*-phrasal verbs – where the base verb behaves as copula and the particles as adverbial predicative adjectives (both in literal combinations, as in 'The receiver was off' [RR1.4.s9], and in idiomatic ones, like '...I sensed that something was off...' [SG1.1.s2], the latter meaning 'something suspicious' –, prepositional verbs and sequences with prepositional phrases, or, in general, adverbial locutions (we refer to subsequent sections for classification and terminology).

⁴⁵ The items are listed in decreasing order, and those which are separated by simple commas instead of semicolons have the same number of occurrences in the OMC.

cite is the monosyllable *nod*, declared ‘uncombinable’ with particles by Fraser (*Ibid.*), but which, on the contrary, appears twice in the collected data in the form of the phrasal verb *nod off*.

This is a far from trivial fact: glancing over the verbs itemized in Table 2.1, we may reach the conclusion that an impressive amount of new associations are created by employing also rather uncustomary, sometimes unwieldy, root verbs, not only those from the stock of English wonted lexical verbs, as a proof of the amazing productivity of phrasal verb formation even in the written discourse of the English language.

2.2.2 Phrasal verbs vs. preposition-based verbal structures

According to whether the particle⁴⁶ requires a following noun phrase as a prepositional complement or not, **prepositional verbs** or **verb + unconnected preposition sequences** are distinguished from true **phrasal verbs**, where the particle serves, instead, as “predication adjunct or subjunct” (Quirk et al., 1985:1152), and such a requirement as that in the previous case no longer holds good.

Then, we have the following prepositional verbs:

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|--------|----------------------|--|
| [II.5] | <u>AB1.1.s58</u> | ... but it was understood between them that they would agree on everything, as they did, and always had done... |
| [II.6] | <u>AB1.1.s135</u> | ... as he listened to their plans for the future, he began to dwell on the possibility of making plans of his own. |
| [II.7] | <u>EEA1.3.5.5.s8</u> | ... the Council shall, on the basis of a Commission proposal accompanied by an appraisal report, re-examine the provisions of this point (i) and decide on what action to take. |

the following associations of verbs + unconnected (or partially connected) prepositional phrases:

- | | | |
|---------|---------------------|--|
| [II.8] | <u>CSA1.1.s37</u> | If we were randomly inserted into the Cosmos, the chance that we would find ourselves on or near <u>a planet</u> would be less than one in a billion trillion trillion... |
| [II.9] | <u>CSA1.2.s28</u> | Organisms that evolve on a quite different world will doubtless sing its praises too. |
| [II.10] | <u>RD1.7.s17</u> | ... she ploughed right on through them like a tank, with small people bouncing off her to left and right. |
| [II.11] | <u>RDO1.1.s1086</u> | Messing on the sofa was great because it was full of hollows, and nobody ever told us to get off it . |

and the following phrasal verbs:

- | | | |
|---------|---------------------|--|
| [II.12] | <u>FW1.2.s95</u> | Even orphans should take a look at the world outside and notice what’s going on . |
| [II.13] | <u>SH1T.1.3.s46</u> | Then she ran on . |

⁴⁶ Here intended generically as the word following the verb.

| | | |
|---------|--------------------|--|
| [II.14] | <u>AH1.2.4.s25</u> | We started off , not all that long ago, selling snake oil at country fairs... |
| [II.15] | <u>FW1.4.s270</u> | ... she shook her double chins at me and drifted off , like anyone else. |
| [II.16] | <u>AT1.2.s216</u> | Then Macon closed his eyes and drifted off . |

In II.5, II.6 and II.7 the particle *on* is a pure preposition: *everything*, *the possibility* and *what action to take* are the complements of that preposition – the prepositional objects – and not the direct objects of the verbs *agree on*, *dwell on* and *decide on*. The syntactic flexibility of these constructions is drastically reduced – a collocational fixedness may be said to take over, as the prepositions are selected by the verb and become rigidly connected with it, a free substitution for another preposition being unacceptable without a concomitant change of meaning of the whole verbal expressions. On these grounds, Bolinger (1971:5) and Claridge (2000:58) decidedly hold these combinations to be highly institutionalized and even lexicalized. On the other hand, the preposition *on* in II.8 and II.9 does not relate either semantically or syntactically to the preceding verbs *find ourselves* and *evolve*, but it forms sequences of verb + unattached preposition of place.

The instances II.10 and II.11 are comparatively more complicated because *off* seems to us to fit the category of collapsed compound prepositions termed by Bolinger (1971:28) ‘adpreps’, *i.e.* prepositional adverbs acting as adverbs and prepositions at one and the same time. The position of the pronoun *her* in II.10 and *it* in II.11 indicates that the particle, which has a manifestly locative meaning, is a preposition. However, it can be split up into two components and read as *off off* (or, possibly, *off of*) – a case of dual constituency, where both the adverbial and the prepositional value, in the narrowest sense of their function, are at work.⁴⁷ *Off* is attracted as much to the verb phrases *bounce off* and *get off* as it is to the prepositional phrases *off her* and *off it*, as Bolinger states (1971:27), exactly by virtue of its intrinsic doubleness.

Something different is observed in the last five examples. Here, we are confronted with more or less cohesive locutions where:

- ❖ the individual meanings of the members of the semantic unit have almost or altogether been sacrificed and “by the act of combination have assumed a new meaning” (Kennedy, 1920:9) – like one of the probably best known phrasal verbs, *go on*,⁴⁸ in II.12 above, with its meaning ‘happen’ that is not the sum of the meanings of the parts in isolation. Such verbal constructions, which, as illustrated, can typically be paraphrased by a simplex verb, are

⁴⁷ We will linger over the class of adpreps in chapter III, discussing their resemblance to compound prepositions, where the two componential members are graphically separated (*e.g. off of* or *off from*), and the easily mistaken, but not identical, concepts of overlap vs. fusion vs. addition (Bolinger, 1971:31-32).

⁴⁸ The combination *go on*, in all its functional nuances, appears to be the most common phrasal verb overall in the LSWE Corpus (Longman Corpus of Spoken and Written English), with a high frequency in all four registers considered (conversation, fiction, news and academic prose) (Biber et al., 1999:411).

defined *idiomatic* both in Dehé's (2002:5) and Jackendoff's (2002:73) analysis, because of their non-compositional semantics that, according to Jackendoff (*Ibid.*), accounts for the necessity of a lexical listing where they appear as independent entries. Their highly idiomatic status can be verified against the impracticability of contrastive substitution, namely "by noting that the meaning of the verb or particle in the combination does not remain constant when other parts of the idiom undergo substitution" (Quirk et al., 1985:1162). In other words, in our example, we cannot simply interchange *on* with other particles without altering concurrently the meaning of the verb *go*: in pairings like *go off* or *go through*, *go* would acquire diversified meanings in combination with diverse particles, which would amount, in the end, to totally distinct compounds;

- ❖ the verb has undergone a meaning modification owing to a faint adverbial sense of the particle, which has prevented its amalgamation into the composition; the particle loses much of the original locational adverbial or prepositional signification and takes on extended meanings – like *on* and *off* in II.13 and II.14 that add an aspectual feature (hence the denomination *aspectual particle verbs* in Dehé (*Ibid.*) and Jackendoff (2002:76))⁴⁹ to the verbs *run* and *start*. In contrast with *up* which marks completeness or telicity, the aktionsart or lexical aspect contributed by *on* to the verb it accompanies renders the verb itself atelic, indicating the continuation of an action – in our case, *run on* might be reworded by 'continue to run; keep running' –, whereas *off* in the phrasal verb *start off*,⁵⁰ meaning 'set out to do something', enriches the verb with a fine-grained semantic gradation that might be made explicit by 'with a definite intention' (cf. *LDPV*, sense 3). According to Jackendoff (2002:77), aspectual particles like *up*, *away*, *on*, *through* and *over* (see also examples with *out* in Fraser, 1976:6) "are not arguments of the verb, since they can be omitted; and they are not idiomatic combinations with the verb, since any verb of a large semantic class can co-occur with them, and the meaning is fully compositional". For our concerns, where this statement is certainly correct for such a particle as *on*, it has to be complemented by further considerations as to *off* – that is, in the first place, in a string like II.14 the overall meaning of the verb phrase may not be unfailingly compositional, although a residue of the literal sense of the adverb, meaning 'moving away from some point of departure', is still perceptible. Secondly, the particle *off* does not affect its verb in the same way in all the aspectual *off*-phrasal verbs – with some verbal items of activity, for instance, *off* denotes the execution of the action expressed by the root verb until it is definitively terminated (the

⁴⁹ We prefer not to use Emonds's denomination *completive verb-particle combinations* (1985, cited in Dehé, 2002:7), since one may be led astray to believe that the nature of the meaning modification effected by the particle is exclusively of an end-of-action type, which is not the case.

⁵⁰ The phrasal verb *start off*, here intransitive, may also be used as transitive; the aspectual nature in the latter kind of usage is recognized by Biber et al. (1999:409).

reader may be referred to Fraser's (1976:7) examples like *finish off*, *kill off*, *knock off*, all having in common the idea of 'dealing somebody the finishing blow/gaining the utter defeat of an antagonist'). These phrasal verb constructions are designated *semi-idiomatic* by Quirk et al. (1985:1162) on the grounds that they present a certain degree of variability, as the substitution of one verb for another, or one particle for another, might conceivably be carried out, even though it "is constrained by limited productivity" (Quirk et al., *Ibid.*). The interesting remark here is that the particle, which has an intensifying force, creates family resemblances of the kind *work away*, *fire away*, *chatter away* – where *away* stands for 'persistent action' –; *mess around*, *play around*, *wait around* – standing *around* for 'aimless behaviour' –; *hold out*, *last out*, *eke out* – with a sense of 'endurance' conveyed by the particle *out*;

- ❖ the verb and the particle have preserved their constitutional meaning and the resultant phrasal verb – a *compositional particle verb* (Dehé, 2002:5) – is semantically transparent.

In Quirk et al.'s coverage of the class of multi-word verbs non-idiomatic constructions are taken to be syntactically free combinations, where the verb acts as a normal intransitive/transitive verb and the particle as a normal adverb, and where the semantic separability of the two components is apparent from their constancy in possible cross-exchanges: possible replacements of *drift in*, e.g., *drift off* (II.15), could be *wander*, *drive*, *rush*, *ride*, *step*, etc.; realizable substitutions for *off* could be *across*, *up*, *in*, *through*, *out*. Both the verb and the particle would, in any case, maintain their distinctness in terms of meaning, irrespective of which associate they co-occur with.

The compositionality of meaning in II.15, then, is ensured by the fact that both the verb and the particle are to be understood literally, the latter, as a rule, in its directional signification. In this connection, Jackendoff (2002:75) writes:

"Here the particle satisfies one the verb's argument positions. Any verb that selects a directional PP can take any directional particle instead, and the meaning is fully compositional. Hence such combinations are fully productive, and there is no need to list the verb-particle combinations in the lexicon. Rather the particles stand alone as lexical items".

So, the spatial value of *off* in *drifted off* – here much the same as that of *away* – remains fairly evident, but the fact that the verbal phrase could have worked as well if we had replaced the particle by a suitable locational prepositional phrase begs the question whether we are really facing a compositional phrasal verb construction or rather a normal verb + adverb sequence. About this structural ambiguity⁵¹ Kennedy (1920:9) expresses himself quite openly, saying

⁵¹ Cf. Olsen (1998), cited in Dehé (2002:5).

that this group of combinations “shades off so imperceptibly into the great mass of adverbial modifications such as *fly away*, *walk south*, *go home*, etc., that it would be a hopeless undertaking to attempt to classify every verb-adverb combination as either close enough to be termed a verb-adverb compound,⁵² or loose enough to be called merely an adverbial modification”. In this thesis we will at least attempt to reason about the most equivocal cases. As for compositional phrasal verbs, another contentious issue is, in our opinion, that raised by the comparison of II.15 and II.16 above. In both instances the literalness of meaning of the verb and the particle is kept intact, but while *drifted off* in II.15 communicates nothing more than the unadorned, matter-of-fact action of ‘drifting off (to some other place)’, the same phrasal verb *drifted off* in II.16 is to be interpreted as a metaphor to signal a state of mind or an abstract mental process, like ‘letting one’s mind/thoughts wander’. Rather than seeing these latter items as idiomatic phrasal verbs, it is perhaps preferable to look at them as a subtype of compositional phrasal verbs – **metaphorical** compositional phrasal verbs⁵³ – since the link with their concrete prototype is, after all, comfortably identifiable. On the other hand, it would indeed be difficult to uphold the thesis that the meaning of these expressions turns out to be obscure to such an extent that their inclusion in the class of phrasal verb idioms could be approved incontestably.

2.2.3 Phrasal-prepositional verbs

Besides these two major categories of verbs + preposition/adverb-particles, *i.e.* prepositional and phrasal verbs, both Quirk et al. (1985:1160) and Biber et al. (1999:423) mention a third class of multi-word verbs, *i.e.* **phrasal-prepositional verbs**, encapsulating the characteristics of the former two, that is they consist of a lexical verb followed by a particle proper and a preposition. As with phrasal verbs, these hybrid constructions can be idiomatic – in which case a one-word paraphrase may be substituted for them – or freely combined, that is they may be viewed as phrasal verb

⁵² Here intended in the same way as we use the term ‘phrasal verb’.

⁵³ A similar approach may be found in Mondor (2008:75), who calls *figurative idioms* verb-particle constructions which can be used both in a literal and in a metaphorical sense, referring to cases comparable to *drift off* in II.15 and II.16.

Our angle on the matter is that the metaphoricity of a phrasal verb is a rather tangled issue, which does not only imply the polarity between literal and figurative compositional structures, but has to be stratified onto various layers. Also the phrasal verb subclass that has been termed *aspectual* is subject to both a bare, unvarnished, as it were, and a symbolic reading, as in II.17 and II.20 later on. Lastly, even sheer idiomatic phrasal verbs might be sorted out according to this subtle duality (see footnote 46 for further elucidation).

Quirk et al. (1985:1163) clear up this aspect, saying that “putting a verb in the third category [highly idiomatic constructions] does not necessarily mean, however, that its meaning is completely opaque. We can see a metaphorical appropriateness in *bring up* for ‘educate’, and this is only one of many idiomatic verbs containing metaphors fairly clearly derived from their literal locative interpretations: *gloss over* (a difficulty), *hand down* (an heirloom), *piece together* (a story), etc.”.

The minuteness of this sub-analysis – as also implicitly stressed by Quirk et al. (*Ibid.*) with reference to their treatment – goes, in any case, far beyond the compass of our research questions; therefore, it will not be brought into effect, at least not in a regular manner, that is excepting some significant cases.

expressions + untied prepositional phrases. A thorough discussion of these verbal clusters is found in Makkai (1972). Here we read:

“At this point the question of the third formant arises. Many a phrasal verb idiom consists of three lexons rather than two. Examples are *come up with* (a suggestion), *get away with* (murder), *talk down to* (somebody), *come down with* (pneumonia), and many others. The fact that the lexon is an essential part of the idiom as a whole can be tested by omitting the third lexons in the examples above.” (1972:145).

If we drop the preposition in Makkai’s examples, what one is left with are unacceptable units: **he came up a suggestion*, **he gets away murder*, **he talks down John*, **he came down pneumonia*. This test also serves to discriminate idiomatic phrasal-prepositional verbs from literal ones, as, for instance, in (a) *we stood up for our rights* vs. (b) *we stood up for five minutes*. The former sentence contains the phrasal verb idiom *stood up for*, meaning ‘supporting, siding with’ or ‘defending’, whereas the latter is made up of the three literal constituents *stood + up + for*, the last one introducing an unbound prepositional phrase; without the third formant, one would still be able to use the phrasal verb alone, not transforming the sense of the verbal predicate.

According to Makkai (1972:147-148), third lexons (or second formants) which take part in complex locutions of the kind *verb + formant₁ + formant₂* (i.e. our phrasal-prepositional verbs), in association with bilexonic phrasal verbs (i.e. *verb + formant₁*) formed by idiomatic or literal components, may act as “compulsory idiom bridges” when “their distribution is such that they consistently mark transitive phrasal verbs whereas in other environments they occur as prepositions” (Makkai, 1972:147), or as “optional idiom bridges” when they are not “a constituent lexon of the lexemic idiom preceding it, thus functioning prepositionally before the following noun” (Makkai, 1972:148).

The five lexons *at, for, on, to* and *with* can be both compulsory and optional idiom bridges; additional optional idiom bridges can be the prepositions *about, near, of* and *under* (Makkai, *Ibid.*). In (a) above, *for* is the compulsory element that takes one from the literal or figurative phrasal verb *stand up* (in the latter sense meaning principally ‘remaining valid, sound, or durable’ or ‘resisting, withstanding’) over to the phrasal-prepositional verb *stand up for*, whose prepositional object is the noun phrase *our rights*; by contrast, the same preposition *for* optionally follows the literal phrasal verb *stand up* in (b), of which becomes the complement/adverbial of time together with the noun phrase *five minutes*.

There are some phrasal-prepositional verbs, moreover, that govern a direct object in addition to a prepositional one, like in *job (something) off on (somebody)*, *put (somebody) up for (election)* etc. (from Quirk et al., 1985:1160-1161).

Out of the material we have assembled for the empirical section of this study, a constellation of examples may be adduced where phrasal verbs predominantly have literal senses, stating some sort of motion, and are followed by prepositions that narrow and particularize the action by bringing in details as to, *e.g.*, the path of direction, as in II.17 (carrying along the prosecution-aspect of the particle), II.18 and II.19 below. A few much less frequent matches resemble what we have termed metaphorical compositional phrasal verbs, like II.20, which is composed of the literal meaning of the verb *move* + the aspectual characterization of the particle *on*, signifying the progression of the action, + one of the usual meanings of the preposition *to*, expressing destination, but the whole composition is to be located on a conceptual rather than factual plane, that of ‘proceeding to a different phase (of creation)’ rather than ‘proceeding to another place’. Again, we would not consider occurrences like II.20 as verbal idioms, if we presume, as Makkai (1972:192) does, that for lexemic idioms to be called such “both the verb and the adverb have to be semantically removed from their literal homonyms”. Lastly, idiomatic phrasal-prepositional verbs are also quite scattered. Among them we find both sequences where the preposition is a mere optional (and sometimes eliminable) formant, as in II.21, II.22, II.23,⁵⁴ II.24, and sequences where it is a compulsory idiom bridge, as in II.25, II.26 and II.27: *with* is needed to the phrasal verb idioms *go on with* (‘continue doing/managing something’; cf. *LDPV*, senses 3 and 4), *press on with* (‘continue in a determined way’; cf. *CIDPV*), and *run off with* (‘run away with somebody, especially a lover or as in an elopement’; cf. *LDPV*: *run away with*, sense 5) to make sense right the way they do.

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|---------|---------------------|--|
| [II.17] | <u>DL2.1.s412</u> | ... then went on to her mother’s stop... |
| [II.18] | <u>DF1.2.s261</u> | He had written his will in a hurry, they said, because he had been flying off to a dangerous country to buy stones. |
| [II.19] | <u>AT1.2.s255</u> | Why have a child at all, he asked Sarah, if you were only going to ship him off to some godforsaken spot in Virginia? |
| [II.20] | <u>MD1.1.s556</u> | ... then moved on to collages of furry felt and plastic flowers |
| [II.21] | <u>BO1.1.2.s122</u> | He was such a dervish of fury that it took six policemen to subdue him and bundle him off to the police station. |
| [II.22] | <u>AB1.2.s75</u> | When the exigencies of keeping the child in Paris, in an apartment designed only for her icy mother-in-law, became too exhausting, she took off for Bordeaux... |

⁵⁴ Although both II.22 and II.23 feature the verb *take* in one of its idiomatic uses with the particle *off* (go away, leave, depart), they differ in so far that, whereas II.22 conveys the concreteness of the action, in II.23 a higher level of abstraction is present, which is, by the way, indicated by the different choice of the preposition. In this regard, we include the preposition *into* in the class of optional idiom bridges, even though not mentioned by Makkai, since we do actually notice a substantial affinity between a three-lexon phrasal verb of the kind *take off into* (*a scenario*), in II.23, or *trail off into* (*a sort of forlornness*), in II.24, and, for instance, one of the kind *hold up under* (*the pressure*) (from Makkai, 1972:148).

- [II.23] HK1.3.s40 his mind **took off into** a scenario about how he might be able to tape-record the whisper of her legs...
- [II.24] DF1.2.s160 Her voice **trailed off into** a sort of forlornness.
- [II.25] JSM1.1.4.s195 I actually think he could have **gone on with** this place...
- [II.26] JC1.1.3.s94 ... and then **pressed on with** what she had to say about the laurel tree...
- [II.27] FW1.1.s51 ... when they heard Harry Harris hadn't come home but had **run off with** Miss Eddon Gurney...

However, it might well be objected that, with the exception of II.25, II.26 and II.27, the second formant following the root verb is, in fact, not a lexon belonging to the phrasal verb, may it be literal or idiomatic, but a plain preposition linked to the phrase it is the head of, separate from all the foregoing (cf. also Kennedy's observation about 'double combinations', 1920:32). As pointed out earlier, there will never be any sovereign rule that will dispel every doubt in determining whether cases like the ones just cited, or segments of them, have to be treated like phraseological verbal units or not. Again, only our personal estimation will ultimately entitle us to draw up a taxonomy of the most ambivalent phrasal verb types.

As far as phrasal-prepositional verbs are concerned, we regard the three lexons of the verbal phrases in II.17-II.27 as more firmly welded together than, *e.g.*, those in II.28 and II.29 below, where the second prepositional formant starts a syntagm that stands by itself to an undeniably higher degree than in the aforementioned items, both syntactically, being a free preposition that originates free adverbials, of place and manner respectively, and, perhaps above all, semantically, not endowing the verb with any content expansion that is outright pertinent to it.

- [II.28] FF1.1.1.s352 In the quiet Rawlings could hear the television he had **switched on in the sitting room**.
- [II.29] MD1.1.s675 Kate **set off with considerable curiosity** to meet this shadowy monster...

Nevertheless, the current work being a linguistically and translationally contrastive assessment of the phraseology of English and Norwegian verbs with the particles *on/på* and *off/av*, and not chiefly endeavouring to catalogue cases, phrasal-prepositional verbs will be rated as a subgroup of ordinary phrasal verbs, because, as a matter of fact, they may be looked upon as enlarged phrasal verb formations, in a basic bipartite classificatory system opposing phrasal and prepositional verbal complexes only.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Cf. Mondor (2008:42), as doing the same and going along with Vestergaard (1977:3) on this matter.

2.2.4 Multiple-criteria diagnostic frame for phrasal verb individualization

Since the crucial obstacle in individuating phrasal verbs is that of transitivity – which makes the nominal phrase object of a phrasal verb (*turn on the faucet*) smoothly confusable with the prepositional object of a prepositional verb (*dwell on the possibility*) –, how can we, then, tell a phrasal and a prepositional verb apart?

The elementary principle found in Bolinger (1971:6) is the **replaceability by a simplex verb**. Phrasal verbs like those in II.3, already mentioned, or in II.30, II.31 and II.32 below are all compliant with this assumption.

- [II.3] FW1.4.s196 You're **having** me **on**, he said.
Have on → ‘trick’, ‘tease’ (someone)
- [II.30] JSM1.1.6.s52 You’ll just **goad** him **on**?
Goad on → ‘instigate’
- [II.31] RD1.7.s71 She spoke quietly and politely and without any sign of **showing off**.
Show off → ‘flaunt’, ‘parade’, ‘swank’
- [II.32] AH1.2.1.s119 No need to stay at the hospital any longer, but he instinctively **put off** departure for his bachelor apartment...
Put off → ‘postpone’

But, as the author himself notes, this criterion would rule out some candidates which no other simple verb could take the place of, either because the one-word substitute would be deficient in matching the exact meaning of the phrasal verb, like in II.4 and II.33, or because of the shortage of fitting substitutes at all, like in II.34 and II.35.

- [II.4] AH1.1.s69 Maybe, his wife said, maybe, with the right lawyer we can **pull off** a miracle.
Pull off → ‘perform’ (in spite of difficulties or obstacles), ‘succeed’ (in a difficult feat)
- [II.33] HK1.1.s132 It’s our burden but I can personally **take it on**!
Take on → ‘accept’, ‘undertake’ (work, responsibility)
- [II.34] SG1.5.s206 She **dashed off** a signature as if she were signing an autograph for a pesky fan.
Dash off → ‘write down or draw (something) very quickly’
- [II.35] OS1.1.1.s106 It was clear that the Music School was not **keeping him on** out of charity.
Keep on → ‘continue to employ (someone)’

On the other hand, the same criterion would let in plenty of strings that do have simplex verbal equivalents to be switched with, though they are not phrasal verbs, such as, by way of an example, *to go to bed*, *to take an oath*, or *to make a call*, which can be reformulated as *to retire*, *to swear*, *to phone* respectively, or may be prepositional verbs, such as *cope with*, *go into*, *care for*, which can be rephrased as single-word verbs like *handle*, *examine*, *like*.

If we go back to all the instances quoted above, another failing of this first principle sticks out – that is, it clearly works with idiomatic phrasal verbs only. It is, in fact, a foregone conclusion that compositional and aspectual phrasal verbs do not conform to the single verb-replacing rule as the particle, in its literal or aktionsart function, is, in itself, impossible to elude, and thus to get rid of, being the precise factor that imbues the base verb with its definitive meaning.⁵⁶ It is no accident that there is no mention of the one-word synonym substitution principle in other authors (Fraser, 1976:20), or it is just made en passant (Palmer, 1974:213, and Mondor, 2008:65-66, after him; Quirk et al., 1985:1162).

Secondly, both Bolinger (1971:7) and Palmer (1974:218) observe that if the phrasal verb structure is transitive, it should be capable of being **passivized**.⁵⁷ Yet, Palmer (*Ibid.*) recognizes that this is not an absolute restriction, since it does not always help to differentiate phrasal from prepositional verbs. A corpus-based analysis will quickly reveal an exuberance of passive phrasal verb forms like:

- | | | |
|---------|---------------------|---|
| [II.36] | <u>FF1.1.2.s169</u> | His words were cut off as he saw what Rawlings was placing on the blotter. |
| [II.37] | <u>OS1.1.1.s7</u> | At first these odd mistakes were laughed off as jokes, not least by Dr P. himself. |
| [II.38] | <u>MD1.1.s590</u> | Their marriage, eroded at the start by poverty, was finished off by her success. |
| [II.39] | <u>NG1.4.s88</u> | I suppose I could do something else... get taken on in a factory. |

but, occasionally, we also find instances of passive prepositional verb forms like:

- | | | |
|---------|----------------------|---|
| [II.40] | <u>RDA1.1.2.s310</u> | ... for Mary-Jim had not so far left the convent that she could be depended on to have one with her... |
|---------|----------------------|---|

⁵⁶ Quirk et al. (1985:1162) refer to such compositional, and so non-idiomatic, combinations as *go across*, *go past* and *sail around*, which do have single-word paraphrases, *i.e.* *cross*, *pass* and *circumnavigate* respectively, but it is obvious that these are quite infrequent cases which, however, may be said to contain already the core idea of the particle in their semantic value, like in the first two instances, or to be composed of a prefix that is practically equivalent to a prepositional particle.

⁵⁷ Needless to say, those of the discussed tests that expressly apply to transitive particle verbs only are intrinsically of no avail when one attempts to individuate intransitive phrasal verb structures, like, *e.g.*, the one in II.31. However, exactly because of the absence of a direct object, which is often the mystifying element of these constructions, intransitive forms are, in all likelihood, less problematic to master.

Mondor (2008:64) comments, with good reason, that “the common feature of the sentences which can be passivized is that the subject in the passive sentences is affected by the action of the verb” and that “under such as a premise, passivization is also possible for non-idiomatic combinations with a preposition”, namely for literal sequences of passive verbs + locative prepositions as in II.41.

[II.41] JSM1.1.5.s2 The bed **had been slept on**, rather than in...

For these reasons, this criterion not only proves unsuccessful in isolating categorically phrasal from prepositional verbs, but it also has to be rectified as for its alleged limited usefulness in combinations with pure prepositions, “to determine which are stereotyped and which are not” (Bolinger, 1971:7), as episodic instances of passives with non-stereotyped prepositions, *i.e.* passive non-prepositional verbs though containing prepositions, may exist.

Thirdly, transitive phrasal verbs should take part in the **action nominalization** process,⁵⁸ from which prepositions are precluded, whence the acceptability of the former pair of sentences below and the inacceptability of the latter one (all four examples from Lindner, 1983:13), where *of* cannot intervene between the preposition and the noun:

[II.42] His **looking up of** the information pleased the teacher.

[II.43] John’s **thinking over of** the example assisted him in passing the exam.

[II.44] *Her **looking at of** the table surprised the storekeeper.

[II.45] *His **arguing with of** John disrupted the conversation.

And yet, both Lindner (*Ibid.*) and Mondor (2008:66) refer to Bolinger (1971:8) in maintaining that the nature of the activity, rather than the syntactic structure by which it is expressed, is what has a major influence on whether a phrasal verb or a verb + prepositional phrase construction can yield an action nominal or not. If the action can be topicalized by virtue of its ‘getting done to’ the following object, then the *-ing*-nominalization appears to be feasible also with prepositions, a suggestion Palmer (1974:218) too hints at. Thus, items like II.46 (from Palmer, *ibid.*) and II.47 (from Bolinger, *ibid.*) are judged grammatically correct, whereas others like II.48 or II.49 (both from Bolinger, *ibid.*) are ill-formed, because one does not “think of *walking across* and *breaking through* as concerted actions that “get done to” bridges and screens” (Bolinger, 1971:9):

[II.46] The **running up of** the hill was the hardest part of the exercise.

[II.47] The **drilling through of** the hardpan was easy.

[II.48] *The **walking across of** the bridge was a matter of minutes.

⁵⁸ We may note that this test works for intransitive phrasal verbs, too, *e.g.* ‘his *showing off* was annoying’.

[II.49] *The **breaking through** of the screen was easy.

A sub-test of the action nominalization criterion may be successfully applied to distinguish adverbs from particles which enter into (idiomatic) phrasal verb strings (Bolinger, 1971; Fraser, 1976).

In the former formations the adverbial element may occur on either side of the direct object noun phrase; contrariwise, in the latter the particle cannot be disjoined from its verb. In a composition where the adverb retains its literal spatial signification, both word orders in II.50 and II.51 (from Bolinger, 1971:9, drawing on Fraser, 1976:3) are permitted, but moving the particle to a position after the object, where it receives the phrase-terminal accent, in an action-nominalized phrasal verb idiom like *throw up* (vomit) would be tantamount to literalizing both the verbal component and the particle, which excludes II.53 and leaves II.52 the only possible option:

[II.50] His **throwing up** of the ball was stupid.

[II.51] His **throwing** of the ball **up** was stupid.

[II.52] His **throwing up** of his dinner was stupid.

[II.53] *His **throwing** of his dinner **up** was stupid.

In the context of our working frame, where both literal and idiomatic phrasal verbs find their place, this sub-test is, however, more helpful to identify the two extremes of the phrasal verb gradient, as also Bolinger concludes (1971:10), since there are combinations that by most accounts may be classed as phrasal verbs, which do admit the separation of the verb and the particle provided that both constituents do not deviate, after all, from their original meanings.

Most authors are of one mind on reckoning the **word order** principle as the distinguishing feature of phrasal verbs, as opposed to verb + prepositional phrase constructions, whether they are lexicalized and even idiomatic (*i.e.* prepositional verbs), or free associations of verbs + prepositions. A peculiarity of transitive phrasal verbs is that the particle can either precede or follow the nominal direct object, where a preposition must always precede its prepositional object. “It is this property of being able to appear after the direct object” – writes Fraser (1976:2) – “which we claim to be sufficient to distinguish a verb-particle from a verb-preposition combination”.

The pre-nominal position of the particle is witnessed by the instances in II.54, II.55 and II.56; the items in II.57, II.58 and II.59 exhibit the post-nominal position.

[II.54] BO1.1.4.s113 The gutter **gave off** an aroma of incense.

[II.55] ABR1.1.1.s1016 ... even helped me **rinse off** the soap.

[II.56] AH1.2.3.s30 He **slipped off** his swim trunks as he spoke.

[II.57] WB1.3.s132 Alda **ticked** their names **off** on the daily analysis sheet as I recited them.

- [II.58] MA1.2.4.s11 But our mother looks out the window and sees us, and the snow, and makes us come inside and **dry our feet off** with the skimpy towels.
- [II.59] JC1.1.1.s31 The old men could **shake their slippers off** and rub their toes in carpet wool.

Moreover, the following matches show distinctly the different positional behaviour between particles and prepositions in relation to the object. The particle *on* in the literal phrasal verb *get on* in II.60 could as well have been placed adjacent to the verbal element, as exemplified in square brackets, demonstrating its ability to stand on either side of the direct object (as is the case, by the way, in II.54-II.59, too); in contrast, the preposition *on* in the prepositional verbs *rely on* in II.61 and *subsist on* in II.62, and in the sequences of verbs + free prepositional phrases *sat + on a tree trunk* in II.63 and *floated + on the aquamarine air of love* in II.64, could under no circumstances have been moved to the right of the noun phrase dependent on it.

- [II.60] HK1.4.s125 “Better **get my Rays on.**”
[→ **get on my Rays**]
- Vs.
- [II.61] AB1.3.s95 But now she began to **rely on Fibich** to keep her company in the evenings...
[→ *to **rely Fibich on**]
- [II.62] BC1.15.s25 **Subsist on air?**
[→ ***subsist air on**]
- [II.63] BC1.4.s25 The Harlequin sat **on a tree trunk**.
[→ *sat **a tree trunk on**]
- [II.64] BO1.1.1.s24 ... we were happy most of the time because we floated **on the aquamarine air of love**.
[→ *floated **the aquamarine air of love on**]

Apart from prepositions, this test also serves to eliminate, as particles, common adverbs and adverbials, which are not normally allowed to be interposed between the verb and the direct object. The exceptions are evidently those units that can stand, as single lexical entities, in the position otherwise privative to simplex verbs (see Bolinger, 1971:15) – the phrasal verbs.

- [II.65] a) They sold out the tickets.
 b) They sold the tickets out.
- [II.66] a) *They sold gladly the tickets.
 b) They sold the tickets gladly.
- [II.67] a) *They sold with joy the tickets.
 b) They sold the tickets with joy.

A refinement of this criterion not to be passed over is what Bolinger (1971:15 and chapter 5) and Palmer (1974:221) have denominated ‘the definite-noun-phrase test’, that is a particle, and not an adverbial adjunct, can precede a simple definite noun phrase, *i.e.* *the* + an unmodified common noun (*e.g.* *the tickets* in II.65-II.67) or a proper name. This is due to the fact that a definite noun phrase brings along a certain semantic redundancy, in so far as it contains anaphoric reference to previously introduced items, not contributing any new information. Thus, according to Erades’s principle of newsworthiness (1961, cited in Bolinger, 1971:64), where medial position is assigned to the less newsworthy factor, definite nominal objects come first, and, as a result, adverbials are given end-position in the sentence. Outside the test frame – then, with noun phrases other than the ones mentioned, such as those with indefinite determiners or with pre- and post-modifiers – the position becomes free also for adverbial components:

[II.68] They sold gladly all the tickets.

[II.69] They sold with joy the tickets for the charity concert.

Phrasal verb particles are not bound by these restrictions, as said earlier: they can be contiguous to their verb, or they can follow the object in the manner of ordinary adverbs; however, a phrasal-verb prosody does actually exist, which makes the particle’s placement relative to a full noun object not entirely arbitrary, as the optional particle movement rule, so far described, would indicate, but subject to formal and semantic considerations (cf. Lindner, 1983:6). This involves, on the one hand, the newsworthiness value; on the other hand, a secondary influence may be wielded by the phonetic bulk, since “the longer an element is, the more likely it is to contain critical information and hence to take the normal position for semantic focus, at the end” (Bolinger, 1971:66). As a matter of fact, Fraser (1976:18) claims that when the direct object noun phrase is very short, consisting of a single word, there seems to be a preference for leaving the particle next to the verb, and that adding determiners, *i.e.* modifiers, to the object nominal phrase causes both word orders (verb + particle + direct object and verb + direct object + particle) to become equally acceptable. According to our corpus evidence, this can indeed be shown to be more of a preference than a rule, since we find a multitude of variants, of which II.54-II.59 are only a restricted sample, that do not appear to stick to any set arrangement but that of the longest and most complex element coming last. For instance, Fraser (*Ibid.*) would judge the sequence *You should call up John before you go* as sounding much better than *You should call John up before you go*, but the author of the text string *Which only set Nigel off more...* (JB1.2.s42) must have been rather accustomed to such a sentence set-up to prefer it to the alternative option and use it in writing. Besides, phrasal verb formations with an understood, omitted prepositional complement, of the type of the aforementioned II.56 (*slipped off*

[himself] *his swim trunks*) and II.59 (*shake their slippers off* [themselves]),⁵⁹ for which Mondor (2008:61) finds a tendency to retain the direct object before the particle, are, in actual fact, equally frequent in both word orders in the search output.

Although Fraser (1976:19), along with Bolinger (1971:62-63), notices that length is not the sole determinant in word ordering – though not going into the details of the problem and leaving the question pending –, he states that whenever the direct object phrase is long and complicated the particle must remain next to the verb, which is born out by the matches below.

- | | | |
|---------|----------------------|--|
| [II.70] | <u>RF1.2.1.s53</u> | Henry never quite managed to shake off <u>the deep mood of uncertainty in which he had entered the relationship</u> . |
| [II.71] | <u>RDA1.1.1.s155</u> | You thought a nice book about Uncle Frank would be a nice thing with which to lead off <u>a laudable Foundation devoted to the nice things that you thought Uncle Frank stood for</u> . |
| [II.72] | <u>MD1.1.s427</u> | once she cut off <u>so much of Kate's springy brown hair</u> in an effort to straighten it... |
| [II.73] | <u>GN1.1.1.s241</u> | The trick, he said, cutting off <u>a slice of the stiff, yellow fiber</u> , is to spit it out while the wedge is still firm... |
| [II.74] | <u>BC1.4.s39</u> | He bought new pieces. He sold off <u>those which were inferior, or cracked</u> . |

Lindner (1983:6-7) agrees that the noun object tends to be final if it is long, if it includes a clause, if it is the object of another verb in a parallel construction, or if it is emphatically or contrastively stressed; it will occupy mid-position if it is short or weakly stressed. The particle, in its turn, will hold end-position if it is more strongly stressed than the noun object, and this is more likely to happen if the particle itself is polysyllabic.

In its in-depth articulation, Bolinger (1971:16) regards this test as the most dependable, saying that “the chief advantage is that it is not just an either-or test but can be varied by increasing or decreasing the semantic weight of the direct object, to reveal degrees of tightness and stereotyping”.

Once general tendencies of phrasal verb word order are assimilated, the conditions of occurrence of a **pronominal object** in respect of the particle will be a sub-case of those general guidelines. Pronouns are usually unstressed, so their typical mid-position does not come as a surprise:

- | | | |
|---------|----------------------|---|
| [II.75] | <u>ABR1.1.1.s878</u> | Don't worry, you didn't put <u>me</u> off at all. |
| [II.76] | <u>GN1.1.2.s55</u> | He cut <u>her</u> off . |
| [II.77] | <u>MM1.3.s29</u> | Too hot for socks, he muttered. Leave <u>them</u> off . |

⁵⁹ A discussion of the dynamics implied in such combinations as II.56 and II.59 – where the particle shows a liability to being converted into a prepositional element by supplying a hypothetical missing reflexive pronoun –, or as *she brushed off the suit* vs. *she brushed off the lint* (from Bolinger, 1971:24) – with a reversal of the underlying direct object, in the former case, and the suppression of the prepositional object, in the latter –, will be offered in the chapters devoted to the respective particles.

| | | |
|---------|----------------------|--|
| [II.78] | <u>TH1.3.s202</u> | I'm worried that you're going to just keep putting <u>this off</u> and putting <u>it off</u> until it's too late. |
| [II.79] | <u>PM1.1.s158</u> | It is made to stick to your ribs, keep you warm, give you strength and send <u>you off</u> to bed with a full belly. |
| [II.80] | <u>PDJ3.1.3.s107</u> | It had almost been a relief when a formidable female novelist, vigorously corseted in a florid cretonne two-piece which made her look like a walking sofa, had borne <u>him off</u> ... |
| [II.3] | <u>FW1.4.s196</u> | You're having <u>me on</u> , he said. |
| [II.30] | <u>JSM1.1.6.s52</u> | You'll just goad <u>him on</u> ? |
| [II.81] | <u>RDO1.1.s617</u> | Thomas Clarke is my granda. Pass <u>it on</u> . |
| [II.82] | <u>VS1.1.10.s17</u> | He started talking to his horse, urging <u>her on</u> . |

Exceptionally, the particle may show after the verb when pronominal direct objects have extra stress, but our corpus search did not return any hit corresponding to such a case.

With verbs followed by prepositions, on the other hand, the preposition - pronominal prepositional object order cannot be inverted, similarly to what happens in the case of a full nominal phrase (see above):

| | | |
|---------|---------------------|--|
| [II.83] | <u>BO1.1.9.s173</u> | Then he pounced <u>on her</u> , lashing at her face. [→ *he pounced <u>her on</u>] |
| [II.84] | <u>FW1.2.s45</u> | Arthur looked <u>on it</u> as a kind of tax he had to pay to the God of Marriage. [→ *Arthur looked <u>it on</u>] |
| [II.85] | <u>MD1.1.s101</u> | Kate took this suggestion seriously, reflected <u>on it</u> , and nodded, blowing out smoke. [→ * reflected <u>it on</u>] |
| [II.86] | <u>GN1.1.4.s193</u> | Hadn't he said that they were always picking <u>on him</u> ; everyone had been against him, except her. [→ *always picking <u>him on</u>] |
| [II.87] | <u>MA1.2.1.s157</u> | I could choke <u>on it</u> by mistake, an undignified way to die. [→ *I could choke <u>it on</u>] |

Another point that needs to be marked is that while “various short adverbials may precede the preposition-noun phrase combination” (Fraser, 1976:2), no other constituent can be interpolated between the verb and the particle, unless the latter occur in its most literal sense. The last specification is underlined by Bolinger (1971:12) as well as by Fraser (1976:3), who talks about verb-adverbial combinations to mean literal phrasal verbs, which may be modified by certain degree adverbials (see also Mondor, 2008:68, referring to Fraser). Together with the word order principle, this criterion is, in all probability, one of the most serviceable to know apart phrasal and prepositional verbs.

The list offered hereafter serves to give a picture of possible situations we may come upon: adverbs are regularly inserted between the verb and the preposition both in prepositional verbs with specific prepositions (II.88-II.92) and in verbs combined with free prepositional phrases (II.93-II.95), without regard to what type of adverb is made use of, that is whether it is a manner (II.88, II.89, II.93, II.94), degree (II.90, II.91, II.95), or time (II.92) adverbial.

| | | |
|---------|---------------------|--|
| [II.88] | <u>AB1.1.s3</u> | ... coming to rest benevolently on the youngish men with briefcases at the adjoining tables... |
| [II.89] | <u>GN1.1.1.s101</u> | He sat watching them, chewing slowly on his tobacco. |
| [II.90] | <u>MAW1.1.s193</u> | ... and those concerns centred chiefly on the implications that Khrushchev's new rules had for their party careers. |
| [II.91] | <u>ML1.4.3.1.s1</u> | Rodents are gnawing animals that live mainly on plant material... |
| [II.92] | <u>LT1.3.s51</u> | ... concentrating first on coffee and then later in the nineteenth century on tea and rubber. |
| [II.93] | <u>AB1.3.s158</u> | ... occasionally holding the hand that twitched <u>rhythmically on the coverlet.</u> |
| [II.94] | <u>DF1.1.s126</u> | ... we'd met <u>unexpectedly on a railway platform...</u> |
| [II.95] | <u>BO1.1.9.s10</u> | A kerosine lamp burned <u>steadily on the centre table.</u> |

On the contrary, adverbial formatives cannot but be inserted after idiomatic phrasal verbs (II.96, II.97, II.104), and, browsing through the obtained corpus results, we can surely come to the conclusion that there is a marked preference to do so also with more or less literal phrasal verbs (II.98, II.99, II.100, II.102, II.103, II.105-II.108), metaphorical compositions, susceptible of a literally- rather than idiomatically-inclined interpretation (II.101), and even aspectual phrasal verbs (II.109). Again, the norm proves stable irrespective of (a) adverbial category, for example manner (II.96-II.104) or time (II.105-II.109); (b) whether the phrasal verb is intransitive (II.96-II.101, II.105-II.107, II.109) or transitive (II.102-II.104, II.108); (c) whichever object - particle order is followed, in the case of transitive phrasal verbs (V-O-Part: II.102, II.103, II.108; V-Part-O: II.104).

| | | |
|----------|---------------------|---|
| [II.96] | <u>DF1.3.s265</u> | He turned away, ducking my gaze, and set off doggedly towards his mother. |
| [II.97] | <u>HB1.2.s142</u> | ... and the poem breaks off abruptly ... |
| [II.98] | <u>JSM1.1.4.s85</u> | But after that, everyone got up and moved off silently ... |
| [II.99] | <u>RD1.3.s59</u> | I expect it will be loose by the morning and then it'll slip off easily . |
| [II.100] | <u>LT1.1.s99</u> | The cause is the same: stripping the land of vegetation means that water runs off more quickly ... |

| | | |
|----------|---------------------|--|
| [II.101] | <u>NG1.4.s227</u> | ... she couldn't believe he was going off calmly (as he did) to an experience neither could ever have imagined would happen to them when they were young. |
| [II.102] | <u>MA1.2.1.s138</u> | Getting your clothes off gracefully , always such an impossibility... |
| [II.103] | <u>SK1.1.s220</u> | ... he brushed it off resignedly . |
| [II.104] | <u>WB1.1.s140</u> | Tonight he wore a faded blue polka-dot cravat at his throat which set off his tan admirably . |
| [II.105] | <u>JB1.2.s57</u> | It's called the Shakespeare School of English and has a neon Union Jack outside which flashes on and off all the time . |
| [II.106] | <u>JC1.1.2.s26</u> | He'd sit until a waiter came, and then he'd hurry off again . |
| [II.107] | <u>SG1.2.s75</u> | I seen him on Monday and then he gone off again . |
| [II.108] | <u>RD1.3.s35</u> | ... Mr Wormwood shouted, clutching the brim of his hat to stop anyone trying to pull it off again . |
| [II.109] | <u>GN1.1.2.s33</u> | ... and the older woman patted her shoulder and whispered in her ear, Go on now . |

The returned matches presenting the interpolation of an adverb between the base verb and the particle – which, anyway, is only valid for compositional (II.110) and aspectual (II.111, II.112) phrasal verbs – are in an indisputable minority:

| | | |
|----------|--------------------|--|
| [II.110] | <u>VS1.1.5.s90</u> | ... and had gone furiously off to Delhi “for a conference of cardiologists”, as he claimed. |
| [II.111] | <u>DF1.3.s73</u> | A limited company 's insurance went marching steadily on , it seemed... |
| [II.112] | <u>RD1.7.s53</u> | She went right on with twice thirteen is twenty-six, twice fourteen is twenty-eight... |

Bolinger (1971:12) argues that the **adverb interposition** principle is useful in showing degrees of bondage, because “it separates the extreme of independent adverbs from the extreme of bound adverb-particles” (*Ibid.*), but that it cannot be imposed as an absolute criterion, because there are different levels of stereotyping to be taken into account, distinguishing between fresh metaphors which admit the adverb insertion and second-hand metaphors which are reluctant to permit it. Although this conjecture may perfectly work on a theoretical plane, real practices speak for themselves and corpus research points to an easily discernible predisposition by language users not to divide root verbs and particles by means of whatever adverbial in all phrasal verb subtypes.

The last test Bolinger (1971:13) brings up is the one concerning particle **accentuation**. A particle may receive stress; a preposition, both in prepositional verbs and in free prepositional phrases, by and large, cannot.

| | | |
|----------|----------------------|--|
| [II.113] | <u>FF1.1.1.s352</u> | In the quiet Rawlings could hear the television he had switched ON in the sitting room. |
| [II.7] | <u>EEA1.3.5.5.s8</u> | ... the Council shall, on the basis of a Commission proposal accompanied by an appraisal report, re-examine the provisions of this point (i) and decide on what action to take. |
| [II.9] | <u>CSA1.2.s28</u> | Organisms that evolve on a quite different world will doubtless sing its praises too. |

Yet, it is true that, as a consequence of information content structuring and sentence placing, a prepositional verb's preposition can be accented, if it occupies final position, while a not-fixed preposition is normally always unstressed (Palmer, 1974:217; Mondor, 2008:59-60); a weightier preposition (*e.g. after*) also usually carries the accent (Bolinger, 1971:14).

Elsewhere than in Bolinger, for instance in Quirk et al. (1985:1167) and Mondor (2008:64-65), we find a couple of other tests to recognize phrasal verbs. One of them is based on the fact that a preposition + nominal phrase can be fronted in interrogatives, relative clauses introduced by a relative pronoun and in *it*-clefts, whereas **fronting of** a phrasal verb's **particle** is not possible in such patterns. So, if we compare a prepositional verb like *decide on* in II.7 above, a verb + unbound preposition combination as in II.9, and a phrasal verb like *switch on* in II.113, we get these sentence triplets:

| | | |
|----------|----|---|
| [II.114] | a) | On what action shall the Council decide ? |
| | b) | On which world do some organisms evolve? |
| | c) | * On which television did Rawlings switch ? [→ Which television did Rawlings switch on ?] |
| [II.115] | a) | the action on which the Council shall decide |
| | b) | the world on which some organisms evolve |
| | c) | *the television on which Rawlings switched [→ the television which Rawlings switched on] |
| [II.116] | a) | It is on this action that the Council shall decide . |
| | b) | It is on this world that some organisms evolve. |
| | c) | *It was on this television that Rawlings switched . [→ It was this television that Rawlings switched on .] |

Furthermore, Fraser (1976:2-3) considers the function of prepositional phrases and literal adverbial particle constituents in sentences where **gapping** has occurred, commenting on their ability to act as syntactic units, in opposition to particles in non-compositional phrasal verbs that do not, thus not allowing the ellipsis of the lexical verb. This explains the correctness of the first sentence in each of the following pairs, illustrating free prepositional phrases (II.117 a, from Fraser, 1976:2), prepositional verbs (II.118 a) and compositional phrasal verbs (II.119 a, from Fraser, 1976:3), and

the ungrammaticality of the second, illustrating figurative or metaphorical phrasal verbs (II.117 b) and out-and-out phrasal verb idioms (II.118 b and II.119 b), respectively:

- [II.117] a) He sped **up** the street, and she, **up** the alleyway.
 b) *He **sped up** the process, and she, **up** the distribution.
- [II.118] a) He **called on** his friends, and she **on** her parents.
 b) *He **called off** the board meeting, and she **off** the job interview.
- [II.119] a) Jones **pulled** the old tablecloth **off**, and Peters the new one **on**.
 b) *Jones **pulled** the deal **off**, and Peters the money **in**.

2.2.4.1 Summary

A synoptic table is provided below in order to present all the examined criteria for the individualization of phrasal verbs, as contrasted with prepositional verbs, on the one hand, and random unions of verbs and loose prepositions, on the other.

Phrasal verbs have been subdivided into the two dominant categories of compositional/transparent and non-compositional/opaque types, on the grounds that they may differ in some contexts of use.

In the last column a distinction has been made between those tests which are distinctive of phrasal verb status and those which are not, basing ourselves on the empirical findings we have argued about.

Table 2.2 Distinguishing traits of English phrasal verbs

| | Phrasal verbs | | Prepositional verbs | Verb + unconnected prepositional phrase sequences | Is it a distinguishing trait? |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | Compositional (literal) or Fraser's verb-adverbial combinations (1976:3) | Non-compositional (idiomatic) | | | |
| Simplex verb replaceability | / | X | X | / | No |
| Passivization | X | X | X | ? | No |
| Action nominalization | X (admits of both the V-Part-of-O and the V-of-O-Part order) | X (admits of the V-Part-of-O order only) | / | ? | Yes, as a rule |
| Optional word order | X | X | / | / | Yes |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|----------------|
| Pronoun placing | V-Pron-Part | V-Pron-Part | V-Prep-Pron | V-Prep-Pron | Yes |
| Adverbial interpolation | seldom | / | X | X | Yes |
| Stress | X | X | only if in final position may be either accented or unaccented | / | Yes, as a rule |
| Fronting | / | / | X | X | Yes |
| Gapping | X | / | X | X | No |

2.3 The verb-particle relationship in Norwegian *partikkelverb*

2.3.1 Two forms of verb compounding

Among the Norwegian compound verbs two principal subclasses are to be identified: verbs with a nominal (substantival or adjectival) inseparable prefix and verbs with a preposition or an adverb as a prefixal integrant part of the word.⁶⁰ The latter group is, no doubt, the most sizeable, and a number of compounds included therein are nearly connected with verb phrases made up of the very same words (root verb + particle): *oppfinne – finne opp* (invent); *motta – ta mot* (receive); *innkalle – kalle inn* (summon); *bortfalle – falle bort* (disappear; go out of use) (from Faarlund et al., 1997:84).

In quite a few cases, but not in all of them, the meaning of the two variants is equivalent or very similar, and they may be seen as each other's alternatives. Although the latter version of the verb pairs just mentioned does not constitute a compound in the strict sense of the linguistic term, both the complex verb types are regarded as such and have been labelled **fixed compounds** (Norw. *faste sammensetninger*) and **loose compounds** (Norw. *løse sammensetninger* or *løst sammensatte verb*), respectively. The designation *partikkelverb* embraces both of them, but, in the current study, it will more often apply to the latter kind, which most overtly parallel the English phrasal verb typology that is the object of analysis here.

⁶⁰ We do not follow Faarlund et al. (1997:83) here, in setting apart, apparently from a syntactic point of view, constitutional components of the verb, forming the beginning of the verb itself (Norw. *forledd*), from prefixes proper, since both serve the same functional purpose inside the word and can be grouped together under the category of particles (see Golden et al., 1998:118). Cf. Faarlund et al. (1997:81-82) for an exhaustive list of all the Norwegian prefixal particles which enter into verbal compounds.

The different sequence of the lexical verb and the particle in the fixed (*oppfinne*) and loose (*finne opp*) compounds is due to the former freer formative order in the Norwegian language, when the preposition could be positioned either before or after the verb, which has given way to the unified spelling in the former case, while the two elements have been kept disjoined in the latter.

In this respect the linguistic process leading to the establishment of *partikkelverb* as a distinct verb class in Norwegian, where both the forms of composition are equally solid inside the verbal system, is unlike the one that has led to the setting up of the same class in English. During the Old and early Middle English periods, in fact, there has been a gradual shift in usage from the verb with inseparable prefix to the combination where the separable prefix was placed after the verb, as a result of sentence-stress and group-accent (Kennedy, 1920:11, citing Curme, 1914). The tendency to stress the adverbial factor which follows the verb more or less closely has worked toward the elimination, or at least a severe diminution, of the verb with unstressed, inseparable particle – as still survives in items like *forgive*, *foreshadow*, *outface*, *outnumber*, *overtake*, *overthrow*, *understand*, *undertake*, *withstand* (from Kennedy, *ibid.*) – and the increase of the verb + particle construction – the phrasal verb proper –, the dropping of verbal forms with a merged particle epitomizing a vital juncture in the development of the English vocabulary.

One-word compounds, where the particle is prefixed to the lexical verb itself, represent, on the other hand, still a lavish bunch within the Norwegian verb class, as visible in the sections which follow.

2.3.2 Categorization of *partikkelverb*

Norwegian *partikkelverb* can be categorized according to whether (freely drawing on Faarlund et al., 1997:83, and Golden et al., 1998:119):

- ❖ they only exist in the form of fixed compounds (single-word compounds): *avgjøre* (decide; determine), *avlyse* (cancel; call off), *avtale* (agree on; arrange), *omfatte* (include; comprise), *overleve* (survive), *påstå* (assert; claim), *tillate* (allow; permit), *utfordre* (challenge);
- ❖ they only exist in the form of loose compounds (unitary verb phrases): *kaste bort* (throw away; waste); *kneppe igjen* (button up); *låse opp* (unlock); *gå an* (be possible); *holde opp* (stop);⁶¹
- ❖ they exist both as true compounds and English phrasal verb-like sequences, with sometimes elusive in-between shading of meaning. The two forms may have:
 - a) approximately the same meaning: *medbringe* – *bringe med* (bring/take along); *motsi* – *si mot* (contradict); *tilbakeføre* – *føre tilbake* (take/lead back to, trace back; return); *hjemsende* – *sende hjem* (send home; repatriate); *utgi* – *gi ut*

⁶¹ Some of these phrasal verbs, however, may be found as fixed compound forms in adjectival past participles, e.g. *bortkastet* (> *kaste bort*), in ‘en *bortkastet* time’ (Eng. ‘a wasted hour’).

(publish); *nedlegge* – *legge ned* (close down) (see also above and the following Norwegian original and translated matches from the OMC);

| | | |
|----------|---------------------|---|
| [II.120] | <u>GS1.4.s48</u> | ...hvor gammel er guttungen din?" avbrøt han seg selv. |
| [II.121] | <u>GS1.5.s71</u> | Han brøt seg selv av . |
| [II.122] | <u>TB1.1.s48</u> | De tre døtrene er bortgiftet og bor andre steder... |
| [II.123] | <u>VS1T.1.5.s45</u> | Og hun visste at Malati aldri ville gått med på å bli giftet bort på denne summariske måten... |

- b) partly diverging meanings, with the verb phrase often keeping to the concrete sense of the particle's signification and the compound conveying a more abstract one: *sette av* (drop off (passengers); set aside) – *avsette* (remove (from office), dismiss; earmark, allocate (e.g. trade- or business-related)); *ta av* (choose from; take off (plane; clothes); turn (off, to the right)) – *avta* (decrease, diminish; purchase); *gi igjen* (give back (change); pay back (in revenge)) – *gjengi* (report, relate; reproduce; translate); *legge på* (set up, raise (price); put on; hang up (phone)) – *pålegge* (instruct, order, impose); *sette frem* (set out, serve (food)) – *fremsette* (put forward, set forth (proposal));
- c) meanings that diverge to such an extent that they may be said not to have any semantic content in common: *inneholde* (contain) – *holde inne* (lit.: keep inside; metaph.: keep silent); *nedkomme* (give birth) – *komme ned* (get down); *hjemløse* (afflict; haunt) – *søke hjem* (seek home); *avslå* (refuse, reject) – *slå av* (turn off). In the corpus hits in the next page, *påta* (take on, undertake), occurring in II.124 in the past participle with adjectival function (*påtatt*) and with the slightly figurative sense of 'fake, feigned', is semantically far removed from the presumed kindred loose compound *ta på* in II.125 (put on, wear). The two items can otherwise be interpreted as the abstract and concrete version of the same basic meaning, i.e. 'take something on oneself' – going by a flat, compositional reading of the single members' signification –, from which we obtain 'put on/assume an attitude' (which, if strained or unnatural, results to be affected, artificial) vs. 'put on clothes'. This would allow us to let the pair fall under subgroup b) above, rather than c), all according to the estimated degree of relatedness between the elements of the pair itself.⁶²

⁶² In Golden et al. (1998:119), for instance, the pair *påta* (*seg*) / *ta på* (*seg*) appears, in fact, among the variants whose meanings are a little, and not considerably, dissimilar (subgroup b)); on the other hand, pairs such as *sette av* / *avsette* and *gi igjen* / *gjengi* are listed under the subgroup c).

| | | |
|----------|----------------------|--|
| [II.124] | <u>EHA1.1.1.s104</u> | Og det var ikke påtatt . |
| [II.125] | <u>PEJ1.10.s30</u> | To-tre par hver måtte de ha om de alltid skulle ha tørt å ta på . |

Several remarks are needed at this point. First and foremost, a strict classification is not unproblematic. For example, some items are normally found in the verb + particle arrangement, although somewhat uncommon occurrences of the corresponding compound may be encountered: *gi bort* (give away), *dra fram* (pull out), *gripe inn* (intervene), *sende inn* (send in), *salte ned* (salt away) (cf. Faarlund et al., 1997:84). In particular, participles are found as compounds more often than finite verb forms (II.128, II.129, II.131, II.132) or infinitives (II.130), not only when both verb formations exist (*skjære av/avskjære*; *viske ut/utviske*), but even when the verb originates as a (multi-word) phrase only (cf. *gifte bort* vs. **bortgifte*; *rive opp* vs. **opprive*), and especially when used attributively (II.127) or after *være* (II.122, II.126) and *bli* (e.g. passive constructions), though not obligatorily (see, for example, II.123 above). Unless the verb is originally a fixed compound in the infinitive form, the participle generally does not show as compound after *få* either (II.133, II.134).⁶³

| | | |
|----------|-----------------------|---|
| [II.122] | <u>TB1.1.s48</u> | De tre døtrene er bortgiftet og bor andre steder... |
| [II.126] | <u>PM1T.2.s13</u> | Det var ingen bilder av den nedsnedde landsbygden, for bygden var avskåret . |
| [II.127] | <u>KFL1.1.2.s108</u> | ...med ein nesten utviska påfugl gravert inn på klokkekassen... |
| [II.128] | <u>TB1.2.s139</u> | De har giftet henne bort , sier Raymond. |
| [II.129] | <u>TB1.2.s141</u> | Ursulas far har giftet henne bort til en mann hun ikke kjenner, en mann hun ikke vil ha. |
| [II.130] | <u>VS1T.1.7.s14</u> | "Hva sier du? Din far har vel ikke tenkt å gifte deg bort ?" |
| [II.131] | <u>GN1TN.1.1.s241</u> | "Kunsten," sa han og skar av et stykke av den stive gule fiberen, "er å spytte ut mens biten fremdeles er fast..." |
| [II.132] | <u>PM1T.1.s318</u> | Flå reven og skjær av dens intime deler. |
| [II.133] | <u>VS1T.1.11.s144</u> | Moren din kommer til å få deg giftet bort innen et år, det er jeg sikker på. |
| [II.134] | <u>KH1.1.s376</u> | Han ble slått ned av en bjørn og fikk revet opp baken. |

The compound form is also usually held to be the base word in the derivation process from *partikkelverb* in Norwegian, that is in the creation of words (in our case nouns) out of verbs through derivative affixes (prefixes and suffixes), as well as in the conversion process, that is that type of linguistic derivation where the noun is like the verb stem, without the addition of any affix, but with

⁶³ In the case of present participles, the compound form would be mandatory.

a possible vowel change or other transformations due to linguistic changes over time. Sometimes, however, it is unclear which of the two alternatives the derivative word comes from,⁶⁴ as in II.135 and II.136, where the deverbal nouns *avdeling* and *avbetaling* may have been derived from either *avdele* or *dele av*, in the former case, from either *avbetale* or *betale av*, in the latter, and through the suffix *-ing* in both cases; or else, in II.137, where *avbrudd* may have been formed by conversion from *avbryte* as well as from *bryte av* (cf. Faarlund et al., 1997:99, 124).

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|--|
| [II.135] | <u>DL1TN.1.s306</u> | David og Harriet gikk langsomt gjennom den brede åpningen i veggen som markerte kjøkken avdelingen og inn i stuen... |
| [II.136] | <u>JSM1TN.1.7.s91</u> | nå skal jeg sitte her og se på at andre gjør jobben for meg, mens du er ute og kjører med den traktoren din og prøver å greie avbetalinga . |
| [II.137] | <u>KT1.6.s65</u> | Jeg er glad det ble avbrudd på seilasen. |

The two structures, besides, may share a certain semantic base, but be bound by context-specific collocational restrictions. Such instances are not at all out of the ordinary. For example, both *oppfylle* and *fylle opp* can be used to mean ‘fill up’, but we can only say *oppfylle sine forpliktelser* (meet one’s obligations), or else *få sine ønsker oppfylt* (have one’s wishes fulfilled); likewise, the meaning of ‘breaking out’ referring to a natural calamity may be expressed both by *utbryte* and *bryte ut*, but only by means of the former can we describe the outburst of an emotion (anger, tears, laughter).

Then, when we have the coexistence of both formations, the compound may bear the imprint of a more literary or formal style than the verb phrase does, and it is allegedly more frequently employed in the written language (Golden et al., 1998:119).

Finally, it has to be specified that while both compound forms and verb + particle phrases are observed in *bokmål*, one of the two official languages in Norway, *nynorsk*, the other written language officially recognized, solely presents phrasal verb constructions in the customary connotation of the definition, that is with the particle autonomously standing after the verb (II.138) (Faarlund et al., 1997:85):

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|--|
| [II.138] | <u>EH1.1.7.s41</u> | Men etter ei lita stund bryt ho av , dyttar han bort, reiser seg i det gråe nattelyset og seier... |
|----------|--------------------|--|

Apart from a couple of examples, comparable to the one cited above, this could, unfortunately, not be tested, in any reliable way, in our investigation, since most of the Norwegian texts in the OMC are written in *bokmål*.

⁶⁴ The same observation is made by Faarlund et al. (1997:87) regarding some of the instances they list to illustrate the phenomenon.

2.3.3 Properties of *partikkelverb*

Some of the criteria we have presented in §2.2.4 – concerning the characterization of English phrasal verbs – are of paramount importance in the delineation of Norwegian *partikkelverb* too, and, above all, the placement of the particle, or preposition, in relation to accompanying complements, objects or adjuncts.

In Faarlund et al. (1997:783) we read that: “Dersom eit direktivt adverbial består av ein preposisjon utan utfylling eller anna adledd, kan det stå føre eit eventuelt objekt”. In other words, if the element in question is functionally self-sufficient – thus, acting as a *partikkelverb*'s particle – and not governing a subsequent complement phrase – that is to say, acting as a preposition –, then it can precede the object. Conversely, if an added prepositional phrase or any adjunctive modifier is present, it is the object that has to precede the preposition/particle. The opulence of examples from our corpus material clearly documents the former point (the **particle preceding the object**; see II.139-II.142) and the first part of the latter (the **object preceding an added prepositional phrase**; see II.143-II.146):

| | | |
|----------|----------------------|--|
| [II.139] | <u>JM1.2.3.s63</u> | ...brant vekk dårlig jern og skar inn nytt, reiv vekk <u>tjæreapp og råtne bord</u> ... |
| [II.140] | <u>LSC2.2.s73</u> | Han kom tilbake da serveringsdamen tøffet forbi bordet vårt og slapp av <u>varene</u> . |
| [II.141] | <u>AT1TN.3.s602</u> | Hun rev av <u>kopien</u> med sprikende fingre... |
| [II.142] | <u>BV2.1.2.s19</u> | Enten kan de krype under, klatre over eller løfte av <u>to av stokkene</u> og gå gjennom. |
| [II.143] | <u>GN1TN.1.1.s41</u> | ...han så ned og sparket støvet av <u>skoene sine</u> ... |
| [II.144] | <u>PM1T.1.s31</u> | ...den vinden som man sier kan blåse ørene av <u>et esel</u> . |
| [II.145] | <u>PM1T.1.s106</u> | ...flådde takstein ned i svømmebassenget og rev et åpent vindu av <u>hengslene</u> . |
| [II.146] | <u>DF1T.2.s157</u> | Jeg tok et skritt inn i velvet og løftet lokket av <u>en av de nærmeste eskene</u> ... |

An exception to the regular sequence of verb – direct object – prepositional phrase is represented by those expressions where the complement of the preposition is a light (atonic) pronoun. As demonstrated by the following sentences, in such a kind of construction the **preposition + personal pronoun unit** may come before the object.

| | | |
|----------|---------------------|---|
| [II.147] | <u>JM1.1.2.s253</u> | Jeg gjorde meg tung i kroppen og greide å sparke av meg <u>treskoa</u> . |
| [II.148] | <u>LSC1.5.s179</u> | Hun skal til å rive av <u>ham sydvesten</u> . |
| [II.149] | <u>PEJ1.5.s168</u> | Johan sto på kjøkkengulvet og vrengte av seg <u>klærne</u> da hun kom inn. |

- [II.150] HW1.6.s73 ...noen gang skulle ha greid å ville mora så vondt at de hadde **klippet av** henne håret.
- [II.151] HK1T.4.s131 "Det er vel best jeg **tar på** meg Ray Ban-brillene."
- [II.152] SL1.3.s27 Noen kan stå utenfor med et tau som de kaster om halsen på en, for å trekke til, storme inn i huset og **ta med seg** det de kan bære.

The corpus analysis has also revealed a similar word order when the preposition is followed by a noun phrase instead of a pronoun, most likely by analogy with the previous constructions:

- [II.153] HW1.6.s64 De hadde **klippet av** mora håret...
- [II.154] UD1.4.2.s21 ...som **kapper av** trollet alle hodene.

Of course, the more typical or standard sequence, in which the direct object comes first and the prepositional phrase, of whatever sort it might be, comes after, may always be adhered to:

- [II.155] KA1.1.s168 Han ville se om politiet holdt ham under oppsikt, og i så fall ville han **riste skyggen av** seg.
- [II.156] RD1TN.3.s9 Superlim er ganske kraftige saker, så kraftig at det kan **rive huden av** deg hvis du drar hardt nok.
- [II.157] LSC2.3.s3 Jeg stønnet, satte meg opp i sengen og **ristet søvnen av** meg.
- [II.158] HW1.6.s79 Tora innbilte seg at dersom "huset" ikke hadde fått **klippet håret av** mora, så hadde det rullet helt ned til hoftene.

In combinations of prepositions and pronouns, the latter can be inferred and left unexpressed, like in II.159, II.160 and II.161 below, the prepositions thus becoming and functioning as real particles. Contrary to English, where it is a constant, this structure is not as frequent in Norwegian as the option with the expressed personal or reflexive pronoun – and the structure with the object as the last element in the word sequence (II.147-II.151) is used to a distinctly greater extent than the one with the object in mid-position (II.155-II.158).⁶⁵

- [II.159] DF1T.3.s232 Dessuten kan jeg støpe en bandasje med glidelås i, slik at du kan **ta den av** for fysioterapi."
[→ ta den av (deg)]
- [II.160] DL2TN.2.s359 ...hun hadde mørke briller på seg, da hun **tok brillene av**, ble hun stående og blunke litt, som om hun var engstelig.
[→ tok brillene av (seg)]
- [II.161] AT1TN.3.s318 Først romsterte han rundt, løsnet slipset, **tok av skoene** og tok en bok fra vesken.
[→ tok av (seg) skoene]

⁶⁵ A detailed report of types, tokens and relative frequencies, as to phrasal verbs like *take off* / *ta av seg* and their synonyms, in English and Norwegian, will be presented in chapter III.

Returning, now, to the **modification by an adjunct**, bringing about the antecedence of the object, we cannot but draw attention to the fact that the inspected data is, in certain situations, at odds with Faarlund et al.'s claim. The examples below indicate that adverbial modifiers, which have an effect on the whole phrasal combination, are seemingly less cumbersome than they are in English, so that they can more easily intervene between the verb and the particle, whether the verb is transitive, with the object occurring in end-position (II.162-II.165), apart from when it is constituted by a pronoun (II.166; see next subsection), or intransitive (II.167), and regardless of the level of closeness between the components of the phrasal verb, *i.e.* the degree of figurativeness of the *partikkelverb* as a whole, from the least to the most literal (II.162 vs. II.166, II.167).

| | | |
|----------|-----------------------|--|
| [II.162] | <u>SJG1TN.1.2.s96</u> | Haplodiploide midder med særdeles ujevn kjønnsfordeling produserer ofte et kull med hunnlige egg og stenger deretter av sædforsyningen for å supplere med et par hunner helt til slutt. |
| [II.163] | <u>FW1TN.1.s103</u> | Miss Eddon Gurney brøt samtidig opp Harrys malingsspann... |
| [II.164] | <u>BO1TN.1.9.s155</u> | Pappa drakk uforstyrret opp vinen sin. |
| [II.165] | <u>JC1T.1.2.s75</u> | ...de andre monolittene av noen høyblokker i den nye byen, stengte for synet av åsene i horisonten fra markedet... |
| [II.166] | <u>SK1TN.1.s239</u> | Han børstet den oppgitt bort. |
| [II.167] | <u>KFL1.1.6.s87</u> | ... drog han så godt som alltid ut til Høysand... |

Unaccented pronouns appear, as in English, before the particle, with the exception of some south-eastern Norwegian dialects and the language varieties spoken in the Trøndelag region (“Hu kaste ut’n”, from Faarlund et al., 1997:783).

| | | |
|----------|---------------------|---|
| [II.168] | <u>EG2.2.s106</u> | Sett henne over , sa Rulle, plutselig lys våken. |
| [II.169] | <u>KA1.1.s280</u> | Carl Langes første tanke var å bite ham av , å si at det raket ham ikke. |
| [II.170] | <u>JM1.1.1.s131</u> | De bare lempa meg av på gårdsplassen... |
| [II.171] | <u>JM1.1.2.s159</u> | Sersjantene veiva dem vekk... |
| [II.172] | <u>EH1.1.9.s61</u> | Det regner ikkje ute, men anorakken er enda klam da ho tar den på. |

Again, one should insist on the important structural and semantic contrast between a **subject-oriented preposition + prepositional complement** and an **object-oriented particle** (in the form of a simple preposition) + **direct object**, governed by the phrasal verb.

In examples II.173-II.178 the verbs are followed by prepositional phrases: the preposition is directly connected with the following noun phrase, as the bracketing of the members under each case clarifies:

| | | |
|----------|---------------------|--|
| [II.173] | <u>AOH1.4.4.s29</u> | Det merkes på husene, på innbo og løsøre, i redskapene, både i antall, størrelse og utførelse. [→ merkes + {på husene}] |
| [II.174] | <u>EFH1.3.s88</u> | Petronius satt gammel og sammensunken på bass-kassen sin... [→ satt + {på bass-kassen sin}] |
| [II.175] | <u>KH1.1.s226</u> | Amundsen henger på en stol et godt stykke over bakken... [→ henger + {på en stol}] |
| [II.176] | <u>JM1.2.2.s51</u> | Det var Jansen som pikka skuta rein for rust, og kunne drømme seg vekk en time eller to mens rustflaka føyk av det gamle stålet... [→ føyk + {av det gamle stålet}] |
| [II.177] | <u>BV2.1.1.s135</u> | Han var full, sier Rut, mamma så det i vinduet, han nesten datt av trikken. [→ datt + {av trikken}] |
| [II.178] | <u>SH1.1.3.s50</u> | Svetten rant av kroppen hennes... [→ rant + {av kroppen hennes}] |

Conversely, in examples II.179-II.181, as well as in II.139-II.142 above, we have an adverbial particle which is associated with the base verb and is part of a verb phrase unit, both syntactically and lexically.

| | | |
|----------|--------------------|---|
| [II.179] | <u>BV2.1.2.s45</u> | Kjøkkenet er deiligst, bare vedkomfyren er mørk med flammer som blaffer opp når tante Alfhild løfter av ringene... [→ {løfter av} + ringene] |
| [II.180] | <u>EH1.1.2.s83</u> | Han skrur av lyset og stenger etter dei... [→ {skrur av} + lyset] |
| [II.181] | <u>RD1TN.5.s17</u> | Ingen hadde slått på TV-apparatet ennå. [→ {slått på} + TV-apparatet] |

As explained earlier as for English phrasal verbs, in the previous examples the **direct object** may be interposed **between the verb and the particle** (*løfter ringene av; skrur lyset av; hadde slått TV-apparatet på*), as II.182-II.185 also exemplify. This is not permissible when we have a verb + preposition association (II.186):

| | | |
|----------|--------------------|--|
| [II.182] | <u>EH1.1.5.s59</u> | Ho står der og skrur kranene opp og att , men det kjem ikkje meir... |
| [II.183] | <u>EH1.1.8.s7</u> | Eit stykke oppe i Langfotvegen svingar han sykkelen ut i grøfta... |
| [II.184] | <u>KH1.1.s230</u> | ...besteborgeren som ikke støter noen ved å stryke hanskene av . |

- [II.185] EH1.1.2.s30 ...ho **trekker** støvlettane **av** og legg føtene på ein skammel.
- [II.186] a) ***merkes** husene på
 b) ***satt** bass-kassen sin på
 c) ***henger** en stol på
 d) ***føyk** det gamle stålet av
 e) ***datt** trikken av
 f) ***rant** kroppen hennes av

The sequence of preposition and noun phrase, and not that of particle and direct object, in addition, can occupy **front-position** in the sentence:

- [II.187] a) på husene merkes det
 b) på bass-kassen sin satt Petronius
 c) på en stol henger Amundsen
 d) av det gamle stålet føyk rustflaka
 e) av trikken datt han
 f) av kroppen hennes rant svetten
- [II.188] a) ***av** ringene **løfter** Alfhild
 b) ***av** lyset **skrur** han
 c) ***på** TV-apparatet hadde ingen **slått**⁶⁶
 d) ***opp** og **att** kranene **skrur** ho
 e) ***ut** sykkelen **svingar** han
 f) ***av** støvlettane **trekker** ho

In II.179-II.185, we observe that the particle has an overt resultative effect⁶⁷ since, after the accomplishment of the verb actions – *å løfte*, *å skru*, *å slå*, as well as *å svinge*, *å stryke* and *å trekke* –, *ringene* are actually *av*, *lyset* is *av*, *TV-apparatet* is not *på* yet, *sykkelen* is *ute*, and *hanskene* and *støvlettane* are *av*, as if the particle could be, in abstract terms, the predicate of the object.

This forms the basis of Åfarli's claim (1984:1) that particle constructions are special instances of more general event **causative constructions** with a discontinuous order (S-V-O-PRED). A causative construction is called particle construction in those cases where PRED – the verb particle – “can move to the left of O and form a word-accent unit together with V” (Åfarli, *ibid.*). The movement in question is denominated ‘particle movement’. Here the phenomenon is at the centre of a reanalysis of the verb and the particle as one complex predicate (see also Taraldsen, 1983), which is said to license the particle movement, rather than being examined in terms of the object shift. Åfarli (1984:7) argues that causatives always involve predication “in the sense that something must be analyzable and predicated about the causee”. If it is presumed that the standard interpretation of the term ‘predicate’ is that of a phrase ascribing “a property to the denotation of its

⁶⁶ If such a sequence were to occur, ‘*på TV-apparatet*’ would be interpreted as a place adverbial, but, then, there would be no longer any lexico-syntactic link between the verb and the particle, the latter turning into an ordinary preposition, as in II.187a-f.

⁶⁷ This is reminiscent of the feature ‘result’, inherent in certain particles, which has given rise to a transferred *aktionsart* reading of some particle verb types, which we have expounded on as to English phrasal verbs. A causative interpretation (see Åfarli's claim, further on in the text) added by the particle is also noticed by Live (1965:436, cited in Claridge, 2000:51, too).

predication subject (the entity which the predicate is about)” (Åfarli, 1984:8), then the particle may be viewed as functioning as the predicate of a predication subject constituted by the object of the *partikkelverb*/phrasal verb. Since V and PRED make up one discontinuous complex nexal kernel (cf. II.182-II.185) in the basic structure within the phrasal verb framework, it was to be expected that there should exist a movement rule making the complex continuous (cf. II.139-II.142 and II.179-II.181). According to Åfarli (1984:15-16, citing Bolander, 1980:100), the particle movement ensues from the universal ‘contact principle’, stating that items semantically belonging to each other will seek to follow each other without interruption; or else, it may be considered a grammaticalization of the causative construction, as the pattern S-V-PRED-O (that is in the continuous order) makes the causative interpretation the most likely one.

Particle complexes of this sort, as a subset of causative structures, are, naturally, only part of the story. The ‘end-result’ feature, marking the *partikkelverb* in II.179-II.185 above, is not always detectable. When the literal sense of the particle is not preserved, and the particle itself acquires other subtle aspectual or idiomatic qualities, the ‘predicative particle’ test (cf. also Faarlund et al., 1997:784) seems to be fruitless. In sentences like II.189 and II.190,

[II.189] JSM1TN.1.6.s54 Du kommer bare til å **erte** ham **opp**!

[II.190] SL1.3.s9 Han falbyr sine varer og **ramser** i rasende fart **opp** ferniss,
Zedoardrot, koriander...

the fulfilment of the actions *å erte* and *å ramse* does not make the objects – *ham* and *ferniss, Zedoardrot, koriander* – be *opp*. It is primarily the **word order** principle here that gives an indication of the type of construction we are dealing with, whether it is a verb + preposition + prepositional complement/prepositional object cluster or a verb + particle (alternative order: pronominal object/noun object) + direct object noun phrase (alternative order: particle) one.

The verb-particle alternation, or the “characteristic paradigm” (Johnson, 1991; also cited in Zeller, 2001:285) of particle verbs, as attested in English and Norwegian, is, however, not common to all the Mainland Scandinavian languages, which show interesting differences with respect to reanalysis. In **Danish**, particle shift does not occur and the V-Part-O order is not allowed. The noun phrase must precede the particle in all cases (from Svenonius, 1996a:12):

[II.191] a) Boris **skruede** { *ned } musikken { **ned** }.
 ‘Boris turned the music down’.
 b) Boris **flyttet** { *rundt } møblene { **rundt** }.
 ‘Boris moved the furniture around’.
 c) Boris **skrev** { *under } kontrakten { **under** }.
 ‘Boris signed the contract’.

Curiously, the opposite situation is found in **Swedish**. Reanalysis, and so particle shift, is obligatory and the order V-O-Part is not permitted. Nominal phrases can only follow the particle in this language, even when an unstressed pronoun is present (II.192 c)) (from Svenonius, 1996a:18):

- [II.192]
- a) Johan **skrev** { **upp** } numret { *upp }.
 ‘Johan wrote down the number’.
- b) Han **lämnade** inte { **in** } uppgiften { *in }.
 ‘He didn’t hand in the assignment’.
- c) Nyström **spelade** helt enkelt { **ut** } honom { *ut }.
 ‘Nyström quite simply outplayed him’.

Apart from Norwegian, only **Icelandic** allows free variation between the O-Part and Part-O order, although there is a preference according to the type of noun phrase, *i.e.* definites are preferred in high position, while quantified noun phrases may appear high or low (from Svenonius, 1996a:17):

- [II.193]
- a) Ég ætla að **henda** { fyllibutumum } **út** { ?fyllibutumum }.
 ‘I’m going to throw the drunks out’.
- b) Ég ætla að **henda** { nokkrum fyllibutumum } **út** { nokkrum fyllibutumum }.
 ‘I’m going to throw some drunks out’.

In Norwegian, more or less **long or convoluted object nominal phrases** (II.194-II.198) tend not to split the root verb and its particle, but to appear after the whole phrasal verb expression and, in any case, to be allocated the place for newly introduced information.

In cases like II.198, furthermore, the reason why the verb and its particle are not disunited can also be pinpointed in the clash that would result if two particles belonging to two discrete phrasal verbs – here, *ut* in *komme ut*, as subordinate verb of the object phrase, and *av* in *rive av*, as main verb of the clause – happened to find themselves next to each other. The meaning of such a sentence as *?June rev arket som kom ut av* is not likely to be grasped, precisely because of the disruption between *rev* and *av* and the consequent succession of the two particles *ut* and *av*, which makes the link between the members of the *partikkelverb* not effortlessly inferable.

- [II.194] KA1.2.2.s27 Han tok et nesten truende skritt fram mot der jeg satt, og så **lirte** han **av seg en sint, men kjedelig tirade om min ufølsomhet**.
- [II.195] JM1.2.3.s63 Vi mekka og sleit, **banka vekk** rustflak så store som spetteflyndrer...
- [II.196] ML1T.1.4.3.s18 De **biter av** stykker av blader som er mange ganger så store som de selv og bærer dem hjem til tua.
- [II.197] ML1T.3.5.1.s18 Dette kan være danselignende bevegelser med hode og kropp, som ofte synes å ha til formål å **vise fram mest mulig av hannens prangende fjærdrakt**.
- [II.198] DF1T.2.s340 June **rev av** arket som kom ut, tastet beskjedene inn på datamaskinen...

In general, Svenonius (1996b:55) refers to Faarlund (1977) in remarking that the Part-O order takes precedence over the O-Part one, especially in Western Norway. Also, Sandøy (1976, cited in Svenonius, *ibid.*) reports that in Romsdalsmål, a western dialect, only the former is used in absence of overriding factors – the presence of pronouns or very heavy determiner phrases, matters of intonation and information structures, and contrastive stress on either the particle or the determiner phrase (the nominal object phrase), which can permit the O-Part order. Slight, sometimes unperceivable, preferences are noted for novel indefinites with focal stress which are not presupposed in earlier context or determiner noun phrases in impersonal constructions with presentational focus, to be placed last in the sentence, and for unstressed familiar definites which are assumed known or epithetic determiner phrases, to appear in the object-first order (see Svenonius, 1996b:55-56). All in all, we wholly agree with Svenonius (1996b:55), when he speaks of Norwegian language users as having “something closer to true optionality”, the two orders being by and large both grammatical.

Exactly like their English counterparts, Norwegian phrasal verbs are subject to **passivization**, although this is not a systematically relevant criterion to differentiate *partikkelverb* from prepositional verbal strings. We may spotlight an abundance of passive particle verb constructions:

| | | |
|----------|------------------------|---|
| [II.199] | <u>MN1.1.s35</u> | Takene på langhuset skulle løftes av slik at sola, vårvinden og regnet kunne gjøre husene rene før vinterbruken. |
| [II.200] | <u>PDJ3TN.1.5.s140</u> | Det var som om det lille huset hadde øvet en trolddom som måtte kastes av før de kunne snakke. |
| [II.201] | <u>NFRA1.3.13.s7</u> | Ingen har blitt sagt opp som følge av etableringen av Norges forskningsråd. |
| [II.202] | <u>FW1TN.1.s14</u> | Radiouret ble slått på automatisk... |
| [II.203] | <u>ML1T.3.2.1.s6</u> | Av og til blir disse lagene skrapt bort ... |
| [II.204] | <u>RR1TN.4.s9</u> | Røret var tatt av . |

but also, though less numerous, passive preposition-verb constructions:

| | | |
|----------|-------------------|--|
| [II.205] | <u>JS1.1.5.s5</u> | I en stilling for seg står Nidarosdomen, som det har vært bygd og restaurert på fra 1100-tallet og fram til i dag (se eget oppslag). |
|----------|-------------------|--|

Closing this section, we may endorse Svenonius’s viewpoint (1996b:57) that the English analysis can be imported, more or less directly, into Norwegian, not only as regards the two word order options, equally sustained by the syntax of the two languages, as Svenonius states, but it proves expandable also to the series of other criteria which discriminate between phrasal and prepositional verbs/verbs + prepositional sequences, and, more generally, qualify *partikkelverb* compositions as such. On this account, with the reservation that differences may exist, in English and Norwegian, as far as choices

of alternatives or preferred patterns are concerned (e.g. Norwegian sequences of verb + prepositional units with reflexive/personal pronouns, in particular phrasal verb combinations, vs. English verb + particle structures; or the adverbial interpolation, between the verb and the particle, that comes about in Norwegian, but not in English, according to our corpus data), Table 2.2 is applicable also to *partikkelverb*, as to the principles dealt with in the Norwegian section (§2.3.3).

2.4 Output reliability

Unhappily, any corpus search outcome is unlikely to turn out faultless, and ours is not exceptional. The most critical problem for a kind of study as the current one arises from the POS tagging that is, every so often, incorrect and inconsistent. On the one hand, several prepositions with an actual prepositional rather than particle function can be traced among the tabulated matches of the appendixes, and, conversely, several prepositions serving as particles proper have been erroneously tagged otherwise; on the other hand, similar patterns in various returned hits have been tagged differently, on occasion. Scanning through the result page of a search for combinations of verbs + prepositions, for instance, we have chanced upon bona fide phrasal verbs not recognized as such, since the particle has been assigned the preposition-tag:

| | | |
|----------|----------------------|--|
| [II.206] | <u>ABR1.1.1.s205</u> | ...always buttoned up to the chin to ward off temptation... |
| [II.207] | <u>JB1.2.s39</u> | ...but for some reason it set Nigel off laughing. |
| [II.208] | <u>LTLT1.2.3.s32</u> | Many Third World environmentalists actually oppose writing off the debts... |

Bizarrely enough, cases analogous to the three above have also been retrieved when the query input data was expressly that of verbs + particles (rp-tag), as evidenced in II.209-II.213 (contained in the appendixes):

| | | |
|----------|------------------------|---|
| [II.209] | <u>MAW1.2.s40</u> | The army had been given the tanks and guns it needed to ward off other menaces. |
| [II.210] | <u>JB1.2.s42</u> | Which only set Nigel off more... |
| [II.211] | <u>GS1T.5.s265</u> | The fire was officially written off as an accident. |
| [II.212] | <u>NFRA1T.6.2.3.s6</u> | Computer equipment and major office machines are written off linearly with a three-year depreciation period. |
| [II.213] | <u>NFRA1T.6.2.3.s7</u> | Inventory is written off linearly with a five-year depreciation period. |

Particularly deceptive are the *on/på*-items, although our data also evinces a misclassification of some *off/av*-hits. All the four appendixes are full of matches where the word accompanying the verb is not a particle but a real preposition, as part of a more structured adverbial locution:

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|---|
| [II.214] | <u>DL2.2.s82</u> | She's <u>on our side</u> . |
| [II.215a] | <u>DL2.2.s329</u> | She's <u>on her way</u> home. |
| [II.215b] | <u>DL2TN.2.s352</u> | Hun er <u>på hjemvei</u> . |
| [II.216a] | <u>JM1T.1.2.s50</u> | "He's <u>on his way</u> to Finnsnes by steamship from Tromsø." |
| [II.216b] | <u>JM1.1.2.s75</u> | "Han er <u>på veg</u> til Finnsnes med hurtigruta fra Tromsø." |
| [II.217] | <u>MH1.2.s29</u> | In the weeks after D-Day, he mounted a series of major attacks in an effort to seize Caen <u>head on</u> ... |
| [II.218] | <u>RD1.7.s41</u> | That is because I know it will make things easier for you <u>later on</u> . |
| [II.219] | <u>ILOS1T.2.2.s27</u> | Some Vikings who strayed <u>off course</u> during a voyage from Norway to the British Isles in the second half of the 9th century discovered Iceland. |

or as component of a prepositional phrase:

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|---|
| [II.220a] | <u>RR1.3.s236</u> | It was a telephone which had fallen <u>on to the floor</u> ... |
| [II.220b] | <u>RR1TN.3.s262</u> | En telefon hadde falt <u>på gulvet</u> . |
| [II.221a] | <u>BO1.1.2.s148</u> | A cat cried out as if it had been thrown <u>on to a fire</u> . |
| [II.221b] | <u>BO1TN.1.2.s145</u> | En katt skrek som var den kastet <u>på et bål</u> . |
| [II.222a] | <u>KH1T.1.s169</u> | He's hanging <u>on to a chair</u> well above the ground... |
| [II.222b] | <u>KH1.1.s226</u> | Amundsen henger <u>på en stol</u> et godt stykke over bakken... |
| [II.223a] | <u>JH1.2.1.s38</u> | ...leaving tracks from the bristles <u>on surfaces</u> made coarse and heavier. |
| [II.223b] | <u>JH1T.2.1.s40</u> | ...og etterlot spor av busten <u>på flater</u> som dermed ble ru og tyngre. |
| [II.224a] | <u>MM1.2.s386</u> | He gave a little tap <u>on the floor</u> with his foot... |
| [II.224b] | <u>MM1TN.2.s448</u> | Han banket et par ganger med skotuppen <u>i gulvet</u> ... |

or as component of a prepositional verb (that is, the preposition is automatically selected by the verb itself and has no concrete content of its own):

| | | |
|-----------|----------------------|--|
| [II.225a] | <u>KT1T.2.s9</u> | It sort of depends on her mood. |
| [II.225b] | <u>KT1.2.s9</u> | Det kommer litt an på humøret, liksom. |
| [II.226a] | <u>EHA1T.1.2.s39</u> | ...to see that Kit was in no way a monster, living off other people's blood. |
| [II.226b] | <u>EHA1.1.2.s41</u> | ...for å se det slik det var, at Kiss aldeles ikke er noe uhyre, som lever av andres hjerteblod. |
| [II.227a] | <u>LTLT1.2.s36</u> | His family, like millions throughout Latin America and Africa, lost their livelihoods and tried to survive by living off environmental resources. |

[II.227b] LTLT1T.2.s36 Familien hans har, i likhet med millioner av andre i hele Latin-Amerika og Afrika, mistet levebrødet og forsøkt å **overleve på de ressurser som finnes i miljøet**.

or as deferred preposition (cf. Quirk et al., 1985:1167), which is too readily and too often misconstrued as particle (as a matter of fact, 43 such cases have been found among the *on*-phrasal verbs):

[II.228a] BV2T.1.1.s127 ...and some crumpled newspaper that someone has **wiped themselves on**.
 [II.228b] BV2.1.1.s120 ...og krøllete avispapir som noen har **tørket seg på**.
 [II.229a] BV2T.1.2.s58 ...she is better at it than them, she has the pavement in town to **practise on**.
 [II.229b] BV2.1.2.s55 ...hun er flinkere enn dem, hun har fortøuet i byen å **øve på**.
 [II.230a] CL1T.2.1.4.s4 Checkered floors to **play hopscotch on**.
 [II.230b] CL1.2.1.4.s4 Sjakkrutete gulver til å **hoppe paradisk på**.
 [II.231a] EFH1T.1.s439 What happens when he takes those statistics to the Public Health and to all those committees he **sits on**?
 [II.231b] EFH1.1.s479 Hva skjer med ham når han fører statistikkene for Stadsfysikus og for alle kommisjonene han **sitter i**?
 [II.232a] FC1T.2.s15 ...as if you were really beginning a new life with no one to **lean on**.
 [II.232b] FC1.2.s16 ...som om De egentlig begynte et nytt liv uten at De har noen å **støtte Dem til**.
 [II.233a] SH1T.1.2.s27 The tears ran down his face on to the deerskin he **lay on**.
 [II.233b] SH1.1.2.s27 Tårene rant over ansiktet og ned på skinnet som han **lå på**.
 [II.234a] JSM1.1.3.s25 ...someone who would always have a floor to **walk on**.
 [II.234b] JSM1TN.1.3.s25 ...den som alltid ville ha solid grunn å **stå på**.

The examples where both the English and the Norwegian aligned sentence, irrespective of their being original or translated excerpts, are indicated, noticeably betray the contradiction of tagging operations since, syntactic conditions being equal, the English verbal string has been wrongly tagged as [verb] + [rp], while the Norwegian correspondence has been rightly tagged as [verb] + [prep], not least because, for the Norwegian tagset, the only valid distinction is between prepositions and adverbs, and the prepositional instead of adverbial nature of *off/av* and *on/på* had to be marked here.

In fact, the search for *on/på*-phrasal verbs has been impaired by such inaccuracies to such an extent that very little material pertaining to the present investigation is left for examination, which is why chapter IV could be compressed in much fewer pages than chapter III.

There are also sporadic instances where the word going together with the verb can be more truthfully described as predicative adverbial adjective than as particle. Examples II.235-II.239 vs. II.240-II.245 illustrate the difference:

| | | |
|----------|-----------------------|--|
| [II.235] | <u>LSC1T.1.2.s110</u> | “Land ho-ho!” says Herman and marches to the bathroom where Father stands with his shirt off , shaving. |
| [II.236] | <u>FF1.1.2.s275</u> | He worked with jacket off ... |
| [II.237] | <u>ABJH1T.3.12.s3</u> | A worker with a doctor’s or dentist’s appointment gets paid time off with no questions asked... |
| [II.238] | <u>SI1T.1.8.1.s5</u> | Holders of extra and part-time posts are also entitled to time off in connection with breastfeeding. |
| [II.239] | <u>EG2T.1.s23</u> | Opens at seven, so you can get your teeth done without having to ask for time off . |
| | | Vs. |
| [II.240] | <u>JC1.1.4.s22</u> | ...to take his work-shirt off and parade for them along the station like a boxer... |
| [II.241] | <u>BV1T.1.s249</u> | Mrs Bendixen had taken off her jacket and begun to print. |
| [II.242] | <u>AB1.1.s61</u> | ...their typists were encouraged to take time off for shopping. |
| [II.243] | <u>ABR1.1.1.s204</u> | Brother Arie, provided he got the weekend off from the hotel in Hermanus where he worked as a waiter... |
| [II.244] | <u>AH1.2.3.s107</u> | What I’d like to do, if you agree, Celia said, continuing their conversation, is go on working through most of my first pregnancy, then take off a year to be a full-time mother. |
| [II.245] | <u>JSM1.1.2.s26</u> | Even so, I was surprised Harold intended to take a day off from bean planting. |

In II.235 and II.236, *off* plainly carries an adjectival function and has no link with the verbal syntagms (*stands*; *worked*); by contrast, in II.240 and II.241, we have a verb phrase entity (*take off*) where the particle’s meaning adds compositionally to the primary sense of the root verb, and, in the context, the two elements cannot be considered individually. In II.237-II.239, *off* lends itself to be interpreted again as a predicative adjective that does not yield a lexico-syntactic unit in conjunction with the verbs (*gets paid*; *entitled to*; *having to ask for*), but is turned into a quality of a noun (*time*). Conversely, the expressions in bold in II.242-II.245 form tighter compositions which include not only a base verb and a particle, but also an extra ingredient – a noun signalling some sort of time span (*the weekend*; *a year*; *a day*) – which becomes fused into the word group.⁶⁸

This observation is, however, of a more delicate nature than the comments on the reliability of the query outcome made earlier, and the presence of such matches as the last-mentioned ones among the results we obtained does not damage our findings in any way.

Finally, the above-outlined debate about the role of *off*-adpreps, definitely excluded from the phrasal verb class by, e.g., Claridge (2000:49), and their twofold character of adverbs and prepositions concentrated in one word, will be resumed more exhaustively when handling the particle *off* separately.

⁶⁸ Cf. also §3.1.

3. OFF – AV

3.1 Phraseology of *off*

In the ranking of the phrasal verb formants drawn up by Makkai (1972:203), *off* comes in the sixth position, after *up*, *out*, *over*, *again* and *alone*, although Mondor (2008:57) claims that it is not one of the most frequent particles as far as tokens are concerned, basing herself on Biber et al.'s rating (1999:401) according to which not a single *off*-phrasal verb has an occurrence of forty times per million words or more in any register explored. Approximately one half of Makkai's items are literal, the other half are idiomatic. Literal/aspectual (577 items) and idiomatic (108 items) *off*-combinations are found in our corpus results in the ratio of five to one. Figure 3.1 visually reproduces the lexico-semantic network of the particle *off*, with all its main literal and aspectual senses.

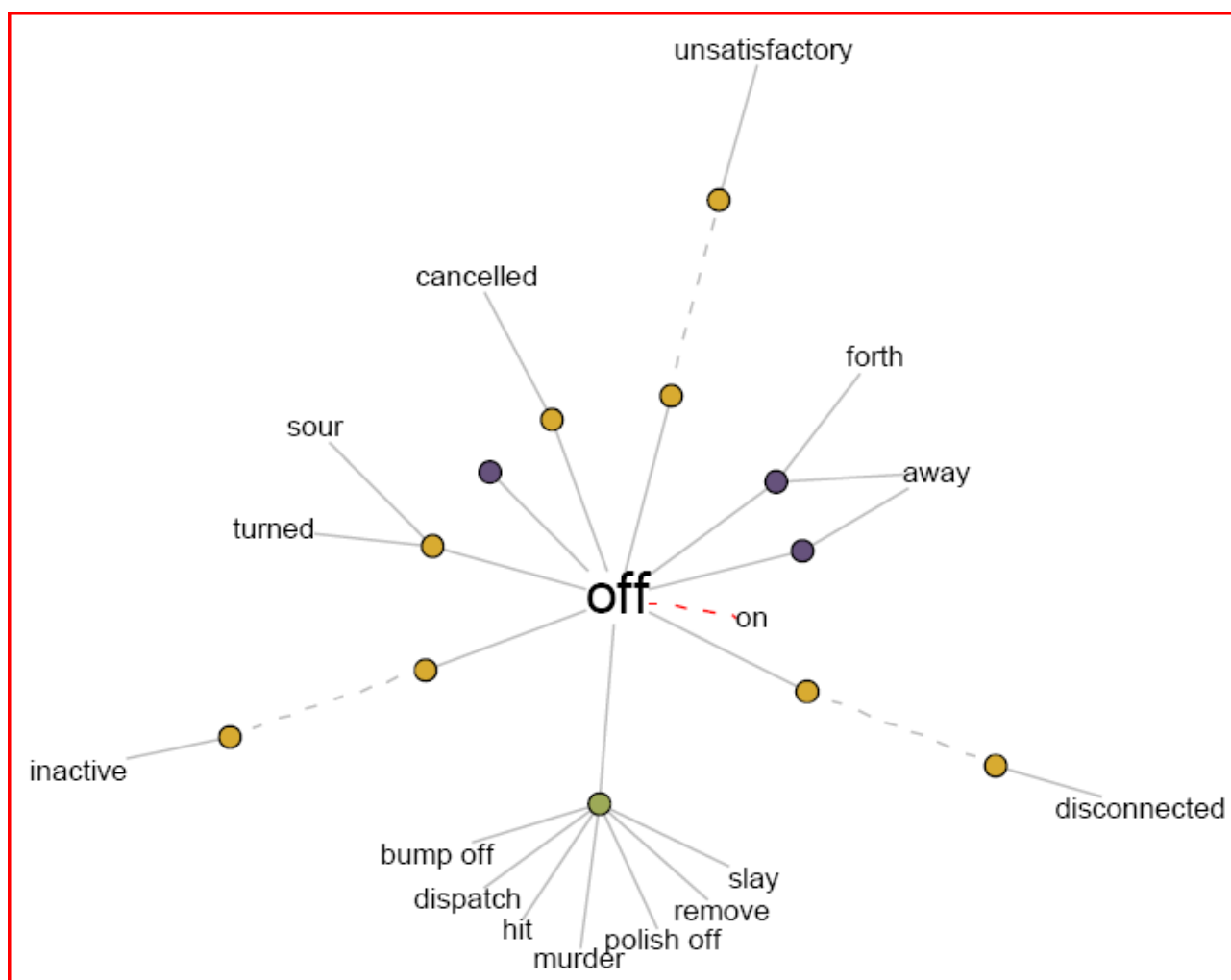


Figure 3.1⁶⁹ Literal and aspectual senses of *off*

⁶⁹ Drawn from: “OFF”, *Visual Thesaurus* online, accessed on 17th April 2010: http://www.visualthesaurus.com/landing/?ad=cdo&utm_medium=default&utm_campaign=VT&utm_source=cdo&word=off

The consultation of some of the most outstanding dictionaries of the English language, the *Oxford English Dictionary*, the *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary* and the *Collins English Dictionary*, reveals a substantial consonance about the fundamental meanings of the adverbial *off*, all of which are profusely represented in the query output and can be summarized as follows:⁷⁰

❖ **A.** Expressing motion or direction from a place: to a distance, away.

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---|
| [III.1a] | <u>FW1.1.s38</u> | ...and they kissed each other and Harry drove off . |
| [III.2a] | <u>JSM1.1.7.s97</u> | ...but Ken's wife had left him at Christmas, gone off to get a job in the Twin Cities. |
| [III.3a] | <u>MD1.1.s336</u> | Kate, even at ten and eleven, felt there was something wrong here, that she should not be getting breakfast for her father and mother, then rushing off to ⁷¹ school... |
| [III.4a] | <u>MD1.1.s605</u> | ...he is on various WHO advisory lists, and frequently flies off to the Medical Research Council in Gambia... |
| [III.5a] | <u>NG1.1.s108</u> | If as always the children needed to go to the lavatory, the parents trotted them off down to the railway station... |
| [III.6a] | <u>NG1.4.s56</u> | He and I rambled off ... |
| [III.7a] | <u>JB1.3.s228</u> | ...the aforementioned silver-haired Lothario who rode off into the sunset with a nifty piece of under-age crumpet... |
| [III.8a] | <u>BC1.1.s8</u> | Nor do I, the man said, and shuffled off down a side-street. |
| [III.9a] | <u>DL2.2.s368</u> | Alice, why do you stick with him, with Jasper, why no, wait, don't run off . |
| [III.10a] | <u>DL2.3.s106</u> | ... And walked off along the street where the houses stood darker now, since people had gone to bed. |
| [III.11a] | <u>JB1.3.s104</u> | If he hadn't bunked off till I was forty I think it might have been better. |
| [III.12a] | <u>DF1.1.s285</u> | He ducked his head, not meeting my eyes, and turned and shambled off on foot towards his mother's house. |
| [III.13a] | <u>BC1.1.s30</u> | Then, attracted by the smell of hot bread from a bakery along the street, they strolled off to get breakfast... |

⁷⁰ Here we have asterisked the principal meanings of *off* and marked with the letters A and B those meanings which may be looked upon as sub-senses of the same signification (cf. *off* in the *Oxford English Dictionary*).

⁷¹ In similar cases, we will not regard the preposition as constituent part of the phrasal verb combination, since it does not form a lexico-syntactic entity together with the verb-particle unit; rather, it is independently linked to the prepositional phrase it initiates. Cf. §2.2.3 for an in-depth discussion on how phrasal-prepositional verbs are treated in the current study.

B. Also expressing resistance to motion towards.

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|--|
| [III.14a] | <u>HK1.3.s163</u> | They're not being educated, just kept off the dole. |
| [III.15a] | <u>MAW1.2.s40</u> | The army had been given the tanks and guns it needed to ward off other menaces. |
| [III.16a] | <u>JM1T.1.1.s8</u> | Up to now, they've kept off what really is true. |
| [III.17a] | <u>ML1.3.5.1.s7</u> | ...having warned off rival males, they then set about attracting a mate. |
| [III.18a] | <u>ILOS1T.3.1.s31</u> | Saint Olav was now the one who warded off trolls and the power of evil... |
| [III.19a] | <u>AOH1T.7.3.s10</u> | Dragon heads which previously were to scare off monsters were now understood as being that which was left outside when people entered a church. |
| [III.20a] | <u>ML1.3.1.1.s13</u> | Agamids include the distinctive frilled lizard, which uses its frill to try to frighten off enemies. |

❖ Expressing separation from attachment, contact; discontinuity; detached, isolated.

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|--|
| [III.21a] | <u>GN1.1.1.s121</u> | He seemed to have closed off his spirit from her. |
| [III.22a] | <u>RR1.3.s35</u> | ...but the main gate closes off the woods from the road that turns northwards from the B 2428... |
| [III.23a] | <u>KAR1.1.s129</u> | The gods were not shut off from the human race in a separate, ontological sphere... |
| [III.24a] | <u>MD1.1.s259</u> | ...she strove to set herself apart, to cut herself off , and succeeded. |
| [III.25a] | <u>PM1.2.s7</u> | There were no pictures of the countryside under snow because the countryside was cut off ... |
| [III.26a] | <u>TB1T.4.s86</u> | ...a kitchen house with one end walled off for chicken and ducks. |
| [III.27a] | <u>DL1.1.s277</u> | David and Harriet went through the wide gap in the wall that marked off the kitchen to the sofa in the living-room... |
| [III.28a] | <u>DL2.1.s464</u> | ...around the perimeter of that area, now fenced off with high, corrugated iron... |
| [III.29a] | <u>ABR1.1.1.s1008</u> | There was only one washbasin, which we screened off with a couple of blankets... |

- ❖ **A.** Expressing removing (of any removable object or entity, in a literal or figurative sense, by any means). Not in the position *on*; (so as to be) loose or separate.

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|--|
| [III.30a] | <u>MM1.2.s216</u> | Willie pulled off the weighted shoes and stood in the dark hallway shivering helplessly... |
| [III.31a] | <u>RD1.3.s12</u> | When he got home that evening he still couldn't get the hat off . |
| [III.32a] | <u>JC1.1.1.s21</u> | The guests would push off their slippers and rub their bare toes in the dust. |
| [III.33a] | <u>LSC1T.1.5.s31</u> | ...he rips off the bandage. |
| [III.34a] | <u>HK1.4.s72</u> | He took off his jacket and extracted the key to his room. |
| [III.35a] | <u>PDJ3.1.6.s191</u> | ...and almost violently wrenched off his shoes. |
| [III.36a] | <u>EHA1T.2.1.s219</u> | ...I get the urge to tear off all the lace the nanny has dressed him in... |
| [III.37a] | <u>MA1.2.1.s195</u> | I think about moustache-covered men, and about how naked they must feel with the thing shaved off . |
| [III.38a] | <u>HW1T.6.s79</u> | Tora imagined that if the house hadn't cut off her mother's hair, it would have reached all the way down to her hips. |
| [III.39a] | <u>EH1T.1.5.s8</u> | ... and knocks them off out in the entryway... |
| [III.40a] | <u>EG1T.1.s165</u> | When she had eaten she rinsed off her plate and knife and fork... |
| [III.41a] | <u>MA1.2.3.s25</u> | When I find some I clean it off and flatten it out and store it between the pages of my school reader. |
| [III.42a] | <u>VS1.1.4.s52</u> | ... half looking around to tell an imaginary ayah to wipe it off with a handkerchief. |
| [III.43a] | <u>HW1T.1.s85</u> | ...She washed off the fresh blood on his forehead too. |

B. So as to get rid of something.

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------|--|
| [III.44a] | <u>ROB1.1.5.s81</u> | Eventually a man needs to throw off all indoctrination... |
| [III.45a] | <u>SK1.1.s361</u> | Brock was all right now, but he had spent a lousy twenty-four hours, his body enthusiastically throwing off ballast from both ends. |
| [III.46a] | <u>KA1T.1.s170</u> | He wanted to know if the police were keeping him under surveillance, and in case they were he would shake off the shadow. |
| [III.47a] | <u>LSC2T.3.s3</u> | I groaned, sat up in bed and shook the sleep off . |
| [III.48a] | <u>HW1T.6.s83</u> | But Sol was almost two years older and she laughed it off . |

[III.49a] LSC2T.6.s453 My clumsy hands ruined it. We **laughed it off**.

❖ So as to exhaust or finish: so as to leave none; to the end; entirely, completely.

[III.50a] FF1.1.2.s265 He had agreed with Maxwell that he would spend Monday **finishing off** his paperwork...

[III.51a] BO1.1.9.s156 ...Dad **finished off** his gourd with perfect serenity.

[III.52a] FC1T.2.s360 The only possible uplift is that at least you **kill her off**.

[III.53a] LT1.3.s30 All were squatting on government forest land, and had **burned off** most of the wild trees in order to farm it.

[III.54a] BO1.1.9.s104 He ordered a gourd of palm-wine and kept teasing the woman who served him and who kept **topping off** my tiny glass.

[III.55a] NG1.4.s42 My parents were **paying off** monthly instalments against the municipal loan with which they had bought it...

[III.56a] PEJ1T.2.s7 Up where the hill **leveled off**, there was a meadow with a large lake.

❖ **A.** So as to cause interruption or discontinuance.

[III.57a] MH1.2.s33 ...and he was compelled to **break off** this eastern attack...

[III.58a] EHA1T.2.1.s204 And the whole time I sat wishing, wishing fervently, that Bente really meant to **break off** with him...

[III.59a] GL1T.2.3.1.s92 ...although there was no question of **cutting off** economic aid to countries participating in the Marshall Plan.

[III.60a] JH1.1.4.s121 ...where the thinking of Socrates **left off** and that of Plato began.

[III.61a] JW1T.1.3.s14 His successor obviously knows all about everything and is carrying on where the old man **left off**.

B. So as to be no longer taking place.

[III.62a] KT1T.5.s43 He was one hour from the finish line when the race was **called off**.

[III.63a] KT1T.6.s51 ...the race is **called off** for the Class-A ships at 1900 hours, on June 24.

❖ Stopped, no longer in operation or going on; so as to deactivate or disengage.

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---|
| [III.64a] | <u>AT1.2.s212</u> | He turned off the lights, moved the cat over, helped the dog up onto the bed. |
| [III.65a] | <u>JL1.2.s199</u> | ...they dissipate when the supply of energy is turned off . |
| [III.66a] | <u>MD1.1.s284</u> | She cannot bear to waste water and has been known to leap up from other people's dining tables to switch off a dripping tap... |
| [III.67a] | <u>AT1.1.s126</u> | He pulled into a Texaco station, parked beneath the overhang, and cut off the engine. |
| [III.68a] | <u>TH1.5.s69</u> | ... Turning off the motor, he sat a moment, and I waited for him to make a pass. |
| [III.69a] | <u>RD1.4.s96</u> | Matilda jumped up and switched off the telly. |

❖ In the way of abatement, diminution, disappearance, or decay.

| | | |
|-----------|----------------------|---|
| [III.70a] | <u>JSM1.1.4.s173</u> | After it cools off , you can put it right in the field. |
| [III.71a] | <u>SL1T.3.s55</u> | ... the sensation of falling downwards, inwards, wears off . |
| [III.72a] | <u>TB1T.3.s20</u> | Then it had passed off . |
| [III.73a] | <u>MW1.2.1.s354</u> | Her voice tailed off and she sat staring at her desk. |
| [III.74a] | <u>MM1.3.s81</u> | Yeh , but... and he trailed off . |

Of course, not all the items are clear-cut instances of one specific sense of the particle.

III.40a-III.43a, for example, may be rightly interpreted as incorporating the idea of both 'removing some kind of dirt from some kind of surface' and 'performing the task until it is completely accomplished', the base verb alone (*rinse, clean, wipe, wash*) being possibly sufficient to express the bare action of 'making something tidy'. Since we perceive the former signification as preponderant, however, they have been counted among the phrasal verbs belonging to that grouping.

One thing, which would not be any trifling matter to ponder over once again, is, indeed, the fact that nebulous boundaries exist not only between meaning categories, but also between the literal/aspectual status of the particle, in a phrasal verb composition, and its degree of idiomaticity. Apart from *off*-combinations where the particle has a blatantly literal (*e.g.* 'motion or direction from a place', 'resistance to motion towards', 'separation, detachment', 'removing/getting rid of something', 'deactivation, no longer operating') or aspectual (*e.g.* 'performing an action to the very end', 'decrease, diminution') connotation, there are a number of structures which are idiomatic at varying levels – characterized, to a greater or lesser extent, by not-decomposability of meaning, and

so resulting more or less opaque. In practice, this means that there are quite a few phrasal verb types that have been looked upon as belonging to one of the classes of meaning we have given an account of in the foregoing, although they are marked as idiomatic in, *e.g.*, the *LDPV*. We may cite, by way of an example, *set off*, *make off*, *take off*, rated here in the same way as other items of ‘motion to a distance’ (cf. III.1a-III.13a), in view of this (literal) sense carried along by the particle, even though there is nothing about the lexical verbs (*set*, *make*, *take*) that might suggest such an interpretation as ‘begin a journey’, ‘leave in haste’ and ‘go away / begin a jump or flight / rise from the ground (of a plane)’, respectively. At a lower level of idiomatic characterization we may observe a construction like *clear off*. Both its constituent parts retain their innate individual signification – which caused the construction to be included into the group of items of ‘removing’ (cf. III.30a-III.43a) – but the connection between the additive conflation of verb+particle and the final overall meaning of the ensemble, ‘clear dishes, glasses, pieces of cutlery, etc. from a table’, is not straightforward, after all.

On the other hand, other sequences in which the particle could not be associated with any of the meanings discussed above have been judged totally opaque. Some of them are phrasal verbs, as most rigorously defined (root verb + particle), like III.75-III.85:

- | | | |
|----------|---------------------|--|
| [III.75] | <u>RF1.1.4.s23</u> | And Laretta, who knew what was coming, would begin to rattle off any answer she could think of. [rattle off → say with ease and speed] |
| [III.76] | <u>SUG1.1.2.s6</u> | Henry, now famous for having had six wives, sparked off centuries of religious conflict... [spark off → cause, start] |
| [III.77] | <u>MA1.2.1.s74</u> | But also I’m cheesed off because the Art Gallery of Ontario wouldn’t do it. [cheese off → cause (someone) to feel tired and in low spirits, uninterested in anything] |
| [III.78] | <u>PM1.2.s119</u> | Menicucci was a talking catalogue, reeling off heating coefficients and therms... [reel off → repeat words from memory quickly and without thinking] |
| [III.79] | <u>SUG1.1.2.s12</u> | ...a year later, a small fire in Pudding Lane triggered off flames that fed the Great Fire of London which destroyed four-fifths of the city. [trigger off → cause (something violent) to begin] |
| [III.80] | <u>HK1.3.s74</u> | What other teacher would kick off the morning with Hendrix? [kick off → start (something)] |

| | | |
|----------|---------------------|---|
| [III.81] | <u>EG1T.2.s8</u> | “That’s why I kept putting it off . [put off → delay till a later time or date] |
| [III.82] | <u>KH1T.1.s298</u> | Nothing worked. He couldn’t pull off another stroke of luck. [pull off → succeed in a difficult attempt] |
| [III.83] | <u>NFRA1T.4.s26</u> | Little was known about the halibut reproduction cycle, but laboratory research has paid off . [pay off → be successful] |
| [III.84] | <u>SL1T.4.s52</u> | He tells me off when I can’t resist taking a handful of peas from a dish. [tell off → scold (someone), as for a fault] |
| [III.85] | <u>MM1.2.s270</u> | It won’t come off , mister, said Willie... [come off → succeed] |

Some others exhibit a fixed base configuration, including other constituents like pronouns, nouns, or adverbs, beside the verb and the particle, which makes them, with ease, fall within the category of fixed expressions and idioms. As such, these expressions are excluded from the counting of the phrasal verb items to be analyzed. The ones below have been grouped in homogeneous classes:

❖ With the pronoun *it* as fixed member of the verb phrase:

| | | |
|----------|--------------------|--|
| [III.86] | <u>FW1.4.s202</u> | She’s been having it off with Arthur, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, back of the shop. [have it off (with) → have secret or unlawful sexual relations (with someone)] |
| [III.87] | <u>KA1T.1.s145</u> | ...he’s an all-right guy and I’m pretty sure you two would hit it off . [hit it off → have or form a good relationship (with someone)] |

❖ With some sort of time specification: spent away or free from work, school, service or other duties.

| | | |
|----------|-----------------------|---|
| [III.88] | <u>EG2T.4.s24</u> | “But it’s my day off ,” Karsten protested. |
| [III.89] | <u>EG2T.4.s25</u> | “Policemen don’t have days off ,” his brother replied unfeelingly. |
| [III.90] | <u>EG2T.7.s3</u> | This Sunday was to have been his day off as well as Karsten’s, instead, here he was on his way to see a man called Johansen. |
| [III.91] | <u>EHA1T.2.2.s149</u> | “Everyone here thinks you’re wise in taking a little time off during this gloomy period of the year... |

| | | |
|----------|----------------------|---|
| [III.92] | <u>BV1T.2.s69</u> | The mosquitoes were bothersome, he sweated, hardly took time off for a cigarette or a cup of coffee. |
| [III.93] | <u>SI1T.1.8.1.s3</u> | The main point is that she decides herself when it suits her to take the time off . |
| [III.94] | <u>EG1T.3.s273</u> | “Can’t you get Jan to take a few days off and come and stay with you?” Peter asked Karin. |

- ❖ *Off* preceded by *well*, *better*, *worse*, *badly*, *comfortably*, etc. when associated with the verb *be* as base verb (III.95-III.99), or followed by them when associated with other verbs in their descriptive function of a development of an event (*go off well*, in III.100) or of a situation (*come off worse*, in III.101): situated in a specified way, as regards wealth, material goods, or other personal considerations; circumstanced or conditioned in the manner described.

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|--|
| [III.95] | <u>GL1T.1.2.s74</u> | ...they were also better off economically. |
| [III.96] | <u>HW1T.7.s15</u> | People with sheep in the barn for slaughter later in the fall might be well off ... |
| [III.97] | <u>KA1T.2.8.s47</u> | We should be glad to be as well off as we are, people say, most people are worse off . |
| [III.98] | <u>LTLT1.2.11.s26</u> | So many single parents, particularly those on low pay, may be better off financially by not having a job. |
| [III.99] | <u>AB1.1.s73</u> | ...although Fibich was arguably worse off even than Hartmann, for he knew no one. |
| [III.100] | <u>JB1.1.s232</u> | The show went off as well as these things do. |
| [III.101] | <u>JC1.1.1.s159</u> | ...a boy like him was bound to come off worse . |

- ❖ With the explicit indication of a body’s part (very often, *head*): putting the action into effect all out, to exhaustion (cognate with such wordings as *cry* / *sob* / *weep one’s heart out*).

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------|--|
| [III.102] | <u>MW1.2.1.s360</u> | ...all she had to do was run to the front door and scream her head off . |
| [III.103] | <u>BV1T.3.s164</u> | When one spring evening she found herself in the entrancehall with a ten-month old infant yelling its head off in her arms... |
| [III.104] | <u>KF2T.1.2.s30</u> | “Yes, the entire neighbourhood, gossiping their heads off ...”. |
| [III.105] | <u>TTH1T.1.s665</u> | “I would not mind drinking wine out of their golden horns and dancing my feet off in the earl’s great hall,” said one of the young men. |

Besides established expressions like *laugh one's head off* and *talk somebody's head off*, this kind of construction comfortably allows of neologisms to be created from verbs one barely would think of, like III.104.⁷²

- ❖ Verb phrases (where, from a syntactic point of view, *off* serves as preposition, except in III.110 where it functions as particle, *let off* being a real phrasal verb idiom) entering into manifold idiomatic locutions.

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---|
| [III.106] | <u>JB1.2.s90</u> | WORKING TOO HARD FOR YOUR SOCIAL LIFE TO GET OFF THE GROUND? |
| | | [get off the ground → come into existence, make a start] |
| [III.107] | <u>FF1.1.1.s404</u> | That morning he had made some remark to his wife and she had gone off the deep end. |
| | | [go off the deep end → speak very angrily, often without cause] |
| [III.108] | <u>KB1T.3.12.s8</u> | Try as they might, the Norwegians, who never really got off the mark , failed to equalize in the third period. |
| | | [get off the mark → score for the first time in a sport competition] |
| [III.109] | <u>KF2T.1.3.s22</u> | He had turned round, caught off his guard , awkward and embarrassed. |
| | | [catch someone off guard → surprise someone in an undefended moment, when he is weaker] |
| [III.110] | <u>KT1T.4.s101</u> | In order to let off a little steam , I write a poem, which I hope to find an opportunity to read for STA. |
| | | [let off steam → behave actively, using up (or in order to get rid of) strength, energy, or strong feelings] |

At this point, looking at the Norwegian matches – translations, in the first place, and originals, secondly – we will be able to conduct a study of the degree of equivalence between *off* and *av*, and answer the questions whether the polysemous nature of *off* is paralleled by *av* in each of the senses listed above or just in some of them, to what extent, and in which direction, *i.e.* from source to target text or the other way round, the degree of correspondence between the two particles appears to be a salient feature of translating procedure.

⁷² They are mostly verbs denoting ‘making sound’, as displayed by a search for ‘*head off*’ in the BNC: *bawl / snore / sneeze / sing / shriek one's head off*. However, this does not prove to be a rule, as demonstrated by the following hits also retrieved by the BNC search program: *yawn / smoke one's head off* (cf. also III.105, or a sentence like ‘*I freeze my ass off*’ (LSC2T.5.s281), though the last two instances involve constituents other than *head*).

3.2 Translated *av*-matches corresponding to original *off*-matches

By availing ourselves of the instances cited in §3.1 as a representative sample of the search output, and referring to auxiliary examples when necessary, we will, first of all, investigate the rendering of *off* into Norwegian. The several meanings of the particle, already presented in the previous section, will therefore be reanalyzed, one by one, in the light of how they have been reproduced in the target language by supplying translated excerpts, in order to find out, from a qualitative and quantitative point of view, which and how many phrasal verbs including *off* have *av*-correspondences.

In the same manner, in §3.3, we will inquire into Norwegian original extracts, returned by the search in the OMC as aligned hits of English translations containing *off*-verbal strings. This will, at the same time, enable us to spot other kinds of correlation between phrasal verb constructions in the two languages, as well as cases of \emptyset -correlation, namely when no phrasal verb at all is found in the Norwegian sentences.

Only the very phrasal verb groups of the English matches are given in braces,⁷³ except when the translation into/from Norwegian deviates appreciably from the original version: in this case the whole extract will be provided. Otherwise, a random overview of English verb types, ordered alphabetically, is offered in the first column of each table (where merely a few of them were counted, they have been indexed in full).

❖ **A.** Expressing motion or direction from a place: to a distance, away.

| | | |
|----------|--|--|
| [III.1b] | <u>FW1TN.1.s37</u> { <u>FW1.1.s38</u> } | ...og de kysset hverandre og Harry kjørte av sted. drove off } |
| [III.2b] | <u>JSM1TN.1.7.s94</u> { <u>JSM1.1.7.s97</u> } | ...Men kona til Ken hadde reist fra ham ved juletider, stukket av til Minneapolis og tatt seg jobb... gone off } |
| [III.3b] | <u>MD1T.1.s358</u> { <u>MD1.1.s336</u> } | Kate følte at det var noe som var galt selv da hun ikke var mer enn ti og elleve år, at det ikke var riktig at hun skulle stelle frokost for far og mor før hun løp til skolen... rushing off } |
| [III.4b] | <u>MD1T.1.s659</u> { <u>MD1.1.s605</u> } | ...Han er medlem av flere rådgivende komitéer i WHO, og flyr ofte til Det medisinske forskningsråd i Gambia... flies off } |
| [III.5b] | <u>NG1TN.1.s109</u> { <u>NG1.1.s108</u> } | Hvis det hendte og det gjorde det hver gang at barna måtte på do, travet foreldrene avgårde med dem til jernbanestasjonen... trotted them off } |
| [III.6b] | <u>NG1TN.4.s56</u> { <u>NG1.4.s56</u> } | Han og jeg ruslet avgårde for oss selv... rambled off } |

⁷³ We refer to §3.1 and the appendixes for a consultation of the whole excerpts.

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| [III.7b] | <u>JB1TN.3.s227</u> { <u>JB1.3.s228</u> } | ...den tidligere nevnte hvithårede Lothario som kjørte inn i solnedgangen med et deilig stykke underårig hunkjønn... rode off } |
| [III.8b] | <u>BC1TN.1.s8</u> { <u>BC1.1.s8</u> } | “Ikke jeg heller,” sa mannen og subbet videre inn en sidegate. shuffled off } |
| [III.9b] | <u>DL2TN.2.s391</u> { <u>DL2.2.s368</u> } | “Alice, hvorfor holder du ut med ham, med Jasper nei vent, ikke løp avgårde nå. run off } |
| [III.10b] | <u>DL2TN.3.s122</u> { <u>DL2.3.s106</u> } | ...Og så gikk han avgårde bortover gata, der husene sto i mørke nå, fordi alle hadde gått og lagt seg. walked off } |
| [III.11b] | <u>JB1TN.3.s103</u> { <u>JB1.3.s104</u> } | “Hvis han ikke hadde stukket av før jeg ble førti, ville det kanskje vært bedre. bunked off } |
| [III.12b] | <u>DF1T.1.s312</u> { <u>DF1.1.s285</u> } | Han nikket uten å møte blikket mitt og slentret hjemover til moren. shambled off } |
| [III.13b] | <u>BC1TN.1.s30</u> { <u>BC1.1.s30</u> } | Tiltrukket av duften av varmt brød fra et bakeri borte i gaten, slentret de så ut for å få seg frokost... strolled off } |

This is doubtless one of *off*'s most productive meanings, since it involves a whole parade of diverse lexical verbs, plenteously occurring in the query results.

As already emerging from III.1b-III.13b, we are far from being able to establish a one-to-one equivalence between *off*-phrasal verbs and *av*-partikkelverb, when the particle stands for ‘moving away’. The hits with exact translation equivalence scarcely amount to 18, while other particles/adverbs are frequently chosen to correlate to *off* in Norwegian translations, namely *avgårde/avsted* (27 times), *ut* (8), *bort* (5), *inn* (2), *over* (2), *unna* (2), *vekk* (2), *ned* (1), *omkring* (1), *opp* (1), *rundt* (1), *videre* (1). In as many as 45 occurrences, a simplex verb replaces the original *off*-verb phrase (as a rule, the same base verbs which form phrasal verbs in conjunction with particles), and in 12 of them multifarious circumlocutions have been preferred to phrasal verbs – especially, those made up by the sequence ‘verb + *sin vei*’. Table 3.1 displays all the cases encountered in the corpus material.

Table 3.1 Moving away from a place: correlation between translated *av*-matches and original *off*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Motion away from a place | <i>av</i> -correspond. ⁷⁴ | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs (of motion) | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | ∅-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 132 | 18 | 53 | 45 | 12 | 4 |
| Qualitative data | bunk off drive off fly off go off ramble off ride off run off rush off shamble off shuffle off stroll off stump off trot off walk off | dette av falle av ramle av stikke av ta av | bringe over dra ut falle ned fly ut føre bort kjøre vekk plukke opp renne unna rusle avgårde skynde seg ut snike seg avgårde styrte av sted valse rundt vandre omkring | dra fly gå labbe reise rømme sende småløpe traske | bukke under for bære med seg dra sin vei forsvinne legge i vei legge ut løpe sin vei sette i gang sette kursen slepe med starte | flukten |

❖ **B. Expressing resistance to motion towards.**

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| [III.14b] | <u>HK1T.3.s168</u> { <u>HK1.3.s163</u> } | De er ikke her for å få seg en utdanning, men for å unngå arbeidsledighetskøene. kept off } |
| [III.15b] | <u>MAW1T.2.s51</u> { <u>MAW1.2.s40</u> } | Armeen hadde stridsvogner og kanoner som kunne ta seg av enhver annen trussel. ward off } |
| [III.17b] | <u>ML1T.3.5.1.s8</u> { <u>ML1.3.5.1.s7</u> } | ...og når de er blitt kvitt andre rivaliserende hanner innen området, setter de i gang med å lokke til seg en make. warned off } |
| [III.20b] | <u>ML1T.3.1.1.s17</u> <u>ML1T.3.1.1.s18</u> { <u>ML1.3.1.1.s13</u> } | Til agamene hører den særmerkte krageøgla. Den bruker kragen sin til å skremme bort fiender. frighten off } |
| [III.111] | <u>ABR1TN.1.1.s741</u> { <u>ABR1.1.1.s739</u> } | ...et nett av fine linjer rundt øynene, de ser gjennom skilpadde-innfattede briller som både avspeiler rommet og holder det borte . ward it off } |
| [III.112] | <u>AT1TN.2.s311</u> { <u>AT1.2.s307</u> } | Han foretrakk å tro at det var en annen som var alene og satt der lysvåken og sloss med tankene sine. fending off } |

This may be regarded as a sub-sense of the previous meaning of *off*. As Table 3.2 shows, the particle *bort* in Norwegian appears to convey, at best, the signification of ‘resistance to motion

⁷⁴ Both *løse* and *faste sammensetninger*.

towards'. The matches counted in this group are not numerous, but the plain fact that no *av-partikkelverb* is found, to the advantage of single verbs or periphrastic expressions, points at an utter absence of correspondence between the particles in the two languages.

Table 3.2 Resistance to moving towards: correlation between translated *av*-matches and original *off*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Resistance to motion towards | <i>av</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | Ø-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 9 | Ø | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Qualitative data | fend off frighten off hold off keep off ward off warn off wave off | | holde borte skremme bort vifte bort | slåss (med) unngå | bli kvitt holde fra livet ta seg av | |

❖ Expressing separation from attachment, contact; discontinuity; detached, isolated.

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| [III.21b] | <u>GN1TN.1.1.s123</u> { <u>GN1.1.1.s121</u> } | Det virket som om han hadde stengt av for henne. closed off |
| [III.22b] | <u>RR1TN.3.s37</u> { <u>RR1.3.s35</u> } | ...men hovedporten danner avslutningen på skogen og skiller den ut fra veien som svinger nordover fra B 2428... closes off |
| [III.23b] | <u>KAR1T.1.s128</u> { <u>KAR1.1.s129</u> } | Gudene var ikke avsondret fra menneskene i en særskilt værenssfære... shut off |
| [III.24b] | <u>MD1T.1.s269</u> { <u>MD1.1.s259</u> } | ...Hun strebet etter å skille seg ut, å isolere seg , og hun klarte det. cut herself off |
| [III.25b] | <u>PM1T.2.s13</u> <u>PM1T.2.s14</u> { <u>PM1.2.s7</u> } | Det var ingen bilder av den nedsnedde landsbygden, for bygden var avskåret ... cut off |
| [III.27b] | <u>DL1TN.1.s306</u> { <u>DL1.1.s277</u> } | David og Harriet gikk langsomt gjennom den brede åpningen i veggen som markerte kjøkken avdelingen og inn i stuen... marked off |
| [III.28b] | <u>DL2TN.1.s487</u> { <u>DL2.1.s464</u> } | ...i utkanten av et område som var stengt av med høye bølgeblikkgjerder nå... fenced off |
| [III.29b] | <u>ABR1TN.1.1.s1010</u> { <u>ABR1.1.1.s1008</u> } | Det fantes bare en vask, som vi skjermet av med et par tepper... screened off |

When it comes to the idea of ‘separation from attachment, isolation’, the level of equivalence between translated *av*-matches and original *off*-matches is greater. 10 out of 19 hits have been rendered into Norwegian with either fixed or loose compound verbs containing *av*. No other particle substitutes for *av* in any noticeable way. The remainder of the cases are one-word verbs and circumlocutory expressions relaying the basic concept of ‘division’ or ‘rejection’.

Table 3.3 Detachment, isolation: correlation between translated *av*-matches and original *off*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Detachment, isolation | <i>av</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | ∅-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 19 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 3 | ∅ |
| Qualitative data | blank off close off cut (oneself) off fence off mark off screen off shut off | avskjære avsondre skjerme av stenge av | kutte ut | adskille avvise isolere (seg) | danne avslutning/ skille ut markere avdelingen rive seg løs | |

- ❖ **A.** Expressing removing (of any removable object or entity, in a literal or figurative sense, by any means). Not in the position *on*; (so as to be) loose or separate.

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| [III.30b] | <u>MM1TN.2.s255</u> { <u>MM1.2.s216</u> } | Willie trakk av seg de tunge skoene og skalv hjelpeløst i den mørke gangen... pulled off } |
| [III.31b] | <u>RD1TN.3.s12</u> { <u>RD1.3.s12</u> } | Da han kom hjem igjen den kvelden, greide han fortsatt ikke å få av seg hatten. get the hat off } |
| [III.32b] | <u>JC1T.1.1.s21</u> { <u>JC1.1.1.s21</u> } | Gjestene skulle vippe av seg penskoene og gni de bare tærne sine i støvet. push off } |
| [III.34b] | <u>HK1T.4.s76</u> { <u>HK1.4.s72</u> } | Han tok av seg jakken og fant fram nøkkelen til hybelen. took off } |
| [III.35b] | <u>PDJ3TN.1.6.s199</u> { <u>PDJ3.1.6.s191</u> } | ...og der rev han av seg skoene. wrenched off } |
| [III.37b] | <u>MA1TN.2.1.s196</u> { <u>MA1.2.1.s195</u> } | Jeg tenker på menn som har bart, og hvor nakne de må føle seg når de har barbert den av . shaved off } |
| [III.41b] | <u>MA1TN.2.3.s25</u> { <u>MA1.2.3.s25</u> } | Når jeg finner ett, tørker jeg av det og glatter det ut og legger det mellom sidene i leseboken min. clean it off } |

| | | |
|-----------|----------------------|--|
| [III.42b] | <u>VS1T.1.4.s54</u> | ...og så seg halvt omkring liksom for å be en ayah om å tørke den bort med et lommetørkle. |
| | { <u>VS1.1.4.s52</u> | wipe it off } |

This is the second-ranking meaning of *off* in the corpus results, in terms of number of tokens, after that of ‘moving away’. Moreover, it is the one which ranks highest as to the degree of correspondence between *av* and *off*. More than two thirds of the retrieved hits are verb phrases constructed with *av*, even though a significant aspect has to be clarified. Not all the Norwegian translated matches are phrasal verbs here. As explained in §2.3.3, a very frequent verbal structure is that of a verb followed by the unit [preposition + reflexive or personal pronoun (*av seg*, *av ham*, *av henne*) / noun (*av noen*)], placed either before or after the direct object, unless the latter is constituted by an unstressed pronoun, for which the order is settled (cf. *vippe av seg skoene* / *vippe skoene av seg* vs. **vippe av seg dem* / *vippe dem av seg*). Of 52 instances with the meaning of ‘(someone) taking an article of clothing off’ – out of 67 instances with the more generic meaning of ‘(someone/something) removing (something)’ – 30 are structured in the aforementioned manner (see also, e.g., the first five examples cited above), whereas the string V+O+Part / V+Part+O (e.g. III.37b) is present in 22 instances. In this direction, Eng. orig. → Norw. transl., the margin is not as wide as that in the opposite direction, Eng. transl. ← Norw. orig.,⁷⁵ as we will see later on.

A phenomenon related to the conversion of the particle into a preposition as a consequence of the addition of a reflexive/personal pronoun is the “apparent reversal of the underlying object if the particle is taken as a preposition” (Bolinger, 1971:24), or, to put it in another way, the exchange between the object and the thing/person affected. In a sentence pair such as ...*clearing off the table*... (TH1.1.s267) / ...*siden ryddet jeg av bordet*... (TH1T.1.s261), the logical reading should be ‘clear the dishes off the table’ / ‘rydde tallerkene av bordet’, as if an implicit object noun (‘the dishes’, ‘tallerkene’) was missing. These items are in contrast with a pair like ...*even helped me rinse off the soap*... (ABR1.1.1.s1016) / ...*hjalp meg attpåtil med å skylle vekk såpen*... (ABR1TN.1.1.s1018), where the direct object noun is expressed (‘the soap’, ‘såpen’) and the nominal complement of the prepositional phrase – overt in the previous examples (‘off the table’, ‘av bordet’) – is suppressed. As Bolinger (*Ibid.*) argues, we are confronted with an adverbialization process leading to the institutionalization of *clear off* and *rydde av* as phrasal verbs, bringing about – or entailing, depending on how one wants to view it – a shift in, or a “reciprocation” (Bolinger, 1971:25) of, the case relationships. The original noun of the prepositional phrase introduced by *off* and *av* is turned into the nominal object of the phrasal verb itself with an extension of function, firstly, and meaning, secondly; *off* and *av* become particles proper, and the real (syntactic) direct object is no longer called for. This is a transformation which has reached a high level of stereotyped use in both

⁷⁵ The sequence proposed here ‘Eng. transl. ← Norw. orig.’ has been preferred to the more typical one ‘Norw. orig. → Eng. transl.’ to indicate graphically that English has constituted the base corpus language throughout the inquiry.

languages, although in Norwegian one can still find situations where the linguistic substratum just described comes to the surface, while remaining concealed in English (cf. III.41b: “Når jeg finner ett [sølvpapir som er i sigarettpakkene], *tørker* jeg [støvet/søla/grusen] *av det...*”, with the verb almost acting intransitively, the object noun being left unexpressed and deducible from prior and background context, and a prepositional phrase being present in Norwegian vs. “When I find some [silver paper out of cigarette packages] I *clean it off...*”, expressing removal of the object and not of something from the object,⁷⁶ the real particle *off* replacing the latent prepositional unit that has been erased).

Table 3.4 Removing/causing to be removed: correlation between translated *av*-matches and original *off*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Removing | <i>av</i> - correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | Ø- correspond. (no verb at all) |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| Quantitative data | 90 | 67 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Qualitative data | chop off clear off cut off get off peel off pick off prise off pull off push off shake off shrug off take off tear off wipe off | få av (seg/noen) kappe av (seg) kle av seg klippe av (noen) pille av riste av (seg) rive av (seg) rydde av skjære av slikke av slippe av (seg) slå av ta av (seg) trekke av (seg) vippe av (seg) | blåse ned bryte løs bryte opp få vekk løfte opp løsrive plukke opp rive ut skrape bort skylle vekk tørke bort vikle seg ut (av) | ta | gå i bare knebuksene løsne fra miste skrelle i en spiral være av (for godt) | |

B. So as to get rid of something.

- [III.44b] ROB1TN.1.5.s74 Før eller siden trenger en mann å **kaste av seg** all indoktrinering...
 { ROB1.1.5.s81 **throw off** }
- [III.45b] SK1TN.1.s391 Brock var helt fin igjen nå, men han hadde gjennomgått fireogtyve dårlige timer mens kroppen hans **kvittet seg med** alt den hadde.
 { SK1.1.s361 **throwing off** }
- [III.113] PDJ3TN.1.5.s195 ...vakte den hos Dalglish en blanding av nedtrykthet og bange anelser som han prøvde å **riste av seg**, irrasjonelle som han mente de var.
 { PDJ3.1.5.s189 **shake off** }

⁷⁶ See also Kennedy's combinations (1920:21) used to exemplify the phenomenon: “brush off (a coat or the dust adhering to it), burn off (a field or the grass in it), check off (the list or the separate items), clear off (the table or the dishes in it), dry off (the surface or the moisture)”.

The sense of ‘getting rid of something’ is much akin to the previous one, and the contrastive analysis applied to the small number of matches in this subcategory reinforces the translating trend noticed before, that is verb + *av* sequences, mostly followed by a reflexive pronoun, can readily parallel this meaning of *off*.

Table 3.5 Getting rid of something: correlation between translated *av*-matches and original *off*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Getting rid of something | <i>av</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | Ø-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | Ø |
| Qualitative data | laugh off shake off throw off | kaste av (seg) riste av (seg) | le bort | kvitte seg med | |

❖ So as to exhaust or finish: so as to leave none; to the end; entirely, completely.

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| [III.50b] | <u>FF1TN.1.2.s274</u> { <u>FF1.1.2.s265</u> } | Han hadde avtalt med Maxwell at han skulle bruke mandagen gjøre seg ferdig med papirarbeidet... finishing off |
| [III.51b] | <u>BO1TN.1.9.s155</u> { <u>BO1.1.9.s156</u> } | ...Pappa drakk uforstyrret opp vinen sin. finished off |
| [III.53b] | <u>LT1T.3.s40</u> { <u>LT1.3.s30</u> } | Alle forpaktet statsjord og hadde svidd av storparten av skogen for å kunne dyrke opp denne jorda. burned off |
| [III.54b] | <u>BO1TN.1.9.s104</u> { <u>BO1.1.9.s104</u> } | Han bestilte en kalebass palmevin og ga seg til å erte serveringsdamen, som ustanselig fylte opp det lille glasset mitt. topping off |
| [III.55b] | <u>NG1TN.4.s42</u> { <u>NG1.4.s42</u> } | Familien betalte månedlige renter og avdrag på boliglånet... paying off |
| [III.114] | <u>ABR1TN.1.1.s201</u> { <u>ABR1.1.1.s201</u> } | ...han innskrunpet og muselignende, målte forsiktig ut sine siste små drag av livet... measuring off |
| [III.115] | <u>JSM1TN.1.4.s46</u> { <u>JSM1.1.4.s44</u> } | ...så blir du nødt til å selge unna for å betale skatten.” sell off |
| [III.116] | <u>MW1TN.2.1.s314</u> { <u>MW1.2.1.s304</u> } | I årevis, helt til hun solgte Wing Cottage for å skaffe penger, var leger, advokater og regnskapsførere nødt til å bruke kjøkkeninngangen. sold off |

Another case of variance between *off* and *av* is when the particle implies the execution of an action until the end is fully achieved, that is when it is marked by a perfective (Kennedy, 1920; Lipka, 1972), telic (Brinton, 1988), or completive/terminative sense (Fraser, 1976; Live, 1965). *Av* is edged out by various other Norwegian particles, like *igjen*, *opp*, *over*, *unna* and *ut*, or else by periphrases often involving the adjective *ferdig* (ended, concluded, finalized).

Table 3.6 Executing the action to the very end: correlation between translated *av*-matches and original *off*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Complete execution | <i>av</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | ∅-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 16 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Qualitative data | burn off finish off measure off pay off read off sell off shoot off top off | skytte av svi av | betale over drikke opp fylle opp måle ut selge igjen selge unna | betale lese selge | få nådestøtet gjøre seg ferdig med greie avbetalinga | nesten ferdig med |

❖ So as to cause interruption or discontinuance.

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| [III.57b] | <u>MH1T.2.s34</u> { <u>MH1.2.s33</u> } | ...og han ble nødt til å avbryte angrepene mot øst... break off } |
| [III.60b] | <u>JH1T.1.4.s123</u> { <u>JH1.1.4.s121</u> } | ...hvor Sokrates' tanker endte og Platons begynte. left off } |
| [III.117] | <u>MM1TN.1.s201</u> { <u>MM1.1.s182</u> } | På venstre side førte stien til den store porten... It broke off in two directions; one towards a large gate on the left... } |
| [III.118] | <u>ROB1TN.2.1.s72</u> { <u>ROB1.2.1.s76</u> } | De samler seg over en lettøl for å føre lette samtaler, i enheter som straks blir brutt opp hvis en ung kvinne kommer forbi, eller berører cowboyhatten til en av dem. broken off } |
| [III.119] | <u>JC1T.1.3.s24</u> { <u>JC1.1.3.s24</u> } | Han bøyde den nedover ved roten, og prøvde å vri og brekke den av . break it off } |

Around half of the few examples from the OMC where *off* signals interruption or discontinuance (also 'breaking of a whole', cf. *brekke av*) are represented by *av-partikkelverb*. There does not seem to be any noticeable correlation with other particles in the Norwegian translations, but only some correspondences with single verbs, semantically transmitting the idea of 'endpoint', 'termination' (*slutte*, *ende*).

In addition, it might be relevant to bring an instance like III.117 to our attention: while a kind of preamble opens the English original sentence, telling us that the path *broke off* in two directions, we cannot read any such introductory piece of information in the Norwegian version, the phrasal verb having been skipped altogether and the target text item immediately starting with the details about the two actual tracks. This is not a localized phenomenon. The question of the omission of phrasal verbs in Norwegian translated texts, or the tendency to sum up long periphrases or convert multiform word clusters into phrasal verb structures when English is the target language, will be taken up again in §3.4.

Table 3.7 Interruption, discontinuance: correlation between translated *av*-matches and original *off*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Interruption, discontinuance | <i>av</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | ∅-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 11 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Qualitative data | branch off break off cut off leave off | avbryte brekke av ta av | bryte opp | brekke ende slutte | sitte fast i halsen | |

❖ Stopped, no longer in operation or going on; so as to deactivate or disengage.

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| [III.64b] | <u>AT1TN.2.s216</u> { <u>AT1.2.s212</u> } | Han slukket lyset, flyttet katten og hjalp hunden opp i sengen. turned off |
| [III.65b] | <u>JL1TN.2.s204</u> { <u>JL1.2.s199</u> } | ...de går i oppløsning når energitilførselen blir borte . turned off |
| [III.66b] | <u>MD1T.1.s301</u> { <u>MD1.1.s284</u> } | Hun tåler ikke at noen sløser med vann, og det fortelles at hun har løpt fra andre menneskers middagsbord for å skru igjen en kran som dryppet... switch off |
| [III.67b] | <u>AT1TN.1.s128</u> { <u>AT1.1.s126</u> } | Han kjørte inn på en bensinstasjon, parkerte under taket og slo av motoren. cut off |
| [III.68b] | <u>TH1T.5.s68</u> { <u>TH1.5.s69</u> } | ...Han stanset motoren og ble sittende urørlig et øyeblikk, og jeg ventet på at han skulle begynne å gjøre tilnærmelser. Turning off |
| [III.69b] | <u>RD1TN.4.s101</u> { <u>RD1.4.s96</u> } | Matilda hoppet ut av stolen og slo av TV-apparatet. switched off |
| [III.120] | <u>HK1T.4.s7</u> { <u>HK1.4.s7</u> } | ...han ble nødt til å slå av musikken på grunn av alle stemmene. turn off |

- [III.121] OS1TN.1.2.s147 Jeg slo på fjernsynet, men **tok** lyden **av**, og fant frem til en film med Bette Davis.
 {OS1.1.1.s125 **keeping the sound off**}

As far as the number of tokens is concerned, this is the meaning of *off* that ranks third in the corpus results. Also, the particle *av* in *partikkelverb* compositions is the one which best corresponds to *off*, apart from certain matches where simplex verbs (*slukke*, *stanse*) or adjectives (*borte*) carry the same meaning of ‘disjunction from operativeness’.

Table 3.8 Not/no longer operating/deactivated: correlation between translated *av*-matches and original *off*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Deactivation, disengagement | <i>av</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | Ø-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 29 | 18 | 3 | 7 | Ø | 1 |
| Qualitative data | cut off flash off keep off snap off switch off turn off | blinke av skru av slå (seg) av ta av | rykke løs skru igjen | slukke stanse | | (bli) borte |

❖ In the way of abatement, diminution, disappearance, or decay.

- [III.70b] JSM1TN.1.4.s178 Når den er **avkjølt**, kan du ta den rett ut på åkeren.
 {JSM1.1.4.s173 **cools off**}
- [III.73b] MW1TN.2.1.s363 Stemmen **døde hen**, og hun ble sittende med blikket festet på skrivebordet.
 {MW1.2.1.s354 **tailed off**}
- [III.74b] MM1TN.3.s91 Jo, men... Han **klarte ikke å fortsette**.
 MM1TN.3.s92 **trailed off**
 {MM1.3.s81 }
- [III.122] ML1T.3.2.2.s12 ...Når det blir for varmt **kjøler de seg av** i vannet.
 {ML1.3.2.2.s9 **cools off**}
- [III.123] MW1TN.1.1.s309 Stemmen **døde hen** i et spørsmål.
 {MW1.1.1.s305 **tailed off**}

As for combinations in which *off* adds an aspectual ‘fade’-nuance to the verb, the correspondences in Norwegian are shared out among *av*-, *ut*- and *hen*-constructions, all three suited to suggest the weakening of the action named by the verb. A periphrastic verb phrase (III.74b) may also be traced among the Norwegian translations of *off*-phrasal verbs.

Table 3.9 Decreasing, declining: correlation between translated *av*-matches and original *off*-matches.
Types and frequencies

| | Decrease, decline | <i>av</i> - correspond. | correspond. with other particles | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | ∅-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ∅ |
| Qualitative data | cool off tail off trail off | avkjøle kjøle seg av | dø hen ebbe ut | klare ikke å fortsette | |

One point in the exploration of phrasal verbs, resorting to instances of authentic language use, is that one can really assess the polysemy of certain verbs. Quite a lot of verbs, both in English and Norwegian, are decidedly polysemous. Even when associated with one and the same particle, they acquire several meanings which do not relate to one another and run along all the steps of the figurativeness cline. The following examples serve to illustrate the versatility of selected verbs in English – *clear off* (III.124 and III.125), *set off* (III.126 and III.127), *mark off* (III.128 and III.129), *put off* (III.130 and III.131), *run off* (III.132 and III.133), *drop off* (III.134 and III.135) – and in Norwegian – *ta av* (III.136-III.139) and *bite av* (III.140 and III.141).

- [III.124] BV1T.3.s181 “Do you mean to say she just flung her baby in at your door and **cleared off**?”
[clear off → leave]
- [III.125] GN1.1.4.s160 ...She **cleared off** the breakfast dishes...
[clear off → clear dishes and the like from a table]
- [III.126] JB1.2.s5 You see a familiar name and it **sets off** all sorts of memories.
[set off → start something happening, especially unintentionally]
- [III.127] MM1.2.s195 ...they swung open the gate and **set off** at a jaunty pace back up the lane towards the main road.
[set off → begin to move]
- [III.128] NG1.4.s153 Aila was inclining her head at each feature, as if **marking off** a list.
[mark off → put a symbol next to something on a list to show that it has been dealt with]
- [III.129] DL1.1.s115 One half of it was a kitchen, **marked off** from the rest by no more than a low wall...
[mark off → separate an area by putting something around it]
- [III.130] DL1.1.s762 This small town, and the four children, with another coming, **put them off**.
[put off → discourage (someone), as from liking someone or something]

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------|--|
| [III.131] | <u>JL1.2.s86</u> | It means that the search for the answer to the awesome question of what the books are about can be put off ... [put off → delay till a later time or date] |
| [III.132] | <u>SK1.1.s412</u> | ...and assumed he had been hit by a car or had just run off . [run off → go away, leave, by running] |
| [III.133] | <u>JH1.3.1.s65</u> | ...and did not bar lenders from running off copies for sale. [run off → make or print copies] |
| [III.134] | <u>RDO1.1.s681</u> | The pain was like my hands had dropped off ... [drop off → fall off] |
| [III.135] | <u>FW1.1.s139</u> | The school secretary had actually come out to the car when she was dropping Ben and Alice off and asked her to step inside for just a minute [drop off → take someone to a destination, often when going somewhere else, causing them to leave the vehicle] |
| [III.136] | <u>MD1T.1.s782</u> | Samtalen som nesten var død, basket med vingene, vaklet og tok av . [ta av → develop in an uncontrolled and often angry way] |
| [III.137] | <u>RR1TN.3.s116</u> | En venstresving tok av umiddelbart før åpningen i muren. [ta av → have a starting point by taking a new direction] |
| [III.138] | <u>TH1T.5.s66</u> | ...Han hadde tatt av på en rekke små bygdeveier... [ta av → leave, go away] |
| [III.139] | <u>AT1TN.3.s303</u> | Han ville ikke ha noen ting fra vinkartet, men mannen ved siden av tok av hodetelefonene for å bestille en Bloody Mary. [ta av → remove] |
| [III.140] | <u>LT1T.2.s91</u> | ...etter det spanske ordet for en bladskjærende maur som biter av og bærer med seg blad som den bygger tuer av. [bite av → take off (part of something) by biting] |
| [III.141] | <u>KA1.1.s280</u> | Carl Langes første tanke var å bite ham av , å si at det raket ham ikke. [bite av → take somebody up short] |

An empirical study of the present kind may also represent a contribution to the unmasking of a potential variation in phrasal verb usage. For instance, the phrasal verb *stump off* (PM1.1.s298), listed in Table 3.1, may well be considered a modification of the more usual combinations *stump along / stump about*. Similarly, a sequence like *blank her mind off* (FW1.4.s66), in Table 3.3, is a variant of *blank out*, chiefly in the expression *blank out one's mind*. The use of the particle *off* may perhaps be justified by the presence of a prepositional phrase (*from disagreeable probabilities*) right after the phrasal verb; nonetheless, the translated excerpt preserve the *out*-element in the form of the verb phrase *kutte ut* (FW1TN.4.s67), a prepositional phrase following here too, but with a reversal

of the parts – ‘cutting out something unpleasant from one’s mind’ (*kutte ut alle ubehagelige muligheter fra sitt sinn*) instead of ‘blinking one’s mind off from something unpleasant’.

Finally, we may see the association *prise off* (FW1.1.s103), appearing in Table 3.4, as an alternative to *prise up* (or *out*) that is far more familiar, so much so that the particle *up* is maintained in the Norwegian translation *bryte opp* (FW1TN.1.s103).

3.3 Original *av*-matches corresponding to translated *off*-matches

We will now proceed with our inspection, by performing the same analysis as that in §3.2, but in the reverse direction, that is by providing extracts where Norwegian is the source language and English the target one. All the items cited hereafter are, thus, the hits returned by the search program in the OMC as aligning English *off*-verb phrases included in the corpus as translations.

❖ A. Expressing motion or direction from a place: to a distance, away.

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| [III.142] | <u>EG2.4.s42</u> { <u>EG2T.4.s46</u> } | Hvis ikke en av de tilstedeværende tilfeldigvis hadde vært gressenkemann og hatt huset sitt for seg selv, ville Karsten neppe blitt kvitt gjestene, da heller. If one of them hadn’t happened to be a grass widower that weekend and carted them off to his place they’d have stayed even longer. } |
| [III.143] | <u>EH1.1.3.s18</u> { <u>EH1T.1.3.s25</u> } | ...før han lempa pakken saman med mange andre inn i ein varebil og raste utover mot flyplassen... rushed off } |
| [III.144] | <u>EH1.1.4.s17</u> { <u>EH1T.1.4.s21</u> } | ...bussen som køyrrer vekk med ei støvsky... driving off } |
| [III.145] | <u>EHA1.2.1.s121</u> { <u>EHA1T.2.1.s124</u> } | Jeg reiste uten å gi noen adresse... went off } |
| [III.146] | <u>KAL1.2.s180</u> { <u>KAL1T.2.s195</u> } | Han fikk det for seg at verden lå langs en lang og kostelig vei og at han bare kunne vandre av gårde . wander off } |
| [III.147] | <u>KF2.1.2.s360</u> { <u>KF2T.1.2.s362</u> } | Hun hadde løpt til skogs. run off } |
| [III.148] | <u>KFL1.1.5.s18</u> { <u>KFL1T.1.5.s18</u> } | Selmer får sova nokre timar før han ruslar bort på arbeid igjen. trudging off } |
| [III.149] | <u>KH1.2.s498</u> { <u>KH1T.2.s445</u> } | Det blir hevdet at selveste Peary, mannen fra Nordpolen, snart vil legge i vei . setting off } |
| [III.150] | <u>KP1.2.s13</u> { <u>KP1T.2.s16</u> } | Og denne gangen røpet han igjen det inntrykk ettertiden har fått av ham: Han vék unna . backed off } |

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| [III.151] | <u>KT1.6.s105</u> { <u>KT1T.6.s107</u> | Men vi må til New York for å ta blodprøver og ordne med “marriage license”, og stikker av en dag. slip off |
| [III.152] | <u>ILOS1.2.2.s48</u> { <u>ILOS1T.2.2.s41</u> | Derfra fikk han med seg 25 skip fullastet med folk, buskap og utstyr til det nye landet . He set off from there with 25 ships fully laden with people, cattle and equipment. } |
| [III.153] | <u>UD1.4.1.s15</u> { <u>UD1T.4.2.s15</u> | ...fortelles det at en bjørn henter tre kongsdøtre med seg tre torsdagskvelder på rad. ...we are told that the bear carries off three princesses, on three successive Thursday evenings. } |
| [III.154] | <u>ILOS1.2.s9</u> { <u>ILOS1T.2.s7</u> | I denne perioden drog svenske, danske og norske vikinger ut på sjøreiser til fjerne land og kyster. set off |

As observed in Table 3.1, *av* and *off* show a very low degree of translation equivalence as regards one of the central literal meanings of the English particle, ‘moving away from a place’, also when English is the target language. 104 examples of *off*-phrasal verbs have been counted against a mere 11 *av-partikkelverb*, which means that other kinds of *partikkelverb*/constructions in Norwegian have been translated into English with phrasal verbs containing *off*. The figures in Table 3.10 tally with our hypothesis, since, as a matter of fact, approximately 83% of the source text extracts are constituted by particle verbs involving other particles – *avgårde/avsted* (14 times), *vekk* (4), *ut* (3), *bort* (2), *unna* (1), *ned* (1), *opp* (1), *utover* (1) –, simplex verbs of motion, and verb periphrases, in an almost equal distribution.

Table 3.10 Moving away from a place: correlation between original *av*-matches and translated *off*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Motion away from a place | <i>av</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs (of motion) | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | Ø-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| Quantitative data | 104 | 11 | 27 | 31 | 28 | 7 |
| Qualitative data | be off bounce off cart off clear off dash off drive off go off move off pad off run off set off take off trudge off turn off | bøye av falle av gå av stikke av ta av | dra avsted dra ut feie av gårde gli ned kjøre avgårde komme seg opp køyre vekk padle vekk rase utover rusle bort sette avgårde slippe av sted traske ut vandre av gårde | begi seg dra dryppe frakte gå kjøre lette løpe reise rusle rømme røve sende sprette | begynne å gå fly i all hast gå sin vei kjøre sin vei legge i vei legge ut (på lange reiser) ligge klar sette på sprang springe sin vei styrte på dør ta sats | (var) mindre fjern i blikket i hasten etter henne svisj |

❖ **B. Expressing resistance to motion towards.**

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| [III.16b] | <u>JM1.1.1.s11</u> { <u>JM1T.1.1.s8</u> } | Men hittil har de holdt seg godt unna det som er sant. kept off } |
| [III.18b] | <u>ILOS1.3.1.s37</u> { <u>ILOS1T.3.1.s31</u> } | Olav den hellige ble den som sloss mot troll og ondskap... warded off } |
| [III.19b] | <u>AOH1.7.3.s12</u> { <u>AOH1T.7.3.s10</u> } | Dragehodene som tidligere skulle skremme bort utysket, ble nå oppfattet som det som ble igjen ute, når en gikk inn i kirka. scare off } |
| [III.155] | <u>KB1.3.11.s3</u> { <u>KB1T.3.11.s3</u> } | ...la lista høyt og holdt unna for alle... hold them all off } |
| [III.156] | <u>KB1.3.30.s12</u> { <u>KB1T.3.30.s11</u> } | ...men japaneren svartebut the Japanese managed to hold him off . } |
| [III.157] | <u>SL1.4.s38</u> { <u>SL1T.4.s38</u> } | Jeg skal være alle steder og hindre dem som står der klebrig tett mot henne... fend off } |

Also with respect to the sense ‘hindering from moving towards’, the results we have obtained here back up those we arrived at with English original *off*-phrasal verbs. No correlation at all exists between the particles at issue. Again, *unna* (which functions as real particle in III.155, but as preposition in III.16b) and *bort* are the particles appointed to express this meaning in Norwegian original texts, too, being systematically rendered into English by means of *off*.

Table 3.11 Resistance to moving towards: correlation between original *av*-matches and translated *off*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Resistance to motion towards | <i>av</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | Ø-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 6 | Ø | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Qualitative data | fend off hold off keep off scare off ward off | | holde unna skremme bort | hindre slåss (mot) | holde seg unna | |

❖ Expressing separation from attachment, contact; discontinuity; detached, isolated.

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| [III.26b] | <u>TB1.4.s84</u> { <u>TB1T.4.s86</u> } | ...et kjøkkenhus med den ene enden avdelt til høns og ender. walled off } |
| [III.158] | <u>PEJ1.5.s20</u> { <u>PEJ1T.5.s20</u> } | Over dem hang Tinden og stengte . cut off the light } |

The Norwegian original instances with this meaning, corresponding to English translations displaying phrasal verb combinations with *off*, are too few to warrant any conclusion. The couple of matches registered in Table 3.12 consist of one *av*-fixed compound verb and one single verb.

Table 3.12 Detachment, isolation: correlation between original *av*-matches and translated *off*-matches.
Types and frequencies

| | Detachment, isolation | <i>av</i> - correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | ∅-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 2 | 1 | ∅ | 1 | ∅ | ∅ |
| Qualitative data | cut off wall off | avdele | | stenge | | |

- ❖ **A.** Expressing removing (of any removable object or entity, in a literal or figurative sense, by any means). Not in the position *on*; (so as to be) loose or separate.

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| [III.33b] | <u>LSC1.5.s30</u> { <u>LSC1T.1.5.s31</u> } | ... river han av plasteret. rips off } |
| [III.36b] | <u>EHA1.2.1.s221</u> { <u>EHA1T.2.1.s219</u> } | ...så får jeg lyst til å rive av ham alle de blondene som søster har utstyrt ham med... tear off } |
| [III.38b] | <u>HW1.6.s79</u> { <u>HW1T.6.s79</u> } | Tora innbilte seg at dersom “huset” ikke hadde fått klippet håret av mora , så hadde det rukket helt ned til hoftene. cut off } |
| [III.39b] | <u>EH1.1.5.s7</u> { <u>EH1T.1.5.s8</u> } | ...han kakkar av seg ute i bislaget... knocks them off } |
| [III.40b] | <u>EG1.1.s152</u> { <u>EG1T.1.s165</u> } | Da hun hadde spist, skylte hun av tallerkenen og bestikken... rinsed off } |
| [III.43b] | <u>HW1.1.s85</u> { <u>HW1T.1.s85</u> } | ...Hun vasket av ham blodet som fløt friskt fra skallen også. washed off } |
| [III.159] | <u>JM1.2.2.s131</u> { <u>JM1T.2.2.s97</u> } | ...og ikke en med litt vett på å seile og pikke rust... scraping off } |
| [III.160] | <u>LSC1.6.s4</u> { <u>LSC1T.1.6.s2</u> } | ... Få av deg den hatten! Take off } |
| [III.161] | <u>LSC2.4.s116</u> { <u>LSC2T.4.s122</u> } | Det meste av håret var barbert bort . shaved off } |

Once more, after the ‘moving away’-meaning of *off*, the sense of ‘removing’ is the one which scores highest in the gathered corpus evidence. Almost all the English *off*-translations have matching *av*-combinations in the source language. Nevertheless, as revealed in Table 3.4, the

majority of the Norwegian structures are sequences of verbs + prepositional units with reflexive/personal pronouns/noun. The striking fact is that the latter ones come to no less than 52 hits (cf. III.36b, III.38b, III.39b, III.43b and III.160) as against 9 cases of real phrasal verbs (*i.e.* V+O+Part / V+Part+O; cf. III.33b and III.40b) – which is symptomatic of the extensiveness of the construction in the source texts in question, and testifies to its prevalence over the alternative set-up (verb-particle complexes) in Norwegian as original language. Other particles which also lend themselves to be translated into English with *off*, when *off* has the meaning under examination, are *vekk* and *løs*.

The search for Norwegian particle verbs with the sub-meaning of ‘getting rid of something’ has yielded the same patterns as those described for ‘removing’-compositions, proportionately to the more limited number of hits returned. Verbal strings where the verb is followed by *av* + a reflexive or personal pronoun are the commonest forms rendered into English with *off*-phrasal verbs, preceding *partikkelverb* construed with *bort*. We notice, besides, another revealing instance, among many others, of a Norwegian verb periphrasis matching an English phrasal verb. In III.164 below, the source text sentence *...som ikke kan la være å tenke på...* has been translated into English – in a highly fitting manner, we would add – with the expression *...who can’t shake off the idea that...*, where the gist of the question, that is the impossibility of avoiding thinking of something or the inability to do that, is evocatively compacted into a phrasal verb structure in which *off*, in association with the semantic core of the base verb, is the conveyer of a whole concept.

Table 3.13 Removing/causing to be removed: correlation between original *av*-matches and translated *off*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Removing | <i>av</i> - correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | ∅- correspond. (no verb at all) |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 79 | 64 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Qualitative data | cut off kick off knock off lift off pull off rinse off rip off scrape off shake off shave off strip off take off tear off wash off wipe off | dra av (seg) få av (seg) kakke av (seg) kle av seg klippe av (noen) løfte av (noen) rive av (seg/noen) skylle av slippe av slå av (seg) sparke av (seg) spenne av (seg) stryke av ta av (seg/noen) trekke av (seg) vaske av (noen) vrenge av (seg) | banke vekk barbere bort gå vekk riste løs rive løs rive vekk skjære løs trekke i | klippe miste pikke rydde tørke | legge fra seg | |

B. So as to get rid of something.

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| [III.46b] | <u>KA1.1.s168</u> { <u>KA1T.1.s170</u> } | Han ville se om politiet holdt ham under oppsikt, og i så fall ville han riste skyggen av seg . shake off } |
| [III.47b] | <u>LSC2.3.s3</u> { <u>LSC2T.3.s3</u> } | Jeg stønnet, satte meg opp i sengen og ristet søvnen av meg . shook the sleep off } |
| [III.48b] | <u>HW1.6.s83</u> { <u>HW1T.6.s83</u> } | Men Sol var nesten to år eldre og blåste det bort... laughed it off } |
| [III.49b] | <u>LSC2.6.s440</u> { <u>LSC2T.6.s453</u> } | De klossete hendene mine ødela. Vi lo det bort . laughed it off } |
| [III.162] | <u>MN1.1.s444</u> { <u>MN1T.1.s441</u> } | Han sto alene, hadde kastet angriperne av seg... thrown off } |
| [III.163] | <u>OEL1.3.s88</u> { <u>OEL1T.3.s87</u> } | Han ringte bare etter en drosje og sov rusen ut etter å ha gitt beskjed om at han ikke var hjemme. He simply rang for a cab and slept it off after giving instructions that he was not available. } |
| [III.164] | <u>GS1.5.s366</u> { <u>GS1T.5.s352</u> } | ...kanskje finnes det bare gamle stabeiser som meg som ikke kan la være å tenke på at vi hadde rett, den gangen... ...perhaps there are only old fogeys like myself who can't shake off the idea that we were right in those days... } |

Table 3.14 Getting rid of something: correlation between original *av*-matches and translated *off*- matches. Types and frequencies

| | Getting rid of something | <i>av</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | Ø-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 | Ø |
| Qualitative data | laugh off shake off sleep (it) off throw off | kaste av (seg) riste av (seg) ryste av (seg) | blåse bort le bort sove videre | la være sove rusen av seg sove rusen ut | |

❖ So as to exhaust or finish: so as to leave none; to the end; entirely, completely.

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| [III.52b] | <u>FC1.2.s363</u> { <u>FC1T.2.s360</u> } | Det eneste oppløftende måtte være at De i hvert fall får tatt livet av henne. kill her off } |
| [III.56b] | <u>PEJ1.2.s7</u> { <u>PEJ1T.2.s7</u> } | Der bakken slaknet , var det en slette med et stort vann. leveled off } |
| [III.165] | <u>LSC2.5.s664</u> { <u>LSC2T.5.s677</u> } | Slaktern tømte resten av flasken og satte den på nattbordet. finished off } |

| | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| [III.166] | <u>JM1.2.3.s155</u> { <u>JM1T.2.3.s73</u> } | For etter hvert som vi kvitta gjelda og greide å skjære ned på utgiftene... paid off } |
| [III.167] | <u>EG2.7.s16</u> { <u>EG2T.7.s16</u> } | Han nevnte at hvis jeg stakk innom på mandag, så ville jeg kunne få kjøpt meg en både god og rimelig frakk, for de hadde tenkt å tømme lageret av vinterfrakker. They were going to sell off old stock to make room for spring fashions, apparently. } |
| [III.168] | <u>EH1.1.7.s10</u> { <u>EH1T.1.7.s14</u> } | Arve Brunberg seier: Eg har ei halvflaske, vi får vel knekke den... finish it off } |

As the examples above demonstrate, the cases where *off*, in English translations, contributes to the root verb the aspectual specification of ‘execution of the action to the very end’, do not have similar wordings in the Norwegian source texts. None of the 8 matches listed in Table 3.15 corresponds to an *av*-phrasal verb in the Norwegian originals. Five of them are simplex verbs (III.56b, III.165, III.166, III.168); one item is a fixed compound verb containing a prefixed *ut*; then, we can notice that situations where other verbal phrases (*ta livet av noen*, in III.52b) or no related verbal phrase at all (III.167) repeat themselves.

Table 3.15 Executing the action to the very end: correlation between original *av*-matches and translated *off*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Complete execution | <i>av</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | ∅-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 8 | ∅ | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Qualitative data | finish off kill off level off pay off sell off wear off | | utviske | knekke kvitte slakne tømme | ta livet | |

❖ **A.** So as to cause interruption or discontinuance.

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| [III.58b] | <u>EHA1.2.1.s204</u> { <u>EHA1T.2.1.s204</u> } | Og hele tiden satt jeg og ønsket, ønsket så inderlig at Bente virkelig mente å bryte over tvert... break off } |
| [III.59b] | <u>GL1.2.3.1.s93</u> { <u>GL1T.2.3.1.s92</u> } | ...selv om det ikke kunne bli tale om å stoppe økonomisk hjelp til land som deltok i Marshallplanen. cutting off } |
| [III.61b] | <u>JW1.1.3.s14</u> { <u>JW1T.1.3.s14</u> } | Hans etterfølger vet tydeligvis hva saken gjelder og fortsetter der den gamle slapp . left off } |

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| [III.169] | <u>KH1.1.s3</u> { <u>KH1T.1.s3</u> } | Da hun døde, avbrøt han studiet. broken off |
| [III.170] | <u>UD1.2.1.s12</u> { <u>UD1T.2.1.s9</u> } | Etter nederlag på et landsmøte brøt Ja-folket ut og dannet et nytt liberalt parti. split off |
| [III.171] | <u>KT1.4.s101</u> { <u>KT1T.4.s97</u> } | Vårt forslag om å bryte er like ufruktbart som såkorn på stengrunn. break off |
| [III.172] | <u>KP1.2.1.s158</u> { <u>KP1T.2.1.s162</u> } | Det ser ut som om hver kultur har fortsatt byggingen der den gamle ga opp . left off |
| [III.173] | <u>EG2.6.s200</u> { <u>EG2T.6.s217</u> } | Her smilte han plutselig . He broke off and smiled. } |

B. So as to be no longer taking place.

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| [III.62b] | <u>KT1.5.s44</u> { <u>KT1T.5.s43</u> } | Han lå en time fra mållinjen, da seilassen ble avblåst . called off |
| [III.63b] | <u>KT1.6.s50</u> { <u>KT1T.6.s51</u> } | ... blir seilassen avbrutt for klasse A-fartøyene klokken 1900 den 24. juni. called off |
| [III.174] | <u>KT1.6.s65</u> { <u>KT1T.6.s66</u> } | Jeg er glad det ble avbrudd på seilassen. called off |

Just like the results in Table 3.7, which mirror patterns going in the opposite direction, *i.e.* from English as source language to Norwegian as target language, we observe that nearly one half of the *off*-phrasal verb structures in Table 3.16 are translations of *av-partikkelverb*, in the form of either loose or fixed compounds. One-word verbs denoting ‘cessation’ also seem to be adequate candidates for being equalled by verb+*off* combinations in English as target language. Finally, it is possible to enumerate a couple of instances in which even adverbs (*plutselig*, in III.173) and nouns (*avbrudd*, in III.174) of the same semantic class as the one under discussion are transformed into *off*-particle verbs when they have to fit into an English context.

Table 3.16 Interruption, discontinuance: correlation between original *av*-matches and translated *off*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Interruption, discontinuance | <i>av</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | ∅-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 23 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Qualitative data | break off call off cut off leave off split off | avblåse avbryte brekke av bryte av | bryte over tvert bryte ut | briste bryte slippe stoppe | gi opp | avbrudd plutselig |

❖ Stopped, no longer in operation or going on; so as to deactivate or disengage.

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| [III.175] | <u>LSC1.5.s130</u> { <u>LSC1T.1.5.s145</u> } | ...når alle radioer er slått av og den siste lampen slukket. turned off } |
| [III.176] | <u>LSC2.3.s21</u> { <u>LSC2T.3.s24</u> } | ... slukket lyset, grep kofferten og gikk. turned off } |
| [III.177] | <u>OEL1.4.s99</u> { <u>OEL1T.4.s98</u> } | ...Han skrudde av kranene og visste at han hadde gått direkte i fellen... turned off } |
| [III.178] | <u>EH1.1.7.s64</u> { <u>EH1T.1.7.s94</u> } | ...forsikre seg om to gonger at all elektrisitet er slått av ... turned off } |
| [III.179] | <u>CL1.1.3.13.s21</u> { <u>CL1T.1.3.13.s21</u> } | Vannet kan ikke stenges . turned off } |
| [III.180] | <u>BV1.2.s47</u> { <u>BV1T.2.s49</u> } | Det suste i vannkjelen, hun slo av gassen og tok den lille oppvasken etter dagens kaffedriking... turned off } |
| [III.181] | <u>EH1.1.6.s14</u> { <u>EH1T.1.6.s17</u> } | Mette Nilsen går rundt og låser dører og sløkker lys. turning off } |
| [III.182] | <u>EH1.1.8.s48</u> { <u>EH1T.1.8.s55</u> } | ...han skrur av regnet før lærarinne Henriette Brunberg skal gå heim... turns off } |

Apart from a few synonymous single-word verbs (*slukke*, in III.176; *stenge*, in III.179; *sløkke*, in III.181), all the phrasal verbs in English translated excerpts with the particle *off* signifying ‘in a not-operative mode’ have *av*-correspondences in Norwegian originals (see, for example, III.175, III.177, III.178, III.180 and III.182).

Table 3.17 Not/no longer operating/deactivated: correlation between original *av*-matches and translated *off*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Deactivation, disengagement | <i>av</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | Ø-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 13 | 10 | Ø | 3 | Ø | Ø |
| Qualitative data | switch off turn off | skru av slå av | | slukke sløkke stenge | | |

- ❖ In the way of abatement, diminution, disappearance, or decay.

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| [III.71b] | <u>SL1.3.s55</u> { <u>SL1T.3.s55</u> } | ...følelsen av å synke nedover, innover fortar seg. wears off } |
| [III.72b] | <u>TB1.3.s20</u> { <u>TB1T.3.s20</u> } | Så hadde det gitt seg. passed off } |
| [III.183] | <u>PEJ1.7.s24</u> { <u>PEJ1T.7.s25</u> } | De slapp å ro utom grunnen, og staken lenger ute. They did not have to row outside the shallow ground and the buoy before they eased off. } |
| [III.184] | <u>PEJ1.8.s63</u> { <u>PEJ1T.8.s62</u> } | Mot øst bar det loddrett ned i avgrunnsdype Mostad-gården. dropped off } |
| [III.185] | <u>PEJ1.8.s70</u> { <u>PEJ1T.8.s69</u> } | Der det endte, gikk sletta brått over i en skarp egg. dropped off } |
| [III.186] | <u>KT1.6.s59</u> { <u>KT1T.6.s60</u> } | ...det betyr at tåken kommer sigende og vinden minker. falling off } |

Like the other typical aspectual meaning of *off*, ‘performance of the action till its definitive conclusion’ (Table 3.6 and 3.15), there is a scanty correspondence between *av*-phrasal verbs in Norwegian original texts (e.g. *avkjøle*, *falle av*) and *off*-phrasal verbs in English translations (*cool off*, *fall off*), also concerning the signification of ‘vanishing’ (Table 3.9 and 3.18 below). Most of the source language items (in the aligned Norwegian sentences) are single-word verbs (III.71b, III.72b, III.186), self-sustaining regarding the conveyance of the ‘abating’-meaning accounted for here, and diverse verbal circumlocutory wordings (III.184 and III.185). One case of sheer Ø-correlation (III.183) and one case of correlation with a deverbal noun (*avkjøling*) instead of a *partikkelverb* proper are also worth mentioning.

Table 3.18 Decreasing, declining: correlation between original *av*-matches and translated *off*- matches.
Types and frequencies

| | Decrease, decline | <i>av</i> - correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | Ø-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 12 | 2 | Ø | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Qualitative data | cool off drop off ease off fall off pass off slack off wear off | avkjøle falle av | | forta seg gi seg minke slakke | bære ned dette av lasset gå brått tape mye | avkjøling |

3.4 Cross-analytical synopsis of the corpus search output for *off* – *av*

What can thus be said about the collected corpus material from a contrastive and translation-oriented point of view, on the strength of both the quantitative and qualitative data analyzed?

A simple computation of all the original *off*-combinations (318 items) translated into Norwegian with *av*-combinations (126), and vice versa, that is a counting of all the translated *off*-matches (259 items) which have *av*-correspondences (105) in the Norwegian source texts, reveal that in both directions the correlation between the two particles is roughly 40%. This is tantamount to saying that phrasal verbs constructed with *off* have equivalent *av*-translations in less than half of the cases, and the same can be stated regarding *off*-phrasal verbs which are themselves translations of *av-partikkelverb*.⁷⁷ The most significant correspondences between *off* and *av*, when translating both into and from Norwegian, are observed where the particles carry the meaning of ‘removing’ (outnumbering *vekk*, *bort* and *løs*)/‘getting rid of something’ (outnumbering *bort*), ‘deactivating, no longer operating’, ‘interruption, discontinuance’ and ‘detachment, isolation’.

As displayed in Figure 3.2 overleaf, going from English as source language to Norwegian as target language, the possibility for *off* to be translated with other particles into Norwegian amounts to 27%, *i.e.* slightly over one fourth of the matches considered. In particular, some senses of *off* are associated bidirectionally, *i.e.* going both ways – from English originals to Norwegian translations, and from Norwegian originals to English translations –, with particles other than *av* in Norwegian: *e.g.* ‘motion away from a place’-compositions are associated with the adverbial locutions *avsted/avgårde* (or *av sted* and *av gårde*) – which, however, may be seen as assimilating the particle *av* –, and with the adverbial particles *ut*, *bort* and *vekk*; ‘resistance to motion towards’-compositions with *bort* and *unna*; ‘complete execution’-compositions with *opp* (outnumbering *ut*, *over*, *unna* and *igjen*).

In 21% of the cases, simplex verbs are preferred in Norwegian as translation equivalents of particle verbs with *off*: they may be the same lexical verbs found in the English original sentences, but without accompanying particles, as with verbs of motion or to indicate the completion of the action (*e.g.* *betale* for *pay off*; *selge* for *sell off*, *lese* for *read off*), or other single-word synonyms with comparable semantic content, like *isolere* and *adskille* to convey ‘detachment’, *unngå* to convey ‘resistance to motion towards’. 12% of the Norwegian translated excerpts include various (verbal) periphrases or no periphrases at all. Some of these alternative formulations have already been commented on (see Table 3.7). A close examination of a few other examples will make the

⁷⁷ We should keep in mind that, since we could not benefit from the [rp]-tag for the Norwegian section of the OMC, English has invariably been taken as the base corpus language, searching for Norwegian translated and original text strings matching the English query formula [verb] + *off* [rp] (cf. the final part of §1.3.4). Consequently, there has been no attempt at checking possible English translations of *av-partikkelverb* other than *off*-phrasal verbs, or (verb) constructions/expressions in English source texts other than *off*-phrasal verbs translated into Norwegian by means *av av-partikkelverb*.

point clearer. In III.22b, cited above, the phrasal verb *close off* has been replaced in the target text sentence by two coordinate verb phrases, ‘*danner avslutningen (på skogen)*’ and ‘*skiller den ut (fra veien)*’, instead of, e.g., a *partikkelverb* like *stenge av*, as in other extracts. Likewise, an expression such as ‘*fikk nådestøtet*’ (MD1T.1.s641) renders, in translation, the meaning of a passive phrasal verb like *be finished off* (MD1.1.s590); the expression ‘*satt fast i halsen*’ (FF1TN.1.2.s176) renders the meaning of another passive particle verb in the English original version, *be cut off* (FF1.1.2.s169), referring to *ordene* and *words*, respectively; and the verbal complex ‘*klarte ikke å fortsette*’, in III.74b, has been judged as an apt periphrasis to transmit the sense of a phrasal verb combination as *trail off*. Finally, we notice that in certain translated sentences there are no verb periphrases to substitute for phrasal verbs appearing in the English originals. For instance, the noun *flukten* (ROB1TN.1.3.s39) matches the *off*-phrasal verb in the present progressive form *going off* (ROB1.1.3.s37), which is present in the source text; and the string ‘*this was not how Pad had started off*’ (DL2.2.s115) is rephrased as ‘*Pad hadde opprinnelsen sin et annet sted*’ (DL2TN.2.s126) in the Norwegian translation, the meaning of the verbal composition *start off* being, thus, conveyed, again, by a noun.

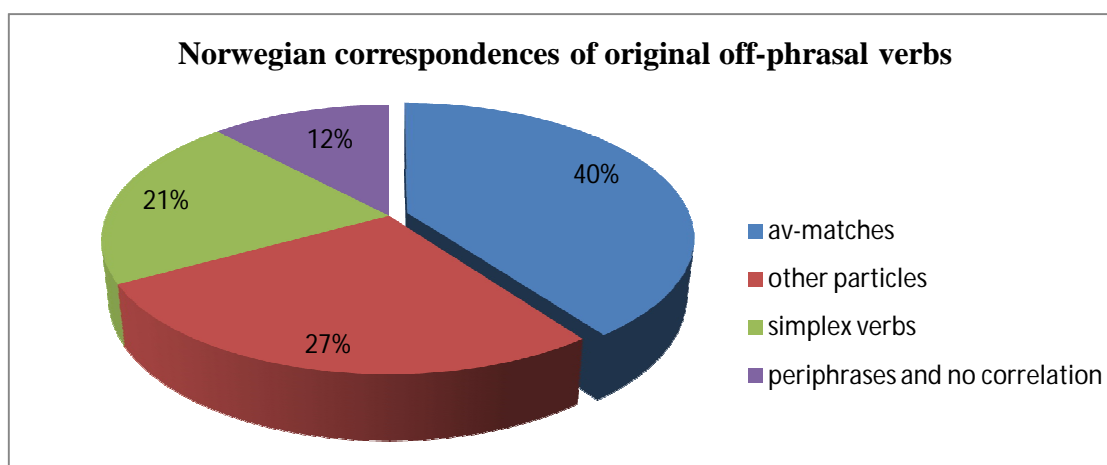


Figure 3.2 Norwegian correspondences of original *off*-phrasal verbs per cent

If we bear in mind that the recourse to simplex verbs and circumlocutory expressions – *i.e.* not resorting to either *av-partikkelverb* or compositions with other particles – is equivalent to 33% of the translations analyzed, we cannot refrain from highlighting that in one third of the cases *off*-phrasal verbs are translated into Norwegian with not-*partikkelverb* – which, without jumping to conclusions, should at least make one think of the different ‘management’ of the type of construction we have been treating here.

Going from Norwegian as source language to English as target language, the percentage of formulations which do not involve any particle – and which still have been translated into English with *off*-phrasal verbs – rises to 42%, which is slightly more than the cases where an *av*-phrasal

verb has been made use of in the original version, that is cases of correlation between *av* and *off* (41%). In addition, turning our attention to the fact that both simplex verbs (22%) and periphrastic complexes with or without a verbal element (20%) are more numerous in the Norwegian originals than constructions comprising other particles (17%), we may argue that there is a quite marked inclination to employ phrasal verb structures when translating into English, even when no similar phrases show in the Norwegian originals – most probably in order to adapt the texts to suit the target language context, where phrasal verbs are, no doubt, a powerful means to achieve both intensity and conciseness in language. A look at some sentence pairs from the corpus material, where the former belongs to the source text and the latter to the target one, will be more than elucidative:

| | | |
|------------|---------------------|--|
| [III.187a] | <u>KF2.1.1.s63</u> | Gårdagens avskjedsmiddag drev i hasten etter henne der hun lette etter vesken... |
| [III.187b] | <u>KF2T.1.1.s73</u> | A hint of the previous day 's farewell meal wafted towards me as she rushed off in search of her handbag... |
| [III.188a] | <u>PEJ1.6.s19</u> | Ble det slarv om nabofolk, ble hun taus og fjern i blikket . |
| [III.188b] | <u>PEJ1T.6.s19</u> | When there was gossip about the neighbors, she became quiet and stared off into space. |
| [III.189a] | <u>NFRA1.4.s27</u> | Kunnskapen om kveitas reproduksjon var svært dårlig tidligere, men systematisk forskning i laboratorier har gitt resultater . |
| [III.189b] | <u>NFRA1T.4.s26</u> | Little was known about the halibut reproduction cycle, but laboratory research has paid off . |
| [III.190a] | <u>JM1.2.3.s45</u> | Hva gjorde det om hun var drøye 60 år gammel og moden for pensjon og kondemnering?... |
| [III.190b] | <u>JM1T.2.3.s26</u> | What did it matter if the Sandy Hook was a good sixty years old, ready to be pensioned off and scrapped... |

The observation we have just made can possibly be related to the greater propensity to resort to *partikkelverb*, including either *av* or other particles, when translating into Norwegian (see Figure 3.2), as an effect of the source language's influence which might induce translators to preserve and transfer the phrasal verb frame into the target language too.

As to the range of usage of the particles in connection with the several senses of *off*, an essential congruity may be discovered between areas of practical application when translating both from and into English.

Figure 3.3 shows values per cent as to Norwegian strings, as found in original texts, rendered into English with *off*-phrasal verbs.

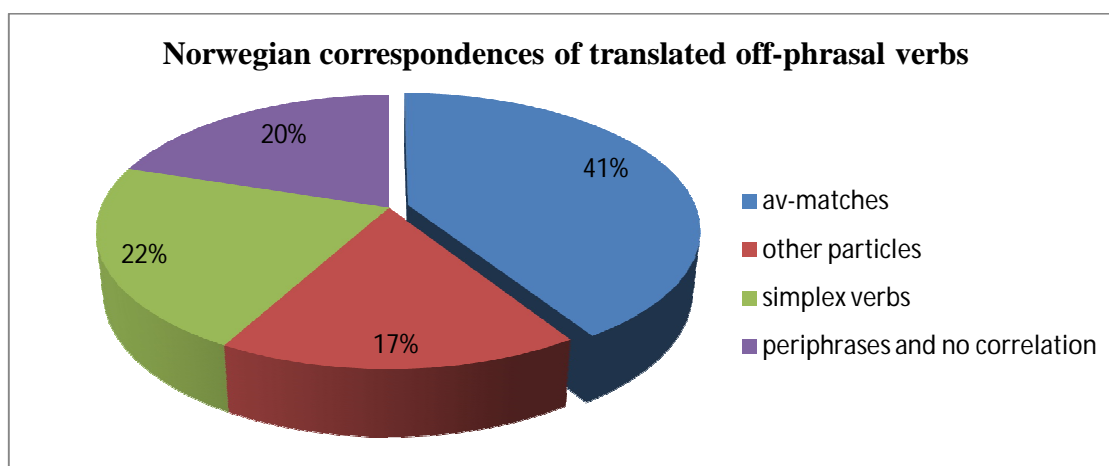


Figure 3.3 Norwegian correspondences of translated *off*-phrasal verbs per cent

Lastly, one aspect of phrasal verbs formed by means of *off* has to be emphasized. In 53 cases of the corpus material, *off* does not behave as pure particle, but rather as an element in between preposition and adverb, though with a more manifest prepositional function, from a syntactic viewpoint (see also §2.2.2). Let us take these sentence pairs into consideration:

| | | |
|------------|-----------------------|--|
| [III.191a] | <u>AT1.2.s277</u> | How Jim's tomato plants had been acting queerly, producing only tiny green marbles that fell off the vines before they ripened. |
| [III.191b] | <u>RDO1.1.s1278</u> | ...and he wasn't insured if one of us fell off and smacked our heads off the road. |
| [III.192a] | <u>GS1T.5.s71</u> | He went off the ski-track and fell and broke a leg. |
| [III.192b] | <u>EHA1T.2.1.s124</u> | I went off without leaving an address... |
| [III.193a] | <u>JSM1.1.1.s27</u> | ...it was easy to slide off the backseat into the footwell... |
| [III.193b] | <u>EH1T.1.4.s28</u> | The covers have slid off , but they don't notice the cold. |
| [III.194a] | <u>AT1.2.s288</u> | The dog, sighing, roused himself and dropped off the bed to pad downstairs behind him. |
| [III.194b] | <u>HK1.4.s16</u> | "Bout time you stopped doing that," he said. "It drop off ." |

In the first sentence of each pair *off* may be seen as liable to splitting and doubling, that is *fell off-off the vines*; *run off-off the soil*; *slide off-off the backseat*; *dropped off-off the bed*, with the first element serving as adverbial particle and the second as preposition proper, linked to the noun phrase which follows (cf. Bolinger, 1971:32). These sequences differ from those in the second sentence of each pair, which are autonomous lexico-syntactic units where the adverbial particle is only connected with the verb it accompanies – phrasal verbs, strictly speaking. Cases like those in III.191a, III.192a, III.193a and III.194a are called 'adpreps', namely "portmanteau words, fusions of

elements that are syntactically distinct but semantically identical” (Bolinger, 1971:31). As Bolinger notes (*Ibid.*), the separation may in fact occur when an object noun is inserted, though the second element undergoes a stylistic change, e.g. *She threw her shoes off the clean sheet* → *She threw her shoes off of the clean sheet* → **She threw off her shoes off the clean sheet* → *She threw off her shoes from the clean sheet*. On this account, adpreps resemble compound prepositions, both the fused forms that are changed when separated (*off of* → *off from*), and where the spelling sometimes shows the tighter link (for example, *into*), and the unfused forms that remain unchanged (for example, *back from*, *over across*, *down along*). Therefore, with a word like *into* or a combination like *out of* and *off of* we have fusion; with a combination like *down along* we have addition (that is, no change when the two compositional members are subjected to separation); with adpreps we have complete overlap. On the other hand, pronominalization and position in the sentence would unveil graphically the difference between particles as such – adverbial particles used in phrasal verbs – and adpreps, that is we have to say *She threw them off*, where *off* is a phrasal verb particle following a pronominal object, but *She threw her shoes off it*, where *off* is an adprep, acting syntactically as preposition and so preceding its complement noun phrase (cf. *bounce off* and *get off* in §2.2.2).

The semantic redundancy in a sentence like *fell off off the vines* – Bolinger remarks (1971:32) – is what accounts for its unacceptability, and it is enlightening – we add – that in Norwegian, irrespective of whether it serves as source or target language, adprep structures are paralleled, as a rule, by bona fide compound prepositions, in which both the syntactic and the semantic features are kept distinct. Here are the aligned Norwegian sentences matching the English adprep examples above:

| | | |
|------------|-----------------------|---|
| [III.191c] | <u>AT1TN.2.s282</u> | Hvorledes Jims tomatplanter hadde oppført seg så underlig, bare hadde produsert små klinkekuler som falt ned fra planten før de ble modne. |
| [III.192c] | <u>GS1.5.s81</u> | Så gikk han ut av løypen og falt og brakk benet. |
| [III.193c] | <u>JSM1TN.1.1.s28</u> | ...du lett skled ned fra baksetet... |
| [III.194c] | <u>AT1TN.2.s292</u> | Hunden sukket, krabbet seg på bena og hoppet ut av sengen for å traske etter ham ned trappen. |

4. ON – PÅ

4.1 Phraseology of *on*

On ranks tenth in Makkai's frequency list (1972:203) of the 25 adverbial elements employed to construct phrasal verbs, after *off* (which ranks sixth, cf. §3.1), *down*, *in* and *back*, and, again, the amount of literal and idiomatic occurrences turns out to be nearly equal. Contrary to *off*, *on* is not one of the most polysemous particles in its adverbial use. It covers four core meanings in the assembled corpus material (cf. also Makkai, 1972:235-236; Elenbaas, 2007:21; Mondor, 2008:57), which are also the principal senses enumerated in the *Oxford English Dictionary*, the *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary* and the *Collins English Dictionary*. Each one of them will be reviewed and exemplified by drawing on items retrieved by the search in the OMC, and comments on the categorization we have carried out will subsequently be made.

- ❖ Forward or further in space, time, or condition. Advance. Frequent in set phrasal verbs (especially expressing motion).

| | | |
|----------|-----------------------|--|
| [IV.1a] | <u>LTLT1.1.1.s5</u> | ...and from that post she had gone on to become prime minister. |
| [IV.2a] | <u>RDO1.1.s617</u> | Thomas Clarke is my granda. Pass it on . |
| [IV.3a] | <u>VS1.1.10.s35</u> | “Oh nothing nothing if we're in a hurry, let's go on .” |
| [IV.4a] | <u>DL1.1.s820</u> | If they stopped to offer help, she shook her head and ran on . |
| [IV.5a] | <u>AT1.1.s87</u> | Macon pumped his brakes and drove on . |
| [IV.6a] | <u>AB1.3.s188</u> | He then set about enquiring of his neighbours whether they had plans to move on ... |
| [IV.7a] | <u>VS1.1.10.s17</u> | He started talking to his horse, urging her on . |
| [IV.8a] | <u>EG1T.1.s75</u> | They want me to send it on ... |
| [IV.9a] | <u>EHA1T.2.3.s26</u> | It was a pleasure to be able to work independently, to really get into the material, to push on steadily... |
| [IV.10a] | <u>ILOS1T.1.3.s23</u> | They also constructed simple forts, where they could seek refuge until the enemy had moved on . |
| [IV.11a] | <u>KF2T.1.3.s118</u> | He had crept forward first, now he was waving me on , but I stayed where I was behind the corner of the wash-house... |
| [IV.12a] | <u>MN1T.1.s369</u> | After that, it took a long time for good hunting to return, and by then the narwhals had wandered on .” |

- [IV.13a] NFRA1T.6.2.1.s4 Unused funds have been **passed on** to the following year.
- ❖ With onward movement or action; continuously or persistently. Chiefly forming phrasal verbs with the sense ‘to continue to do/not to stop doing’ the action being specified by the verb.
- [IV.14a] DL1.1.s334 A cousin of Harriet’s with three children came, too, for she had heard of the wonderful Easter party that had **gone on** for a week.
- [IV.15a] ABR1.1.1.s619 Impetuous, he **rages on**...
- [IV.16a] AT1.3.s532 In the end he had to **stay on**.
- [IV.17a] LTLT1.1.2.h1 CONCLUSION: WE CAN’T **GO ON THIS WAY**
- [IV.18a] JSM1.1.4.s195 I actually think he could have **gone on** with this place...
- [IV.19a] PDJ3.1.5.s104 She nodded towards the portrait and **went on**: It’s remarkable, certainly.
- [IV.20a] JW1T.1.2.s74 ...where a continuous programme of preservation of works of art **goes on**.
- [IV.21a] KT1T.3.s182 The table is bolted to the deck, but the lord is not strong enough to **hold on**.
- [IV.22a] GS1T.4.s143 ...I **went on**: “Yes, I’m assuming there’s a but otherwise you wouldn’t have collected this material.”
- [IV.23a] BV1T.3.s86 When the bumping **went on** for an especially long time...
- ❖ In action or operation; so as to function or be effective; so as to be activated or brought about.
- [IV.24a] DL2.3.s77 I’ll see that all the taps are off, but **leave one on**, she said softly...
- [IV.25a] JL1.2.s1 ...as if a television receiver had been **switched on** and was about to bring news of vast importance.
- [IV.26a] MA1.2.4.s34 ...and reddish, warmish water comes from the hot-water tap when I **turn it on**.
- [IV.27a] SK1.1.s32 ...The light **went on**.
- [IV.28a] EH1T.1.4.s6 The little battery-operated radio crackles and sputters when she **turns it on**...
- [IV.29a] EH1T.1.5.s84 She stands there **turning** the faucet **on** and off, but there isn’t any more.

- [IV.30a] LSC1T.1.2.s118 When he has gone to bed, Mother comes in and turns out the light, but the globe gets to **stay on**.
- ❖ In the position of being attached to or covering a surface, especially (of clothing) so as to cover (part of) the body.
- [IV.31a] OS1.1.1.s87 He reached out his hand, and took hold of his wife's head, tried to lift it off, to **put it on**.
- [IV.32a] BV1T.3.s42 ...the salesgirls flocking round her daughter when she **tried it on**...
- [IV.33a] KAL1T.1.s105 ...He **put them on**, buttoned his jacket, pulled his cap down over his ears...
- [IV.34a] LSC1T.1.5.s239 "Think I'll **keep it on**."

Other meanings of *on* as adverb listed in the reference dictionaries cited above, but not present in our corpus data, are the following:

- ❖ Into the position of being supported by some means of conveyance, especially into a bus, train, plane, etc., or ready to start using some other method of travelling. *E.g. 'the train suddenly started moving as I was getting on'*.
- ❖ Of a person: engaged in some function or course of action; performing on the stage or sports field; on duty; listed as being thus engaged. *E.g. 'the audience cheered as the band came on'*.
- ❖ Of an event or action: arranged; going to happen or to be carried through to completion; of a film, show, etc.: intended to be shown; planned, scheduled. *E.g. 'to have nothing on': to have no engagements, business, etc.*

While almost all the meanings presented apply to fairly discrete areas of use, there is no similarly sharp distinction as far as the first two senses of the particle are concerned, that is those characterized by an aspect-feature – 'moving further' and 'acting continuously'. Most of the matches selected to illustrate the former are phrasal verbs where the particle suggests a physical forward movement in space (*e.g.* IV.5a, IV.6a, IV.7a, IV.10a and IV.12a) or a figurative one in condition (*e.g.* IV.1a, IV.2a, IV.8a, IV.9a and IV.13a). The differentiation between the two is often signalled by the type of lexical verb accompanying *on*, namely whether it is one of motion or not (*cf. drive, move, wander vs. pass, send*), though not exclusively (*cf. go on* in IV.1a, in which there is no material movement, but rather the progress of a situation; or else *urge on*, in IV.7a, and *wave*

on, in IV.11a, where the verbs themselves do not denote motion, but the composition of verb + aspectual particle as a whole allows such a reading).

But how should we consider combinations like *go on* in IV.3a and *run on* in IV.4a? Do they imply ‘moving further’ – thus, ‘going to some other destination/moving to the next step’ (IV.3a) and ‘running ahead’ (IV.4a) – or ‘continuing to do something which had already started/was started before without stopping’ – thus, ‘proceeding with what had been planned’ (IV.3a) and ‘continuing to run incessantly’ (IV.4a)? Both interpretations would actually suit the contextual environment of the sentences, as the continuative action-aspect is inherent in both meanings of the particle. In our opinion, however, the act of ‘persisting in/not interrupting doing something’ or ‘developing without cease’ is more evident in cases such as IV.14a-IV.23a, which have therefore been classified as belonging to the second signification of the particle rather than the first. In fact, we hold this very property – the ‘not-suspension of a commenced action’-trait – to be the subtle divide between the two senses,⁷⁸ although there will always be cases where they are simultaneously present. If we think of such instances as IV. 14a, IV.17a, IV.19a and IV.22a we might keep wondering if they hint at an onward movement in time (in IV.14a and IV.17a)/a linear progression in the conversation (in IV.19a and IV.22a), or rather – as we look at it – if the continuity factor is what receives the major stress here, or, lastly, if these phrasal verb structures presuppose both perspectives. We share Bolinger’s opinion (1971:108) that “*to go on* followed by an infinitive combines durative and inceptive aspects: it refers to resuming an action that was in progress before and has been interrupted either by the actor himself or by the observer who stops to contemplate”, and we also extend it to those sequences which are not followed by an infinitive. Still, the answer cannot but remain a subjective one.

Moreover, as also observed concerning *off*, the categories of aspectuality and idiomaticity intersect in some combinations. For example, *urge* and *wave* in the above-mentioned IV.7a and IV.11a or *get* in ‘*How you gettin’ on?*’ (MM1.3.s50) acquire an idiomatic gradation in conjunction with *on* meaning ‘incite to move forward in space by urging’, ‘incite to move forward in space by waving’ and ‘advancing in life’, respectively, which is not comprehensible by an examination of the base verb alone, but it is, as it were, guessable on the strength of the addition of the aspectual particle. This is why we have opted for grouping all these items into the first signification discussed. Bolinger (1971:107) maintains that *on* bears the meanings “horizontal” and “remaining in view”, relating the former to the ‘forward movement’-sense and the latter to the durative and iterative qualification contributed by the particle, as its “purely aspectual sublimation” (*Ibid.*). *On* as particle constituent in phraseological expressions is indeed penetrated with this aspectual quality to such an extent that it may sometimes be arduous to separate its aktionsart use from even conventionally accepted idiomatic phrasal verbs like *go on* with the meaning ‘happen’ – resulting from the idea of

⁷⁸ As also transparent from the *Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*.

an unspecified activity in progress (cf. Biber et al., 1999:411) – and possibly others like *keep on* with the meaning ‘continue to employ someone’.

For this reason phrasal verb compositions with totally opaque meanings have been quite difficult to trace. They amount to only 30 items as against 91 literal and aspectual combinations.

Go on as described in the preceding remark is certainly the most recurrent phrasal verb idiom in the collected material (13 occurrences out of 30 idiomatic phrasal verbs). As demonstrated by IV.35-IV.41 below, it not seldom enters into set direct/indirect interrogative sentences in the progressive form following the sequence *what + be* in the third person singular (more frequent in the present tense – *what’s* –, though the combination can also be found in the past tense, especially in an indirect interrogative sentence, e.g. ‘*I couldn’t understand what was going on there*’). The bare frequency rate of such a construction as ‘*what’s going on*’ – a kind of extended lexical unit – in English may be viewed as accounting for its assimilation to routine formulas or situational prefabs (*i.e.* conventionalized multi-word expressions; cf. Wiktorsson, 2003:16), definitely outweighing alternative wordings – for example, ‘*what happens*’ – that could have been used as semantically equivalent and grammatically correct had it not been for the conventionalization factor.

| | | |
|---------|---------------------|---|
| [IV.35] | <u>DF1.2.s61</u> | Er... I said, what’s going on ? |
| [IV.36] | <u>FW1.2.s95</u> | Even orphans should take a look at the world outside and notice what’s going on . |
| [IV.37] | <u>SG1.1.s77</u> | I’d be happier if you’d tell me what’s going on . |
| [IV.38] | <u>SG1.4.s125</u> | I don’t understand what’s going on . |
| [IV.39] | <u>WB1.4.s113</u> | “What’s going on ?” |
| [IV.40] | <u>THA1T.42.s14</u> | “What’s going on ?” a man on the other side of the street yelled. |
| [IV.41] | <u>THA1T.68.s8</u> | “We’ve asked you so many times to stay close to the house until we’ve found out what’s going on here.” |
| [IV.42] | <u>TTH1T.1.s72</u> | ...wanted to be wherever anything exciting was going on . |

Intransitive *come on*, which according to Biber et al. (*Ibid.*) is the most common phrasal verb in any register as used in conversation, has also been counted among idiomatic phrasal verbs. This choice has been made on the grounds that, even if the figurative interpretation of *come on* may be derived from its aspectual signification of ‘exclamatory exhortation to act’ or ‘pre-departure summons to move’ (see Biber et al., *ibid.*), it has turned into such a stock phrase in speech that it may well be perceived as dissociated from its original meaning and rather seen as an interjection that functions as clause intensifier. This transpires even more plainly from the Norwegian parallel strings:

| | | |
|----------|----------------------|---|
| [IV.43a] | <u>WB1.3.s328</u> | “Oh come on .” |
| [IV.43b] | <u>WB1TN.3.s327</u> | “Det mener du ikke.” |
| [IV.44a] | <u>BV2T.1.2.s125</u> | Oh come on , says Britt, let’s go. |
| [IV.44b] | <u>BV2.1.2.s120</u> | Æsj, sier Britt, nå går vi. |

Finally, we list some of the other idiomatic phrasal verb types found in the OMC, with a meaning clarification given in square brackets under each item:

| | | |
|---------|---------------------|--|
| [IV.45] | <u>JB1.2.s197</u> | And we sort of got on . [get on → form a friendly relationship with someone] |
| [IV.46] | <u>NG1.4.s88</u> | I suppose I could do something else... get taken on in a factory. [take on → employ a worker] |
| [IV.47] | <u>FW1.4.s196</u> | You’re having me on , he said. [have on → deceive someone into believing something, for fun] |
| [IV.48] | <u>EG2T.6.s110</u> | Whether we ought to keep him on . [keep on → continue to employ someone] |
| [IV.49] | <u>JM1T.1.4.s33</u> | This was the second time I had signed on ... [sign on → declare that one is available for work, when unemployed, by signing a paper] |
| [IV.50] | <u>KA1T.2.3.s36</u> | That wasn’t a very nice thing to say, but I didn’t let on . [let on → pretend] |
| [IV.51] | <u>KF2T.1.1.s39</u> | ...they made such a show of affection and concern for one another that there could be no doubt they were putting it on . [put on → pretend] |
| [IV.52] | <u>MN1T.2.s13</u> | For the ship he had signed on was foreign, and the destination of the voyage was unknown. [sign on → begin work, as with a company, ship, or army, by or as by signing an agreement] |

4.2 Translated *på*-matches corresponding to original *on*-matches

We turn now to the analysis of the Norwegian translations of *on*-phrasal verbs as found in English source texts. The translated excerpts aligning the English original ones offered in §4.1 will thus be provided in connection with each meaning of *on*, in order to ascertain to what degree and in which contexts *på* is made use of as translation equivalent of the English particle, as well as to what degree and in which situations of applicability *på* is *not* made use of to the advantage of other translating structures. Further examples may be added when required. As with *off* in the previous chapter, only the English verb phrase string will be supplied in braces under each given Norwegian match,⁷⁹ so as to have an instant idea of the relationship between the particles in the two languages. English phrasal verbs and their Norwegian correspondences are, on the other hand, tabulated in alphabetical order together with their frequencies. Since the *on*-combinations returned by the search in the OMC are much fewer than the *off*-compositions, all of them could be listed in the tables.

- ❖ Forward or further in space, time, or condition. Advance. Frequent in set phrasal verbs (especially expressing motion).

| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| [IV.1b] | <u>LTLT1T.1.1.s5</u> { <u>LTLT1.1.1.s5</u> } | ...og fra denne tillingen hadde hun gått videre til å bli statsminister. gone on } |
| [IV.2b] | <u>RDO1TN.1.s615</u> { <u>RDO1.1.s617</u> } | Thomas Clarke er bestefaren min. Send det videre. Pass it on } |
| [IV.3b] | <u>VS1T.1.10.s35</u> { <u>VS1.1.10.s35</u> } | ”Nei... ingenting... ingenting... hvis vi har dårlig tid, er det bare å dra videre. go on } |
| [IV.4b] | <u>DL1TN.1.s907</u> { <u>DL1.1.s820</u> } | Hvis noen stoppet for å tilby henne å sitte på, ristet hun på hodet og løp videre. ran on } |
| [IV.5b] | <u>AT1TN.1.s89</u> { <u>AT1.1.s87</u> } | Macon pumpet med bremsen og kjørte videre. drove on } |
| [IV.6b] | <u>AB1TN.3.s193</u> { <u>AB1.3.s188</u> } | Så begynte han å spørre naboene om de gikk med planer om å flytte... move on } |
| [IV.7b] | <u>VS1T.1.10.s17</u> { <u>VS1.1.10.s17</u> } | Han gav seg til å snakke til hesten sin, presset på den. urging her on } |

⁷⁹ We refer to §4.1 and the appendixes for a consultation of the whole excerpts.

As evident from the Norwegian translated hits, the translation equivalent of *on* as regards the sense of ‘moving forward’ appears to be *videre* in more than half of the cases (IV.1b-IV.5b). This seems to us perfectly reasonable if we consider the meaning of the Norwegian adverb as entered in the *Stor norsk-engelsk engelsk-norsk ordbok*: ‘further’, ‘farther’, ‘on’, ‘forward’, ‘forth’. The only one instance where *på* is present (IV.7b) turns out not to be a phrasal verb, but a verb + prepositional phrase sequence (as also indicated by the position of the pronominal element dependent on the preposition vs. that of the pronominal object of the English phrasal verb in braces).

Table 4.1 Forward movement: correlation between translated *på*-matches and original *on*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Forward movement | <i>på</i> -correspond. ⁸⁰ | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs (of motion) | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | ∅-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 20 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 4 | ∅ |
| Qualitative data | carry on come on drive on get on go on goad on move on pass on run on urge on | presse (på den) | dra videre erte opp gå over gå videre kjøre videre komme videre løpe videre sende videre | flytte gå | bli med (meg) fortsette komme i gang | |

- ❖ With onward movement or action; continuously or persistently. Chiefly forming phrasal verbs with the sense ‘to continue to do/not to stop doing’ the action being specified by the verb.

| | | |
|----------|--|--|
| [IV.14b] | <u>DL1TN.1.s365</u> { <u>DL1.1.s334</u> } | En av Harriets kusiner med tre barn kom også, for hun hadde hørt om det fantastiske påskeselskapet som hadde pågått i en uke. gone on } |
| [IV.15b] | <u>ABR1TN.1.1.s621</u> { <u>ABR1.1.1.s619</u> } | Han fortsetter å rase voldsomt... rages on } |
| [IV.16b] | <u>AT1TN.3.s533</u> { <u>AT1.3.s532</u> } | Til syvende og sist måtte han bare bli der. stay on } |
| [IV.17b] | <u>LTLT1T.1.2.h1</u> { <u>LTLT1.1.2.h1</u> } | Konklusjon: Vi kan ikke fortsette slik GO ON } |

⁸⁰ Both *løse* and *faste sammensetninger*.

- [IV.18b] JSM1TN.1.4.s200 Jeg tror egentlig han kunne ha **fortsatt å drive** denne gården...
 {JSM1.1.4.s195 **gone on with**}
- [IV.19b] PDJ3TN.1.5.s110 Hun nikket mot portrettet og **fortsatte**: “Det er fabelaktig.
 {PDJ3.1.5.s104 **went on**}

This is another area of use with practical null correlation between *på* and *on*. There is an unequivocal preference for rendering *on*, when standing for ‘continuing to do/not stopping doing something’, by means of the verb *fortsette* (IV.17b and IV.19b) or periphrases containing it (IV.15b and IV.18b) into Norwegian. This is seemingly a habitual translational operation when converting this meaning of *on* into an adequate Norwegian parallel, if we set aside sporadic cases of *på*-fixed compound verbs (IV.14b) denoting ‘continuance’ and instances of English phrasal verb combinations with static verbs (*stay on*) translated by means of similar Norwegian simplex static verbs (*bli*, often with place adverbs (*der*) to consolidate the image of ‘permanence in a certain place’: cf. IV.16b).

Table 4.2 Continuous/persistent action: correlation between translated *på*-matches and original *on*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Continuous/ persistent action | <i>på</i> - correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | ∅-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 14 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | ∅ |
| Qualitative data | carry on go on press on rage on stay on | pågå | skynde (seg) videre | fortsette gå | bli (der) fortsette å drive fortsette å rase holde det gående slå seg ned (der) | |

- ❖ In action or operation; so as to function or be effective; so as to be activated or brought about.

- [IV.24b] DL2TN.3.s86 “Jeg skal sjekke at alle kranene er skrudd igjen, bare **la** én her **stå oppe**,” sa hun lavt...
 {DL2.3.s77 **leave one on**}
- [IV.25b] JL1TN.2.s1 ...som når et TV-apparat blir **slått på** og skal til å meddele uhyre viktige nyheter.
 {JL1.2.s1 **switched on**}
- [IV.26b] MA1TN.2.4.s34 ...og det kommer rødlig, lunkent vann ut av varmtvannskranen når jeg **skrur på** den.
 {MA1.2.4.s34 **turn it on**}

[IV.27b] SK1TN.1.s41 ...Lyset ble **tent**.
 {SK1.1.s32 **went on**}

Regarding the meaning ‘functioning/activating’, on the other hand, an almost total correspondence between original *on*-phrasal verbs and translated *på-partikkelverb* is observed, which is not surprising if we think of this sense of *on* as the inverse of *off*’s one ‘not/no longer operating/deactivated’ where a satisfactory correspondence between *av* and *off*, in both directions (from English as source language to Norwegian as target language and the other way round; cf. Table 3.8 and Table 3.17), has also been found. A situation in which *på* should most aptly parallel *on* was, therefore, to be expected (see, for example, IV.25b and also longer verbal phrases encompassing *på*-phrasal verb combinations, often corresponding to the composition *leave on*, as in ‘*Nei, la det stå på, er De snill*’ (ST1TN.1.5.s4) or in the similar IV.24b). A few exceptions are represented by those cases where *på* actually serves as a preposition and not as a phrasal verb particle (IV.26b; see also the discussion about IV.7b above), or where simplex verbs are employed (IV.27b).

Table 4.3 Operating, functioning; activated: correlation between translated *på*-matches and original *on*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Operating, functioning; activated ⁸¹ | <i>på</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | ∅-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 9 | 6 | ∅ | 1 | 2 | ∅ |
| Qualitative data | flash on go on leave on switch on turn on | blinke på skru (på den) slå på | | tenne | la stå oppe la stå på | |

- ❖ In the position of being attached to or covering a surface, especially (of clothing) so as to cover (part of) the body.

[IV.31b] OS1TN.1.2.s105 Han strakte ut hånden og tok tak i hodet på kona og forsøkte
 å løfte det opp for å **ta det på seg**.
 {OS1.1.1.s87 **put it on**}

[IV.53] HK1T.4.s131 “Det er vel best jeg **tar på meg** Ray Ban-brillene.”
 {HK1.4.s125 **get my Rays on**}

[IV.54] OS1TN.1.2.s63 “Kanskje De vil **ta den på**?”
 {OS1.1.1.s49 **put it on**}

⁸¹ As with *off*-combinations, we exclude *be*-phrasal verbs in which the base verb behaves as copula and *on* as adverbial predicative adjective (cf. footnote 44): e.g. ‘*The damp patches had evaporated in the warmth, and the television was not on*’ (FF1.1.1.s411); ‘*...It is on, but without the sound*’ (TB1T.3.s9).

Since this meaning of *on* is the opposite of the ‘removing’-sense expressed by a set of *off*-phrasal verbs (cf. Table 3.4 and Table 3.13), we may conjecture that the translation trend already uncovered as to *off* – *av* will be duplicated in the present context of use too. As a matter of fact, *på* corresponds to *on* as much as *av* corresponds to *off* under the reverse semantic conditions, and we also recognize the same pattern of verb + prepositional unit with a reflexive/personal pronoun as the one most often occurring with *av*-structures (IV.31b and IV.53). The corpus search for translated *på-partikkelverb* aligning original *on*-phrasal verbs has returned very few hits, compared with the sizeable amount of *av-partikkelverb* correlated with *off*-combinations, in both directions of translation, so they cannot be judged as a sound sample to base statistical findings on. On lexical grounds, however, there is every reason to believe that more extensive evidence would represent further corroboration of the high degree of equivalence between *på* and *on* in this area, as they both literally embody the concept of ‘being in contact with/at the surface of/surrounding something’.

Table 4.4 Covering a surface: correlation between translated *på*-matches and original *on*-matches.
Types and frequencies

| | Covering a surface | <i>på</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | ∅-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 3 | 3 | ∅ | ∅ | ∅ | ∅ |
| Qualitative data | get on pu on | tar på (seg) | | | | |

4.3 Original *på*-matches corresponding to translated *on*-matches

In order to complete the account of the relations existing between *på* and *on*, we will now inspect Norwegian original excerpts – both those that parallel the English translated matches in §4.1 and additional ones –, so as to explore which source text strings have been rendered into the target language with *on*-phrasal verbs. The respective target text particle verbs aligning the Norwegian items are presented in braces, similarly to how we proceeded in the preceding sections.

- ❖ Forward or further in space, time, or condition. Advance. Frequent in set phrasal verbs (especially expressing motion).

[IV.8b] EG1.1.s75 Jeg skal **sende** det **etter** dem...
{EG1T.1.s75 **send it on**}

[IV.9b] EHA1.2.3.s26 Og for en fryd å få arbeide selvstendig, bore seg inn i stoffet,
{EHA1T.2.3.s26 **trengte videre**, stadig videre...
push on}

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| [IV.10b] | <u>ILOS1.1.3.s27</u> { <u>ILOS1T.1.3.s23</u> } | De bygde også enkle festninger, bygdeborger, hvor de kunne søke tilflukt til fiendene hadde dratt videre . moved on } |
| [IV.11b] | <u>KF2.1.3.s112</u> { <u>KF2T.1.3.s118</u> } | Han hadde sneket seg bort først, nå vinket han på meg, men jeg ble liggende bak hushjørnet... waving me on } |
| [IV.12b] | <u>MN1.1.s372</u> { <u>MN1T.1.s369</u> } | Etter dette tok det lang tid før fangsten igjen ble god, men da hadde narhvalene vandret videre .” wandered on } |
| [IV.13b] | <u>NFRA1.6.2.1.s4</u> { <u>NFRA1T.6.2.1.s4</u> } | Ubrukte midler overføres til neste år. passed on } |
| [IV.55] | <u>KH1.2.s48</u> { <u>KH1T.2.s43</u> } | Vi vet at farens uvilje mot et liv i øl tidlig ble podet inn i sønnen... passed on to } |

The results schematized in Table 4.5 overleaf mirror the data collected in the other direction of translation Eng. orig. → Norw. transl. (cf. Table 4.1). More than half of the source text structures, turned into English by means of particle verbs centring around *on*, are Norwegian verb phrases containing the adverb/particle *videre* (IV.9b, IV.10b and IV.12b). The correlation *on* → *videre* shown above is here borne out by the reverse one, namely *on* ← *videre*, though a bidirectional mutual correlation *on* ↔ *videre* – where *videre* appears to be systematically translated into English with *on* – could not be established as beyond the scope of the search.⁸² A couple of one-word verbs and a couple of formulations involving various verb periphrases (IV.8b and IV.55) have also been retrieved as being rendered into the target language with *on*-phrasal verbs. The only one *på*-match returned is a verb + prepositional phrase construction (IV.11b), in which *på* seems to be rather selected independently by the verb than chosen deliberately to convey the sense of ‘moving forward’ as in the English translation.

⁸² We refer to chapter V for a definition of the notion of mutual correspondence.

Table 4.5 Forward movement: correlation between original *på*-matches and translated *on*-matches.
Types and frequencies

| | Forward movement | <i>på</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs (of motion) | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | ∅-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 16 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Qualitative data | get on go on move on pass on push on run on send on wander on come on wave on | vinke på (meg) | dra videre gå videre komme videre løpe videre overføre sende videre skubbe videre trenge videre vandre videre | come sende | pode inn sende etter (dem) | |

- ❖ With onward movement or action; continuously or persistently. Chiefly forming phrasal verbs with the sense ‘to continue to do/not to stop doing’ the action being specified by the verb.

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| [IV.20b] | <u>JW1.1.2.s75</u> { <u>JW1T.1.2.s74</u> } | ...der det foregår et kontinuerlig vedlikehold av kunstskattene. goes on } |
| [IV.21b] | <u>KT1.3.s183</u> { <u>KT1T.3.s182</u> } | Bordet er boltet til dørken, men lorden er ikke sterk nok i klypa . hold on } |
| [IV.22b] | <u>GS1.4.s145</u> { <u>GS1T.4.s143</u> } | ...Jeg fortsatte : “Ja, for jeg går ut fra at det er et men, siden du har samlet alt dette materialet?” went on } |
| [IV.23b] | <u>BV1.3.s80</u> { <u>BV1T.3.s86</u> } | Når det dunket ekstra lenge ... When the bumping went on for an especially long time...} |

The correlation between *on* and the Norwegian simplex verb *fortsette* (12 occurrences out of a total of 20 matches) – when the meaning of ‘continuous and persistent action’ is dealt with – is confirmed also in the direction of translation Eng. transl. ← Norw. orig. The results in Table 4.6 display that no *på-partikkelverb* has been translated into English with an *on*-phrasal verb. Apart from the strings including the verb *fortsette* (IV.22b), cases of other single-word verbs (IV.20b) that have been rendered into the target language by *on*-compositions may be noticed, as well as cases of ∅-correlation (that is without any verbal periphrases) between the Norwegian sources and the English translations (IV.21b and IV.23b).

Table 4.6 Continuous/persistent action: correlation between original *på*-matches and translated *on*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Continuous/ persistent action | <i>på</i> - correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | Ø-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Quantitative data | 20 | Ø | 1 | 14 | 1 | 4 |
| Qualitative data | carry on go on hold on | | legge til | foregå fortsette si | preke (om) | ekstra lenge etter hvert i klypa |

- ❖ In action or operation; so as to function or be effective; so as to be activated or brought about.

| | | |
|----------|-------------------------|---|
| [IV.28b] | <u>EH1.1.4.s5</u> | Det skrapar og susar i den vesle batteriradioen da ho skrur på... |
| | { <u>EH1T.1.4.s6</u> | turns it on } |
| [IV.29b] | <u>EH1.1.5.s59</u> | Ho står der og skrur kranene opp og att, men det kjem ikkje meir... |
| | { <u>EH1T.1.5.s84</u> | turning the faucet on } |
| [IV.30b] | <u>LSC1.2.s113</u> | Når han har lagt seg, kommer moren inn og slukker lyset, men globusen får stå på . |
| | { <u>LSC1T.1.2.s118</u> | stay on } |

Table 4.7 Operating, functioning; activated: correlation between original *på*-matches and translated *on*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Operating, functioning; activated | <i>på</i> - correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | Ø-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 4 | 3 | 1 | Ø | Ø | Ø |
| Qualitative data | blow on stay on turn on | skru opp skru på stå på | puste til | | | |

It is convenient to comment on both the previous and the following literal meaning of *on* jointly, since the situation described for the opposite direction of translation is reiterated here. Despite the limited number of matches returned, there is a palpable degree of equivalence between original *på*-matches and translated *on*-particle verb combinations concerning both the meaning ‘being activated, in operation’ and ‘being positioned so as to cover something’, as evinced by the data registered in Table 4.7 above and in Table 4.8 a tergo. When it comes to their literal signification, the correlation between *on* and *på*, when translating both into and from Norwegian, testifies, thus, to more than a mere translation tendency. We would rather define the particles in the two languages, in both these

areas of usage, as translation pairs with a high mutual correspondence value, since a search for English translations of *på*, as occurring in Norwegian sources, would promptly reveal that, in fact, there is not any better choice than *on* in the other language to replace *på* with (cf. also Altenberg, 1999).

- ❖ In the position of being attached to or covering a surface, especially (of clothing) so as to cover (part of) the body.

| | | |
|----------|---|---|
| [IV.32b] | <u>BV1.3.s40</u> { <u>BV1T.3.s42</u> } | ...ekspeditrisene hadde stimlet om henne da hun prøvde kjolen... tried it on } |
| [IV.33b] | <u>KAL1.1.s105</u> { <u>KAL1T.1.s105</u> } | ...Han spente dem på seg , kneppet igjen jakka, dro lua godt nedover ørene... put them on } |
| [IV.34b] | <u>LSC1.5.s213</u> { <u>LSC1T.1.5.s239</u> } | Tror jeg beholder den på . keep it on } |

Table 4.8 Covering a surface: correlation between original *på*-matches and translated *on*-matches. Types and frequencies

| | Covering a surface | <i>på</i> -correspond. | correspond. with other particles | correspond. with simplex verbs | other correspond. (verb periphrases) | ∅-correspond. (no verb at all) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Quantitative data | 5 | 4 | ∅ | 1 | ∅ | ∅ |
| Qualitative data | keep on put on try on | beholde på spenne på (seg) ta på | | prøve | | |

4.4 Cross-analytical synopsis of the corpus search output for *on* – *på*

Looking at the empirical findings shown in §4.2 and §4.3 one aspect should be underlined, first and foremost: it is where the particles *on* and *på* are employed with their literal meanings that we may detect the highest degree of translation equivalence between the two. When they are used in aspectual phrasal verb constructions we have a case of congruence, or congruent correspondence (see also Johansson, 2007:24-25), as far as the ‘forward motion’-sense is concerned, and one of divergence, or divergent correspondence (Johansson, 2007:23), as far as the ‘continuous action’-sense is concerned. By the former designation we mean that, given the two directions of translation Eng. orig. → Norw. transl. and Eng. transl. ← Norw. orig., the most common form in both Norwegian target and source texts – *videre* – matches the English one – *on* – with respect to grammar, both belonging to the class of (particle) adverbs, and meaning; by contrast, the latter

designation implies that forms belonging to different categories in the two languages are resorted to, namely an adverb-particle, viz. *on* in English, versus a verb, viz. *fortsette* in Norwegian.

Going from English as source language to Norwegian as target one, it may be noted that only 24% of *on*-phrasal verbs – less than one fourth of the cases (11 out of a total of 46 items) – are translated into Norwegian with *på-partikkelverb*. Translations that include other particles amount to 30% of the cases (14 items, of which 12 are *videre*) – the highest individual percentage –, and the remaining part (46%) comprises both simplex verb (9 items) and periphrastic translations (12 items), with a marked presence of the verb *fortsette* (9 occurrences altogether). Thus, we have a situation where only 54% of the original English *on*-matches have been turned into Norwegian by means of particle verbs, generally speaking, the rest of the hits not presenting any particle at all, as Figure 4.1 below displays.

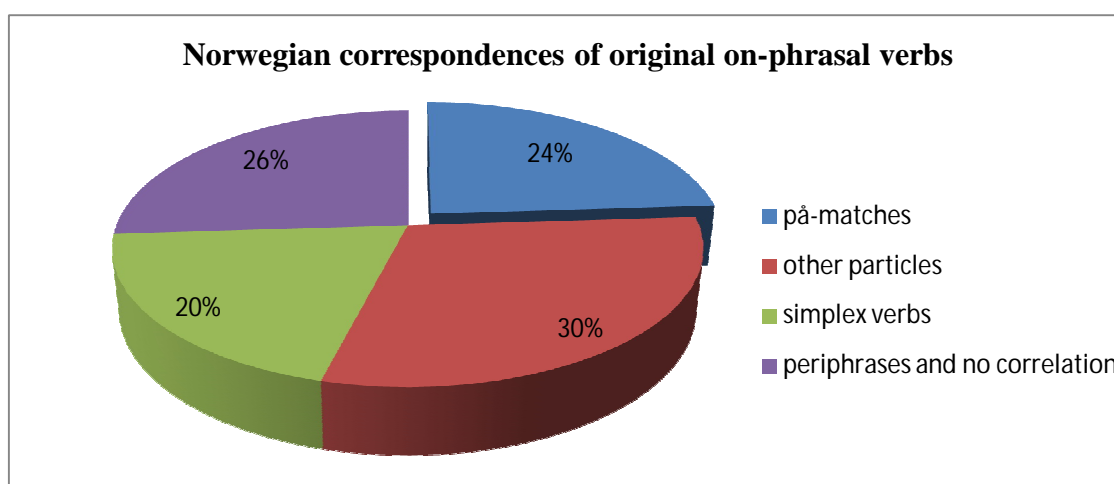


Figure 4.1 Norwegian correspondences of original *on*-phrasal verbs per cent

In the opposite direction of translation, that is going from Norwegian as source language to English as target one, we notice a fairly high proportion of Norwegian original expressions (38%), corresponding to *on*-phrasal verbs, which consist of simplex verb items (17 occurrences out of a total number of 45 matches considered), owing again to the pronounced recurrence of the verb *fortsette*, substituting for the aspectual *on* in the sense ‘acting continuously/persistently’. In over one fourth of the cases (26%) structures with other particles (12 items) are found in Norwegian originals as aligning *on*-composition in English translations (almost exclusively *videre*), and only 18% of the source text matches are represented by *på*-phrasal verbs (8 items, including verb + prepositional unit sequences). Finally, periphrastic formulations come to 18% of the source text strings whose target text parallels are *on*-verb-particle combinations, and these are all concentrated in contexts with aspectual usage of the particle, where the correlation between *on* and *på* is nonexistent.

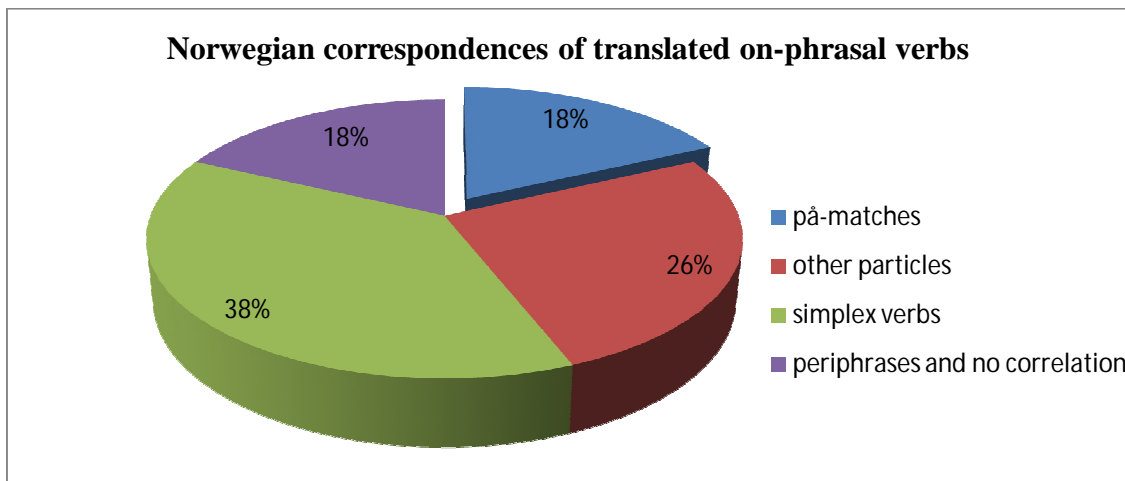


Figure 4.2 Norwegian correspondences of translated *on*-phrasal verbs per cent

Cases of “zero correspondence” between *on* and *på* (cf. Johansson, 2007:23), *i.e.* when the Norwegian (translated or source) texts do not contain any form that can be related specifically to the English one, do not occur, contrary to what has been pointed out as for *off/av*-combinations (see, by way of an example, III.117, III.142 and III.167 in §3.2 and §3.3).

Concluding this chapter, we observe that the leaning towards the employment of phrasal verb structures is more evident when translating from Norwegian into English than the other way round, if we think that quite a chunk of the Norwegian original hits, coming to 56%, are rendered into English with *on*-phrasal verbs, though not involving any kind of verb-particle formation (cf. Figure 4.2), and that, on the other hand, in as large a slice as 46% of the cases the phrasal verb frame as appearing in English original texts is not maintained in Norwegian translations (cf. Figure 4.1).⁸³

⁸³ We should, however, always keep in mind that our findings and conclusions are based on an assembled material of 91 *on*-items altogether (in both directions of translation) and that wider corpus data would perhaps be needed as corroborative evidence.

5. CONCLUSION

“Phrasal verbs like ‘to pull through’, ‘to keep up’, are kinesthetic metaphors, arousing imagined sensations of muscular effort. These verbs of motion and effort possess so protean and self-multiplying a power of entering into combinations, and throw off idioms in so kaleidoscopic a variety that, compared with the other inert elements of our vocabulary, they seem to possess, like radium, an inexhaustible store of life and energy”
(Logan Pearsall Smith, *English Idioms*, 1923)

In the current investigation we have been handling the issue of phrasal verb usage in English and Norwegian by contrasting corpus-based extracts drawn from the Oslo Multilingual Corpus. In order for the inquiry to be viable, we have focused on two selected particles in each language: *off* versus *av* and *on* versus *på*. The recourse to the [rp]-tag, included in the English but not in the Norwegian tagset of the OMC, has been instrumental in a study where the object we have proposed to ourselves has been to unveil English phrasal verbs – *i.e.* syntactic and semantic conjunctions of a verb and an adverbial particle – constructed with *off* and *on*, and their Norwegian correspondences, primarily aiming at discovering the degree of equivalence between the two English particles and their assumed Norwegian counterparts, *av* and *på*.

We should remember that the term ‘translation equivalence’ between two items in two languages, as intended and used in the present study, does not have to be mistaken for ‘mutual correspondence’ (Altenberg, 1999:254). According to Altenberg (*Ibid.*), the latter can only be verified by testing the degree of reciprocal equivalence of different grammatical, semantic and lexical expressions when both are translated into each other. For our concerns this would imply checking not only the frequency with which *off* is translated with *av* and *on* with *på* into Norwegian, but also the frequency with which *av* is translated with *off* and *på* with *on* into English, admitting of translation variables for *av* and *på* other than *off* and *on* – which might possibly be but one alternative, and to which we have restricted the search. In such a way one would really be able to reckon to what extent the two Norwegian particles correspond to the two English ones and to what extent they do not. This has not been determined in the present study as we have had the necessity to set the query conditions ‘*off* translated into/translation of *x*’ and ‘*on* translated into/translation of *x*’ as fixed parameters, so as to fully exploit the particle-tag delimitation to make our inquiry as accurate as possible, the investigation essentially centring around the category of ‘particle’.

The chosen methodological procedure has, however, comfortably allowed us to identify well-defined translation patterns by closely examining translation paradigms – “the set of forms in the target text which are found to correspond to particular words or constructions in the source text; or the other way round: the set of forms in the source text which are found to correspond to particular words or constructions in the target text” (Johansson, 2007:23). For example, it distinctly

results from the analysis of the gathered corpus material that varying levels of equivalence between *off* and *av* and *on* and *på* are detected according to the signification of the particles. Literal combinations with *off* where the particle carries the meaning of ‘removing’ or ‘deactivating, not functioning’ are those with the highest degree of correspondence with *av-partikkelverb* in which *av* fully parallels the respective senses expressed by *off*. The same conclusion may be drawn regarding literal *on*-phrasal verbs and *på-partikkelverb* where the particles bear inverse meanings compared to the above-mentioned ones conveyed by *off*, namely ‘covering a surface’ and ‘activating, operating’. By contrast, aspectual compositions where *off* adds a ‘completely executed’-nuance or a ‘decreasing, vanishing’-feature to the phrasal verb structure as a whole, or in which *on* stands for ‘forward motion’ and ‘continuous action’, present a very low degree of correspondence with *av*-particle verbs, in the former case, and do not correlate at all with *på*-particle verbs, in the latter. The work has, thus, also served to reveal that alternative expressions, including other Norwegian particles, simplex verbs and more complex verbal periphrases, may parallel English phrasal verbs construed with *off* and *on* in Norwegian target and source texts, in certain application areas, and to show that even cases in which no correlate in the Norwegian extracts could be pinned down may occur.

Moreover, as the OMC is a collection of written texts, we have been able to conduct our research merely within the written discourse, noting that phrasal verbs constitute a pervasive linguistic phenomenon also in more formal stylistic registers, and not only in impromptu speech, as often claimed (not least Jowett, 1951). The principles of linguistic economy and familiarity/nativeness embodied by phrasal verbs as against Romance forms, certainly more distant from everyday use (cf., for example, *call off* vs. *revoke*; *fall off* vs. *diminish*; *put on* vs. *assume*; *catch on* vs. *apprehend*),⁸⁴ prove themselves to be applied to non-conversational contexts too.

An inspection of oral discourse instances, alongside a survey like the present one, would be appropriate in order to compare findings and results in both extemporaneous speech and written language, but it is conditional on the availability of adequate resources in terms of well-organized oral corpora – which are, for the time being, still few and far between – and it would, in any case, go far beyond the compass of the current thesis.

The research presented here may be viewed as offering an insight into the behaviour and the employment of phrasal verbs by describing how phraseological verbal units involving the particles *off* and *on*, and *av* and *på*, in English and Norwegian respectively, are tackled by language users, drawing on examples of authentic language, as well as into the extent of similarity and variation between structure models in these two cognate languages, both qualitatively and quantitatively. This seems to us particularly valuable as regards the Norwegian language where *partikkelverb*, broadly speaking, have traditionally been paid scant attention in grammars and linguistic reviews.

⁸⁴ Examples taken from Kennedy (1920:31-32).

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http://www.hf.uio.no/ilos/OMC/English/index_e.html? (English version)

<http://www.hf.uio.no/ilos/OMC/> (Norwegian version)

English Norwegian Parallel Corpus's website:

<http://www.hf.uio.no/ilos/forskning/forskningsprosjekter/enpc/>

Oslo Multilingual Corpus (Glossa interface):

<http://foni.uio.no/CE2/html/index.php?corpus=omc>

British National Corpus – BNCweb (CQP-Edition) (for consultation)

<http://www.tekstlab.uio.no/bnc/BNCquery.pl?theQuery=search&urlTest=yes>

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APPENDIX A

English original ‘off-matches’ and corresponding Norwegian translations (455 items)⁸⁵

| TEXT_ID | LEFT CONTEXT | MATCH ⁸⁶ | RIGHT CONTEXT | ALIGNED TEXT_ID | ALIGNED REGION ⁸⁷ |
|---------------|---|--|--|-----------------|---|
| AB1.1.s41 | They | were driven off | , never to be seen again | AB1TN.1.s40 | De ble kjørt vekk for aldri mer å vende tilbake |
| AB1.1.s61 | their typists | were encouraged to take time off | for shopping . | AB1TN.1.s61 | kontordamene ble oppfordret til å ta seg fri for å gjøre innkjøp . |
| AB1.1.s73 | although Fibich | was arguably worse off | even than Hartmann , for he knew no one . | AB1TN.1.s75 | selv om Fibich utvilsomt var verre stillet enn Hartmann , for han kjente ingen . |
| AB1.2.s14 | and | gave off | waves of a scent | AB1TN.2.s14 | og sendte ut bølger av vellukt |
| AB1.2.s35 | Fortunately he had a friend with her own typewriter and she | would rattle them off | in the course of an evening . | AB1TN.2.s34 | Heldigvis hadde han en venninne som hadde egen skrivemaskin , og hun kunne feie dem unna i løpet av en kveld . |
| AB1.2.s75 | When the exigencies of keeping the child in Paris , in an apartment designed only for her icy mother-in-law , | became too exhausting , she took off | for Bordeaux | AB1TN.2.s75 | Da den kritiske situasjonen med å skulle forsørge et barn i Paris , i en leilighet som bare passet for hennes iskalde svigermor , ble for slitsom , dro hun av sted til Bordeaux |
| ABR1.1.1.s201 | he | shrivelled and mousey , carefully measuring off | his last small draughts of life | ABR1TN.1.1.s201 | han innskrumpet og muselignende , målte forsiktig ut sine siste små drag av livet |
| ABR1.1.1.s204 | Brother Arie , | provided he got the weekend off | from the hotel in Hermanus where he worked as a waiter | ABR1TN.1.1.s204 | Bror Arie , forutsatt at han fikk fri i helgen på hotellet i Hermanus der han jobbet som kelner |
| ABR1.1.1.s330 | For hours at a time I | would cut myself off | from the wide misty country outside | ABR1TN.1.1.s329 | I flere timer i strekk rev jeg meg løs fra det store , tåkete landskapet utenfor |
| ABR1.1.1.s473 | Boetie | slipping off | into the streets with his mysterious , | ABR1TN.1.1.s474 | Boetie som sniker seg ut i gatene med de mystiske , farlige vennene sine |

⁸⁵ Directly downloaded from the OMC as a HTML page and listed alphabetically according to the text’s id-attribute.

⁸⁶ Only for the English matches prepositions erroneously tagged as particles have been marked in red (excluding adpreps and idiomatic expressions).

⁸⁷ Where further aligned region has been provided in brackets, the alignment turned out to be erroneous and the right aligned s-units have been manually retrieved and inserted in the tables. Where the aligned region box is empty, no aligned s-unit is present in the OMC.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | dangerous friends | | |
| ABR1.1.1.s556 | She even stuffs money and a French letter into his pocket , and | sends him off | in a taxi to the address of a specially selected brothel . | ABR1TN.1.1.s557 | Hun stapper til og med penger og kondomer i lommen på ham og sender ham av gårde med drosje til adressen på et spesielt utvalgt bordell . |
| ABR1.1.1.s739 | a tracery of fine lines around his eyes , looking through tortoise-shell glasses which both | reflect the room and ward it off | . | ABR1TN.1.1.s741 | et nett av fine linjer rundt øynene , de ser gjennom skilpadde-innfattede briller som både avspeiler rommet og holder det borte . |
| ABR1.1.1.s878 | Do n't worry , you | didn't put me off | at all . | ABR1TN.1.1.s881 | " Ikke vær redd , du virker slett ikke frastøtende på meg . " |
| ABR1.1.1.s956 | Several of my friends at the Sorbonne | went off | to Austria to help the refugees . | ABR1TN.1.1.s958 | Flere av vennene mine på Sorbonne dro til Østerrike for å hjelpe flyktingene . |
| ABR1.1.1.s1008 | There was only one washbasin , which we | screened off | with a couple of blankets | ABR1TN.1.1.s1010 | Det fantes bare en vask , som vi skjermet av med et par tepper |
| ABR1.1.1.s1016 | even | helped me rinse off | the soap . | ABR1TN.1.1.s1018 | hjalp meg attpåtil med å skylle vekk såpen . |
| ABR1.1.1.s1028 | Up in the sorting-rooms one would regularly | trap a man having it off | with a woman among the piles of clothing . | ABR1TN.1.1.s1030 | Oppe i sorteringsrommet kunne man stadig komme over en fyr som drev på med en kvinne i kleshaugene . |
| ABR1.1.1.s1034 | They had nothing to do to keep them busy , to keep them from going mad , except sit around and play cards till the lights | were switched off | at ten . | ABR1TN.1.1.s1036 | De hadde ingenting å gjøre , som hindret dem i å gå fra vettet , bortsett fra å sitte og spille kort til lyset ble slukket klokken ti . |
| ABR1.1.1.s1041 | From time to time we | had a weekend off | . | ABR1TN.1.1.s1043 | " Fra tid til annen fikk vi fri en helg . |
| AH1.1.s69 | Maybe , his wife said , maybe , with the right lawyer we | can pull off | a miracle . | AH1TN.1.s68 AH1TN.1.s69 | " Kan hende , " sa hans kone . " Med den rette advokaten kan vi kanskje få et mirakel til å skje . " |
| AH1.2.1.s119 | No need to stay at the hospital any longer , but he instinctively | put off | <u>departure</u> for his bachelor apartment | AH1TN.2.1.s119 AH1TN.2.1.s120 AH1TN.2.1.s121 | Ingen grunn til å bli lenger på sykehuset , men han hadde ikke lyst til å dra hjem til ungkarleiligheten ennå |
| AH1.2.1.s150 | With a series of quick movements she put down an attaché case , removed her glasses to | wipe them , and began taking off | the raincoat . | AH1TN.2.1.s148 | Med en serie raske bevegelser satte hun vesken ned , tok brillene av for å pusse dem , og begynte å vikle seg ut av regnkåpen . |
| AH1.2.3.s30 | He | slipped off | his swim trunks | AH1TN.2.2.s158 | Dermed rev han |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---|--|----------------|--|
| | | | as he spoke . | | badebuksen av . |
| AH1.2.3.s107 | What I ' d like to do , if you agree , Celia said , continuing their conversation , is go on working through most of my first pregnancy , then | take off | a year to be a full-time mother . | AH1TN.2.2.s234 | " Det jeg gjerne skulle gjøre , hvis du er enig , " sa Celia , " er å fortsette å arbeide under første svangerskap , deretter ta ett års perm for å være heldagsmor |
| AH1.2.4.s25 | We | started off | , not all that long ago , selling snake oil at country fairs | AH1TN.2.3.s24 | " Det er ikke lenge siden vi begynte med å selge slangeolje på landsbymarkedet |
| AT1.1.s126 | He pulled into a Texaco station , parked beneath the overhang , and | cut off | the engine . | AT1TN.1.s128 | Han kjørte inn på en bensinstasjon , parkerte under taket og slo av motoren . |
| AT1.2.s21 | Some places , the walls | gave off | a kind of echo . | AT1TN.2.s22 | Enkelte steder var det som om veggene ga fra seg et slags ekko . |
| AT1.2.s46 | In a way (he | thought , turning off | the faucet) , she was dead | AT1TN.2.s45 | På en måte var hun død (tenkte han og skrudde igjen kranen) |
| AT1.2.s212 | He | turned off | the lights , moved the cat over , helped the dog up onto the bed . | AT1TN.2.s216 | Han slukket lyset , flyttet katten og hjalp hunden opp i sengen . |
| AT1.2.s216 | Then Macon | closed his eyes and drifted off | . | AT1TN.2.s220 | Så lukket Macon øynene og drev bort . |
| AT1.2.s255 | Why have a child at all , he asked Sarah , if you | were only going to ship him off | to some godforsaken spot in Virginia ? | AT1TN.2.s258 | Hvorfor skulle man ha et barn , spurte han Sarah , hvis man bare skulle sende det til et eller annet gudsforlatt sted i Virginia ? |
| AT1.2.s267 | Blame Ethan for wanting to | attend that camp and for sneaking off | from it | AT1TN.2.s272 | Legg skylden på Ethan for at han ville være med på den leiren og for å snike seg bort fra den |
| AT1.2.s277 | How Jim 's tomato plants had been acting queerly , producing only tiny green marbles that | fell off | the vines before they ripened . | AT1TN.2.s282 | Hvorledes Jims tomatplanter hadde oppført seg så underlig , bare hadde produsert små klinkekuler som falt ned fra planten før de ble modne . |
| AT1.2.s288 | The dog , | sighing , roused himself and dropped off | the bed to pad downstairs behind him . | AT1TN.2.s292 | Hunden sukket , krabbet seg på bena og hoppet ut av sengen for å traske etter ham ned trappen . |
| AT1.2.s300 | At last he would slip out from under the animals and | turn off | the TV . | AT1TN.2.s304 | Til slutt smatt han bort fra dyrene og skrudde av TVen . |

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|--|---|--------------|--|
| AT1.2.s307 | He preferred to believe that someone else was on his own , | sitting up wide awake fending off | his thoughts . | AT1TN.2.s311 | Han foretrakk å tro at det var en annen som var alene og satt der lysvåken og sluss med tankene sine . |
| AT1.2.s311 | He closed his eyes and without even | trying , he dropped off | the edge into sleep . | AT1TN.2.s315 | Han lukket øynene , og uten engang å prøve falt han i søvn . |
| AT1.3.s107 | As if she | might walk off | with more than just the dining room rug . | AT1TN.3.s107 | Som om hun kunne dra av gårde med mer enn bare teppet i spisestuen . |
| AT1.3.s134 | He made a final tour of the house , | stopping off | at the downstairs bathroom | AT1TN.3.s134 | Han tok en avsluttende runde gjennom huset , stoppet på badet nedenunder |
| AT1.3.s188 | | And what set him off | , anyhow ? Macon asked . | AT1TN.3.s190 | Og hva var det som fikk ham til å bite ? " spurte Macon . |
| AT1.3.s302 | He accepted nothing from the beverage cart , but the man beside him | took off | his headset to order a Bloody Mary . | AT1TN.3.s303 | Han ville ikke ha noen ting fra vinkartet , men mannen ved siden av tok av hodetelefonene for å bestille en Bloody Mary . |
| AT1.3.s317 | First he bustled about , | loosening his tie and taking off | his shoes and removing a book from his bag . | AT1TN.3.s318 | Først romsterte han rundt , løsnet slipset , tok av skoene og tok en bok fra vesken . |
| AT1.3.s334 | He ate an apple and a little box of raisins from his bag , | drank the milk , and went off | to the lavatory to floss and brush his teeth . | AT1TN.3.s335 | Han spiste et eple og en liten eske rosiner fra vesken sin , drakk melken og gikk ut på toalettet for å pusse og rense tennene . |
| AT1.3.s392 | His seatmate | dragged an entire small suitcase off | to the lavatory and returned all combed | AT1TN.3.s393 | Sidekameraten hans drasset en hel liten koffert til toalettet og kom tilbake med nystelt hår |
| AT1.3.s434 | He swung into action at once to make his room his own , | stripping off | the ugly bedspread and stuffing it into a closet | AT1TN.3.s435 | Han satte seg i sving straks for å få hotellrommet som han ville ha det , tok av det stygge sengeteppe og stappet det inn i et skap |
| AT1.3.s600 | | She tore off | his copy , in that splay-fingered style of hers | AT1TN.3.s602 | Hun rev av kopien med sprikende fingre |
| AT1.3.s656 | When he | turned off | the light in the bathroom , the sight of his laundry dripping over the tub reminded him of travel . | AT1TN.3.s657 | Da han slukket lyset på badet , minnet synet av de dryppende klærne ham om reising . |
| BC1.1.s8 | Nor do I , the man | said , and shuffled off | down a side-street . | BC1TN.1.s8 | " Ikke jeg heller , " sa mannen og subbet videre inn en sidegate . |
| BC1.1.s30 | Then , attracted by the smell of hot bread from a bakery along the | strolled off | to get breakfast | BC1TN.1.s30 | Tiltrukket av duften av varmt brød fra et bakeri borte i gaten , slentret de så ut for å få seg frokost |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|--|
| | street , they | | | | |
| BC1.4.s39 | He | bought new pieces . He sold off | those which were inferior , or cracked . | BC1TN.4.s39 | Han begynte å kjøpe . Han solgte igjen stykker som var mindreverdige eller sprukne . |
| BC1.6.s172 | whose flesh , at that moment , the waiter | was easing off | the bone and blue skin . | BC1TN.6.s176 | oppvarteren stod nettopp og løsnet kjøttet fra benet og det blålige skinnnet . |
| BC1.11.s2 | A rat | hopped off | as we approached . | BC1TN.12.s2 | En rotte spratt unna da vi kom . |
| BC1.14.s17 | Finally , when the young woman | dropped , and smashed the head off | , a figure of Watteau 's Gilles , he lost his temper . | BC1TN.15.s17 | Til slutt , da den unge kvinnen slapp en figur av Watteaus Gilles i gulvet , så hodet ble slått av , mistet han besinnelsen . |
| BC1.18.s35 | He opened his mouth to say Please at which the young man | tore off | a chicken leg | BC1TN.19.s34 BC1TN.19.s35 | Han åpnet munnen og sa " Vær så snill " . Den unge mannen brøt løs et kyllinglår |
| BO1.1.2.s122 | He was such a dervish of fury that it took six policemen to | subdue him and bundle him off | to the police station . | BO1TN.1.2.s120 | Han var så vill at det måtte seks politimenn til for å få bukt med ham og sende ham avgårde til politistasjonen . |
| BO1.1.2.s146 | Shadows | stormed past , giving off | a stench of sweat and rage . | | |
| BO1.1.4.s92 | I finished the water , wrapped up the bread , and | hurried off | . | BO1TN.1.4.s93 | jeg drakk opp vannet , pakket inn brødet og skyndte meg bort . |
| BO1.1.4.s113 | The gutter | gave off | an aroma of incense . | BO1TN.1.4.s114 | Rennesteinen duftet som røkelse . |
| BO1.1.6.s29 | When they stopped , the first man , sweating intensely in the hot room , | broke off | a bit of kaoline | BO1TN.1.6.s29 | Da de stoppet , brakk den første mannen , som svettet voldsomt i det varme rommet , av en bit kaolin |
| BO1.1.9.s104 | He ordered a gourd of palm-wine and kept teasing the woman who | served him and who kept topping off | my tiny glass . | BO1TN.1.9.s104 | Han bestilte en kalebass palmevin og ga seg til å erte serveringsdamen , som ustanselig fylte opp det lille glasset mitt . |
| BO1.1.9.s112 | While talking , the clientele | kept waving them off | from their faces . | BO1TN.1.9.s112 | Gjestene viftet dem ustanselig bort fra ansiktet mens de snakket . |
| BO1.1.9.s156 | | Dad finished off | his gourd with perfect serenity . | BO1TN.1.9.s155 | Pappa drakk uforstyrret opp vinen sin . |
| DF1.1.s84 | A doctor in a green overall replied that when all the remaining brain activity had ceased , they | would ask my consent before switching off | the machines . | DF1T.1.s90 | En lege i grønn kjeledress svarte at når all den gjenværende hjerneaktiviteten var opphørt , ville de be om mitt samtykke før de slo av maskinene . |
| DF1.1.s262 | Then he | ran off | with the bag . | DF1T.1.s286 | Så fløy fyren avgårde med posen din . |

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|--|--|------------------------------|---|
| DF1.1.s285 | He ducked his head , not meeting my eyes , and | turned and shambled off | on foot towards his mother 's house . | DF1T.1.s312 | Han nikket uten å møte blikket mitt og slentret hjemover til moren . |
| DF1.2.s1 | I had for three years rented the ground floor of an old house in a | turning off | the main road | DF1T.2.s1 | I tre år hadde jeg leid første etasje i et gammelt hus langs en avkjørsel fra hovedveien |
| DF1.2.s9 | My own surgeon | had been going off | to Wales for the weekend | DF1T.2.s9 | Legen min hadde reist til Wales i helgen |
| DF1.2.s160 | Her voice | trailed off | into a sort of forlornness . | DF1T.2.s178 | Stemmen ebbet ut i en slags oppgitthet . |
| DF1.2.s261 | He had written his will in a hurry , they said , because he | had been flying off | to a dangerous country to buy stones . | DF1T.2.s289 | Han hadde skrevet testamentet i en fart , sa de , rett før han skulle reise til et farlig land og kjøpe stener . |
| DF1.2.s303 | Yes , sir , they | will go off | today . | DF1T.2.s336 | " Jada , de blir sendt i dag . |
| DF1.2.s306 | A fax machine simultaneously clicked on and | whined away and switched off | with little shrieks | DF1T.2.s339 DF1T.2.s340 | Samtidig startet en telefaks med et knepp ; den brekte og skrev en liten stund før den slo seg av |
| DF1.2.s306 | and she | tore off | the emergent sheet and tapped its information also into the computer | DF1T.2.s339 DF1T.2.s340 | June rev av arket som kom ut , tastet beskjedene inn på datamaskinen |
| DF1.2.s349 | I expect October 's still on the floor , | torn off | , I said . | DF1T.2.s387 DF1T.2.s388 | " Oktober er vel revet ut , " sa jeg . " Den ligger vel på gulvet ennå . " |
| DF1.3.s137 | then she | switched off | the showroom lights | DF1T.3.s138 | så slukket hun lyset i utstillingslokalet |
| DF1.3.s227 | And I could make you a cast with a zip in it so you | could take it off | for physiotherapy . | DF1T.3.s232 | Dessuten kan jeg støpe en bandasje med glidelås i , slik at du kan ta den av for fysioterapi . " |
| DF1.3.s265 | He turned away , | ducking my gaze , and set off | doggedly towards his mother . | DF1T.3.s271 | Han snudde seg vekk , unngikk blikket mitt , og trasket trøstig hjemover til moren . |
| DL1.1.s21 | his serious grey-blue eyes taking their time over this person , that couple , watching how people | engaged and separated , ricocheting off | each other . | DL1TN.1.s22 | mens de alvorlige , gråblå øynene brukte tiden til å saumfare en person , et par , legge merke til hvorledes folk møttes og skiltes og snurret rundt hverandre . |
| DL1.1.s56 | These two eccentrics , Harriet and David , | set off | from their respective corners towards each other at the same moment | DL1TN.1.s57 DL1TN.1.s58 | Disse to særtingene , Harriet og David , startet i nøyaktig samme øyeblikk fra sine respektive hjørner med retning for hverandre |
| DL1.1.s115 | One half of it | was a kitchen , marked off | from the rest by no more than a low wall | DL1TN.1.s124 DL1TN.1.s125 | Halvparten av det var kjøkken , som var adskilt fra resten av rommet bare av en lav vegg |

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| DL1.1.s215 | How long is it | going to take to pay off | ? | DL1TN.1.s236 | Hvor lang tid skal det betales over ? " |
| DL1.1.s277 | David and Harriet went through the wide gap in the wall that | marked off | the kitchen to the sofa in the living-room | DL1TN.1.s306 | David og Harriet gikk langsomt gjennom den brede åpningen i veggen som markerte kjøkkenavdelingen og inn i stuen |
| DL1.1.s306 | When David | went off | to catch his train to London in the mornings , Harriet was sitting up in bed feeding the baby | DL1TN.1.s336 | Når David dro for å rekke toget til London om morgenen , satt Harriet i sengen og ammet babyen |
| DL1.1.s374 | And indeed she | did take off | on visits to her Sarah , who was afflicted , while Harriet was not . | DL1TN.1.s407 | Og hun begynte virkelig å dra på besøk til sin Sarah som var så hardt rammet , noe Harriet ikke var . |
| DL1.1.s635 | But they must | come , don't put them off | oh , David , please... at least it ' ll keep my mind off it . | DL1TN.1.s707 [DL1TN.1.s708] | [" Men de må komme , ikke si til dem at de ikke skal å , vær så snill , David ... da vil jeg i hvert fall få andre ting å tenke på . "] |
| DL1.1.s694 | The subdued children | went off | upstairs . | DL1TN.1.s768 | |
| DL1.1.s753 | | Jessica took herself off | , and Deborah with her . | DL1TN.1.s834 | |
| DL1.1.s757 | she , too , wept and said she had always known it was too good to | last , and went off | back home to her mother | DL1TN.1.s837 [DL1TN.1.s838] | [hun også begynte å gråte og sa at hun alltid hadde visst at det var for godt til å vare , og dro rett hjem til moren] |
| DL1.1.s762 | This small town , and the four children , with another | coming , put them off | . | DL1TN.1.s843 DL1TN.1.s844 [DL1TN.1.s845] | [Men de ble skremt av denne byen og de fire barna , med et femte i vente] |
| DL2.1.s7 | She got no response , but nevertheless | shrugged off | her backpack | DL2TN.1.s7 | Noe svar fikk hun ikke , men likevel slapp hun av seg ryggsekken |
| DL2.1.s237 | It | started off | as a squat , the Council came to terms , and it ended up as a student house . | DL2TN.1.s254 DL2TN.1.s255 | Det begynte som en okkupasjon , så fikk vi en avtale med kommunen . Det ble studenthybler der til slutt . " |
| DL2.1.s405 | | Bright tears bounced off | his black cheeks and splashed on the big drum . | DL2TN.1.s424 | Blanke tårer gled nedover de glatte kinnene hans og falt på trommeskinnet . |
| DL2.1.s407 | He | wiped them off | with the side of his palm . | DL2TN.1.s426 | Han tørket dem bort med håndbaken . |
| DL2.1.s463 | | Alice drifted off | on to the pavement and wandered aimlessly | DL2TN.1.s486 | Alice vandret målløst omkring langs fortauene |
| DL2.1.s464 | around the perimeter of that area , now | fenced off | with high , corrugated iron | DL2TN.1.s487 | i utkanten av et område som var stengt av med høye bølgeblikkgjerder nå |

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| DL2.1.s594 | Wait , | said Mary Williams , and went off | to confer | DL2TN.1.s625 DL2TN.1.s626 | " Vent et øyeblikk , " sa Mary Williams og gikk for å snakke med en kollega . |
| DL2.2.s115 | Her voice was standard middle-class , but Alice knew this | was not how Pat had started off | . | DL2TN.2.s126 | Tonefallet var nøytralt middelklasse , men Alice visste at Pat hadde opprinnelsen sin et annet sted . |
| DL2.2.s336 | she wore dark glasses , which left her eyes blinking and anxious when she | took them off | . | DL2TN.2.s359 | hun hadde mørke briller på seg , da hun tok brillene av , ble hun stående og blunke litt , som om hun var engstelig . |
| DL2.2.s353 | Alice | wanted to fly off | with them , but felt graceless | DL2TN.2.s377 | Alice hadde mest lyst til å løpe avgårde med pengene med en gang , men kjente seg klossete og uhøflig |
| DL2.2.s368 | Alice , why do you stick with him , with Jasper , why no , | wait , don't run off | . | DL2TN.2.s391 | " Alice , hvorfor holder du ut med ham , med Jasper nei vent , ikke løp avgårde nå . |
| DL2.2.s384 | Down the stairs she | pounded , tears flying off | her face , into the street | DL2TN.2.s407 | Nedover trappene stormet hun med tårer trillende fra ansiktet , ut på gata |
| DL2.3.s30 | But they | went off | again . | DL2TN.3.s34 | Men de dro sin vei igjen . |
| DL2.3.s31 | But when there was a man around , like Bert , to whom he could attach himself , then he | did not go off | cruising . | DL2TN.3.s35 | Var det en mann i nærheten , en sånn som Bert , som han virkelig kunne slutte seg til , så dro han ikke ut på streiftokt på denne måten . |
| DL2.3.s54 | This was the moment , she knew , when he | might simply go off | , desert her | DL2TN.3.s59 | Dette var det avgjørende øyeblikket , det var nå han kunne bestemme seg for å gå fra henne , simpelthen |
| DL2.3.s75 | Gently , tenderly , Philip | cracked off | this shell with his jumping , jittering noisy drill | DL2TN.3.s84 | Varsomt og forsiktig fikk Philip sementskallet av med det støyende , hamrende boret |
| DL2.3.s84 | And he | went off | to check the tanks | DL2TN.3.s93 | Han gikk for å sjekke tanker og sisterner |
| DL2.3.s84 | while she stood in the hall , thankful tears | running off | her cheeks . | DL2TN.3.s93 | mens hun sto ute i gangen med takknemlige tårer silende nedover kinnene . |
| DL2.3.s106 | | And walked off | along the street where the houses stood darker now , since people had gone to bed . | DL2TN.3.s122 | Og så gikk han avgårde bortover gata , der husene sto i mørke nå , fordi alle hadde gått og lagt seg . |
| DL2.3.s165 | The noises through the wall , | having died down , were starting off | again . | DL2TN.3.s191 | Lydene fra det andre rommet hadde dempet seg , men nå begynte de på nytt . |
| FF1.1.1.s58 | He was looking for a small | turn the buzzer off | . | FF1TN.1.1.s61 | Han så etter et lite alarmapparat , ikke større |

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| | buzzer no larger than a walnut , or a black button or switch with which to | | | | enn en valnøtt , eller en svart knapp eller bryter som kunne slå av alarmapparatet . |
| FF1.1.1.s76 | the microswitch | blanked off | from the entering plunger in the edge of the door . | FF1TN.1.1.s79 FF1TN.1.1.s80 | Mikrobryteren var nå isolert fra kontakt når tappen i dørkanten trengte inn . |
| FF1.1.1.s84 | But with the plunger | blanked off | from the microswitch , the door system at least would be inert . | FF1TN.1.1.s89 | Men med tappen isolert fra mikrobryteren var i det minste dørsystemet ute av funksjon . |
| FF1.1.1.s304 | If bells | went off | , he could be out of there in three seconds . | FF1TN.1.1.s324 | Hørte han en slik lyd , kunne han være ute av leiligheten på tre sekunder . |
| FF1.1.1.s379 | With a last glance around the | sitting room , Rawlings switched off | the light , stepped back into the hall and closed the door . | FF1TN.1.1.s404 | Rawlings kastet et siste blick rundt i stuen , slo av lyset , gikk ut i entréen igjen og lukket døren . |
| FF1.1.1.s389 | All right , old fellow , said Philby through the bars , we ' | ll have them off | soon and you can fly again . | FF1TN.1.1.s416 | " Jada , jada , vennen min , " sa Philby gjennom tremmene , " snart skal vi ta det av , og så kan du sy igjen . " |
| FF1.1.1.s404 | That morning he had made some remark to his wife and she | had gone off | the deep end . | FF1TN.1.1.s430 | Om morgenen sa han noe om dette til sin kone , og hun bruste opp . |
| FF1.1.1.s406 | during which time he could reach the master box and | turn it off | . | FF1TN.1.1.s432 FF1TN.1.1.s433 | og på den tiden kunne han nå frem til hovedboksen og slå det av . |
| FF1.1.2.s169 | His words | were cut off | as he saw what Rawlings was placing on the blotter . | FF1TN.1.2.s176 | Ordene satt fast i halsen på ham , da han så hva Rawlings la utover skriveunderlaget . |
| FF1.1.2.s265 | He had agreed with Maxwell that he | would spend Monday finishing off | his paperwork | FF1TN.1.2.s274 | Han hadde avtalt med Maxwell at han skulle bruke mandagen gjøre seg ferdig med papirarbeidet |
| FF1.1.2.s275 | He | worked with jacket off | | FF1TN.1.2.s285 | Han satt uten jakke |
| FF1.1.2.s292 | | Most went off | to Treblinka and died . | FF1TN.1.2.s303 | De fleste ble sendt til Treblinka og døde . |
| FW1.1.s34 | At 8.35 Harry | drove off | in his Cortina | FW1TN.1.s33 | Fem over halv ni kjørte Harry av gårde i Cortinaen sin |
| FW1.1.s38 | and they | kissed each other and Harry drove off | . | FW1TN.1.s37 | og de kysset hverandre og Harry kjørte av sted . |
| FW1.1.s51 | when they heard Harry Harris hadn't | come home but had run off | with Miss Eddon Gurney | FW1TN.1.s51 | da de hørte at Harry Harris ikke hadde kommet hjem , men hadde rømt med Miss Eddon Gurney |

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| FW1.1.s91 | Natalie dreamed and sleepwalked into the room behind the antique shop and | took off | her clothes and let herself be fucked if you ' ll excuse my language . | FW1TN.1.s91 | Natalie drømte og gikk i søvne inn i rommet bak antikvitetsforretningen og tok av seg klærne og lot seg beknulle ja , unnskyld mitt språkbruk . |
| FW1.1.s101 | Into the lives of the settled love comes like a great cosmic screwdriver | lifting off | the lid of a pot of paint | FW1TN.1.s101 | Inn i de etablertes tilværelse kommer kjærligheten som en svær kosmisk skrutrekker og benner opp lokket på et malingsspann |
| FW1.1.s101 | and before you | know it the lid 's left off | , the paint 's skinned over , and no use to anyone . | FW1TN.1.s101 | og før du vet av det , er lokket av for godt , og malingen størkner til ingen nytte . |
| FW1.1.s103 | Miss Eddon Gurney | prised off | the top of Harry 's paint pot all right | FW1TN.1.s103 | Miss Eddon Gurney brøt samtidig opp Harrys malingsspann |
| FW1.1.s110 | Harry Harris | had run off | with Miss Eddon Gurney | FW1TN.1.s110 | Harry Harris hadde rømt sin vei med Miss Eddon Gurney |
| FW1.1.s120 | Harry Harris | ran off | leaving his wife living in a dream bungalow | FW1TN.1.s120 | Harry Harris rømte og etterlot sin kone i en drømmevilla |
| FW1.1.s125 | She was which meant that Arthur , being nicer , had no intention of deserting or | abandoning his wife and running off | with Natalie when she became , as it were , free . | FW1TN.1.s125 | Hun hadde det hvilket innebar at Arthur , som var hyggeligere , ikke hadde planer om å stikke fra eller oppgi sin kone og rømme med Natalie da hun faktisk ble fri . |
| FW1.1.s139 | The school secretary had actually come out to the car when she | was dropping Ben and Alice off | and asked her to step inside for just a minute | FW1TN.1.s139 | Skoleinspektøren hadde faktisk kommet ut til bilen da hun satte av Ben og Alice , og bedt henne komme inn , bare et øyeblikk |
| FW1.1.s201 | and Natalie not discovered herself in Arthur 's arms , | rolling off | the Victorian chaise longue on to the rather nice rag rug | FW1TN.1.s200 | og Natalie ikke hadde befunnet seg i Arthurs armer i ferd med å rulle ned fra den viktorianske chaiselonguen på den ganske komfortable filleryen |
| FW1.1.s214 | Hilary 's waist was tightly | belted , the better to show off | her figure | FW1TN.1.s213 | Hilarys liv var omsluttet av et stramt belte for å fremheve figuren bedre |
| FW1.1.s246 | She said Marion had left a note | saying she was running off | to Spain with Harry Harris . | FW1TN.1.s244 | Hun sa at Marion hadde lagt igjen en lapp om at hun rømte til Spania med Harry Harris . |
| FW1.2.s161 | Perhaps Harry had found out , | taken offence , taken off | . | FW1TN.2.s161 | Kanskje Harry hadde funnet det ut , blitt krenket , dratt sin vei . |
| FW1.2.s164 | As well | take off | her clothes now for Arthur | FW1TN.2.s164 | Like lett å ta av seg klærne nå for Arthur |

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| FW1.2.s164 | as | take them off | in Wells Cathedral in the middle of Sunday Service ! | FW1TN.2.s164 | som å ta dem av i Wells-katedalen midt under søndagsgudstjenesten ! |
| FW1.3.s1 | Natalie did n't tell the children anything about the rumour that their father | had run off | with a beauty queen . | FW1TN.3.s1 | Natalie sa ikke noe til barna om ryktene om at faren deres hadde rømt med en skjønnhetsdronning . |
| FW1.3.s84 | But they ' d rather | live off | the rest of us than lift a finger for themselves . | FW1TN.3.s84 | Men de vil heller leve på oss andre enn å løfte en finger selv . " |
| FW1.4.s8 | which is how Sonia | happened to be living off | the State 's munificence , with three small children . | FW1TN.4.s8 FW1TN.4.s9 | Slik gikk det til at Sonia kom til å leve av statens generøsitet , med tre små barn . |
| FW1.4.s66 | inexpertly roasted her boring chickens and | tried to blank her mind off | from disagreeable probabilities | FW1TN.4.s67 | med ukyndig hånd holdt på å steke sine kjedelige kyllinger og prøvde å kutte ut alle ubehagelige muligheter fra sitt sinn |
| FW1.4.s191 | a new Audi Quattro , with every modern gadget available , | including a bleeper which went off | if you exceeded the speed limit you set yourself | FW1TN.4.s192 | en ny Audi Quattro med alle mulige moderne innretninger , inklusive pipesignal som ble slått på når du passerte fartsgrensen du satte |
| FW1.4.s192 | She | said her daughter had run off | with Harry Harris . | FW1TN.4.s193 | Hun sa at datteren hadde rømt med Harry Harris . |
| FW1.4.s202 | She ' | s been having it off | with Arthur , on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons , back of the shop . | FW1TN.4.s203 | " Hun har holdt det gående med Arthur , hver tirsdag og torsdag ettermiddag , i bakværelset i butikken . " |
| FW1.4.s206 | The bleeper sounded and he had to grope for the switch to | turn it off | . | FW1TN.4.s207 | Pipesignalet kom på , og han måtte gripe etter bryteren for å slå av . |
| FW1.4.s270 | she shook her double chins at me and | drifted off | , like anyone else . | FW1TN.4.s270 | hun ristet dobbelthaken sin mot meg og gled vekk , som alle andre . |
| GN1.1.1.s106 | Gal , stop swingin ' that knife ' fore you | chop off | a leg , Mr. Mike said . | GN1TN.1.1.s108 | " Hold opp å svinge med den kniven før du kapper av et bein , jente , " sa Mr . Mike . |
| GN1.1.1.s121 | He | seemed to have closed off | his spirit from her . | GN1TN.1.1.s123 | Det virket som om han hadde stengt av for henne . |
| GN1.1.1.s170 | When he | got off | his knees , he smelled like a mixture of clean sweat , raw syrup , and topsoil . | GN1TN.1.1.s169 | Da han kom seg på beina igjen , luktet han som en blanding av ren svette , råsirup og muld . |

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| GN1.1.1.s241 | The trick , he | said , cutting off | a slice of the stiff , yellow fiber , is to spit it out while the wedge is still firm | GN1TN.1.1.s241 | " Kunsten , " sa han og skar av et stykke av den stive gule fiberen , " er å spytte ut mens biten fremdeles er fast |
| GN1.1.2.s55 | He | cut her off | . | GN1TN.1.2.s56 | Han avbrøt henne . |
| GN1.1.3.s241 | I | remember the night I ran off | with my first husband , who was a singer . | GN1TN.1.3.s242 | Jeg husker den natten jeg stakk av med den første mannen min , som var sanger . |
| GN1.1.4.s160 | | She cleared off | the breakfast dishes | GN1TN.1.4.s158 | Hun ryddet av bordet |
| HB1.1.s138 | and its upper social class | was carried off | into exile . | HB1T.1.s149 | og dens øverste sosiale lag ble ført bort i eksil . |
| HB1.2.s142 | and the poem | breaks off | abruptly | HB1T.2.s153 | og diktet slutter brått |
| HK1.1.s10 | each flight of stairs was illuminated by a push-button light sweetly | timed to switch off | before you reached your destination | HK1T.1.s10 HK1T.1.s11 | I hver etasje var det en lampe med tidsbryter som slo seg av så fort at man aldri rakk å komme fram til bestemmelsesstedet |
| HK1.1.s173 | And at the same time they despise their own work and laugh at their customers for boiling their ugly bodies on foreign beaches and | going off | to karaoke bars . " | HK1T.1.s180 | Og samtidig forakter de jobben sin og ler av kundene som griller de stygge kroppene sine på fremmede strender og valser rundt på karaoke-barer . " |
| HK1.2.s60 | " You | could breakfast off | this lino , " he ' d say as anyone passed . | HK1T.2.s63 | " Denne linoleumen er så ren at man kan slikke den , " pleide han å si hver gang noen gikk forbi . |
| HK1.2.s89 | | He turned off | the main road and walked towards a vast dark housing estate . | HK1T.2.s93 | Han svingte av fra hovedgaten og la i vei bortover mot et enormt , mørkt boligblokkområde . |
| HK1.3.s40 | his mind | took off | into a scenario about how he might be able to tape-record the whisper of her legs | HK1T.3.s40 | han begynte å fantasere om at han tok opp den hviskende lyden av de strømpklede beina hennes på bånd |
| HK1.3.s74 | What other teacher | would kick off | the morning with Hendrix ? | HK1T.3.s74 | Hvilken annen lærer ville startet dagen med Hendrix ? |
| HK1.3.s163 | They ' re not being | educated , just kept off | the dole . | HK1T.3.s168 | De er ikke her for å få seg en utdanning , men for å unngå arbeidsledighetskøene . |
| HK1.3.s180 | What if he had taken the theft of his belongings so badly that he was not only refusing to wear Shahid 's | donated clothes but had cut him off | altogether ? | HK1T.3.s185 | Hva om han var blitt så sint over tyveriet at han ikke bare nektet å gå med klærne Shahid hadde gitt ham , men også avviste ham for godt ? |

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| HK1.4.s7 | he | was obliged to turn off | the tape because of the voices . | HK1T.4.s7 | han ble nødt til å slå av musikken på grunn av alle stemmene . |
| HK1.4.s16 | " Bout time you stopped doing that , " he | said . " It drop off | . " | HK1T.4.s19 | " På tide du slutter med det der , " sa han . " Kan ramle av . " |
| HK1.4.s72 | He | took off | his jacket and extracted the key to his room . | HK1T.4.s76 | Han tok av seg jakken og fant fram nøkkelen til hybelen . |
| HK1.4.s280 | On a clear day she can see the niggers and workers without having them on her doorstep , or | ripping off | her microwave . | HK1T.4.s287 | I klarvær har hun utsikt til niggerne og arbeiderne uten å behøve å ha dem like utenfor døren , eller så nær at de kommer for å rappe mikrobølgeovnen hennes . |
| JB1.1.s103 | | Nigel went off | for his first term , and when he came back he was Oliver . | JB1TN.1.s103 | Nigel reiste avgårde til sitt første semester , og da han kom tilbake het han Oliver . |
| JB1.1.s232 | The show | went off | as well as these things do . | JB1TN.1.s230 | Forestillingen gikk akkurat så greit unna som forventet . |
| JB1.2.s5 | You see a familiar name and it | sets off | all sorts of memories . | JB1TN.2.s5 | Man ser et kjent navn , og dermed strømmer på . |
| JB1.2.s42 | Which only | set Nigel off | more | JB1TN.2.s42 | Noe som bare fikk Nigel til å le enda høyere |
| JB1.2.s56 | We stayed friends even though he went to university and I didn't , even though he | went off | to Nineveh and Distant Ophir and I didn't | JB1TN.2.s56 | Vi forble venner selv om han gikk på universitetet og jeg ikke gjorde det , selv om han reiste til Ninive og Fjerne Ofir og jeg ikke gjorde det |
| JB1.2.s57 | It ' s called the Shakespeare School of English and has a neon Union Jack outside which | flashes on and off | all the time . | JB1TN.2.s57 | Skolen heter The Shakespeare School of English og har en Union Jack i neon utenfor som blinker av og på hele tiden . |
| JB1.2.s90 | WORKING TOO HARD FOR YOUR SOCIAL LIFE TO | GET OFF | THE GROUND ? | JB1TN.2.s91 | JOBBER DU FOR HARDT TIL Å FÅ SVING PÅ DITT SOSIALE LIV ? |
| JB1.2.s92 | It didn't read like some pick-up place where everyone | went off | together for topless holidays | JB1TN.2.s93 | Det lød ikke som noe sjekkested hvor alle dro på topless-ferie sammen |
| JB1.3.s75 | If you don't wear make-up , she | whispered , it can't rub off | . | JB1TN.3.s75 | " Siden jeg ikke bruker make-up , " hvisket hun , " kan det ikke smitte av . " |
| JB1.3.s86 | Gillian | was thirteen when her father ran off | with one of his pupils who ' d left school a year earlier . | JB1TN.3.s85 | Gillian var tretten da faren hennes stakk av med en elev som hadde gått ut av skolen året før . |
| JB1.3.s90 | But they just | took off | , vanished . | JB1TN.3.s89 | Men de bare stakk av , |

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| | | | | | forsvant . |
| JB1.3.s104 | If he | hadn't bunked off | till I was forty I think it might have been better . | JB1TN.3.s103 | " Hvis han ikke hadde stukket av før jeg ble førti , ville det kanskje vært bedre . |
| JB1.3.s123 | The Shakespeare School of English | had switched off | its neon light for a couple of months , and Oliver was at a loose end . | JB1TN.3.s121 | The Shakespeare School of English hadde slått av neonlyset sitt for et par måneders tid , og Oliver hadde ikke noe å ta seg til . |
| JB1.3.s129 | we | didn't want to show off | that we were in love | JB1TN.3.s127 | vi ville ikke demonstrere vår kjærlighet for andre |
| JB1.3.s145 | For instance , when people | find out that my father ran off | with a schoolgirl they invariably look at me in a particular way | JB1TN.3.s143 | For eksempel , når folk får høre at faren min stakk av med ei skolejente , ser de uvegerlig på meg på en bestemt måte |
| JB1.3.s146 | The first | is : if your father ran off | with someone only a couple of years older than you | JB1TN.3.s144 | For det første ; om faren din har stukket av med en som bare er et par år eldre enn deg |
| JB1.3.s146 | what this probably means is that he really | wanted to run off | with you . | JB1TN.3.s144 | betyr det antagelig at han egentlig hadde lyst til å stikke av med deg . |
| JB1.3.s228 | the aforementioned silver-haired Lothario who | rode off | into the sunset with a nifty piece of under-age crumpet | JB1TN.3.s227 | den tidligere nevnte hvithårede Lothario som kjørte inn i solnedgangen med et deilig stykke underårig hunkjønn |
| JB1.3.s271 | No , that ' s nothing , | call off | the men in the white coats | JB1TN.3.s270 | Neida , ingenting å bry seg om , send hjem mennene i hvite frakker |
| JC1.1.1.s21 | The guests | would push off | their slippers and rub their bare toes in the dust . | JC1T.1.1.s21 | Gjestene skulle vippe av seg penskoene og gni de bare tærne sine i støvet . |
| JC1.1.1.s31 | The old men | could shake their slippers off | and rub their toes in carpet wool . | JC1T.1.1.s31 | De gamle mennene kunne riste av seg penskoene og gni tærne sine i gulvteppeull . |
| JC1.1.1.s159 | a boy like him | was bound to come off | worse . | JC1T.1.1.s162 | var en gutt som ham nødt til å bli taperen . |
| JC1.1.2.s26 | He ' d sit until a waiter came , and then he ' d | hurry off | again . | JC1T.1.2.s25 | Han ville bli der til det kom en kelner , og så ville han skynde seg avsted igjen . |
| JC1.1.2.s73 | the other high-rise monoliths of the new town | cut off | the market from the skyline hills | JC1T.1.2.s75 | de andre monolittene av noen høyblokker i den nye byen , stengte for synet av åsene i horisonten fra markedet |
| JC1.1.2.s136 | He | spiralled off | the peel and ate | JC1T.1.2.s137 | Han skrellet frukten i en spiral og spiste |
| JC1.1.2.s159 | One man | peeled off | his payment like a sinner giving alms . | JC1T.1.2.s160 | En mann skrellet betalingen sin av rullen lik en synder som gir almisse . |
| JC1.1.3.s24 | He bent it | tried to twist | . | JC1T.1.3.s24 | Han bøyde den nedover |

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| | downwards at its base , and | and break it off | | | ved roten , og prøvde å vri og brekke den av . |
| JC1.1.4.s22 | to | take his work-shirt off | and parade for them along the station like a boxer | JC1T.1.4.s22 JC1T.1.4.s23 JC1T.1.4.s24 | Nå kunne han ta av seg arbeidsskjorta og paradere for dem langs stasjonsområdet som en bokser |
| JC1.1.4.s54 | And there Joseph stayed , as quietly as a slug in fruit , until the Salad Bowl Express | set off | for town . | JC1T.1.4.s57 | Og der ble Joseph værende , like rolig som en mark i et eple , til Salatbolleekspressen rukket avsted mot byen . |
| JC1.1.4.s112 | He ' d never | had the chance to steal off | strangers before . | JC1T.1.4.s114 | Han hadde aldri hatt sjansen til å stjele fra fremmede før . |
| JH1.1.2.s126 | In the area of Banning Cocq 's breeches a triangular piece | was cut out and fell off | the painting to the floor . | JH1T.1.2.s131 | I regionen omkring Banning Cocq's benklær ble en trekantet bit skåret ut og falt løs fra maleriet , ned på gulvet . |
| JH1.1.4.s121 | where the thinking of Socrates | left off | and that of Plato began . | JH1T.1.4.s123 | hvor Sokrates ' tanker endte og Platons begynte . |
| JH1.3.1.s11 | Two others of his paintings belonged to King Charles I of England , who , in 1649 , | would have his head chopped off | , but not because of the paintings . | JH1T.3.1.s11 | To andre av maleriene hans tilhørte kong Karl I av England , som i 1649 skulle få hodet kappet av seg , men ikke på grunn av de maleriene . |
| JH1.3.1.s65 | and | did not bar lenders from running off | copies for sale . | JH1T.3.1.s66 | og forbød ikke at låntagerne laget kopier for salg . |
| JL1.2.s86 | It means that the search for the answer to the awesome question of what the books | are about can be put off | | JL1TN.2.s87 | Det betyr at svaret på det fryktinngydende spørsmålet om hva bøkene handler om , kan utsettes |
| JL1.2.s199 | they dissipate when the supply of energy | is turned off . | | JL1TN.2.s204 | de går i oppløsning når energitilførselen blir borte . |
| JSM1.1.1.s27 | it | was easy to slide off | the backseat into the footwell | JSM1TN.1.1.s28 | du lett skled ned fra baksetet |
| JSM1.1.2.s26 | Even so , I was surprised Harold | intended to take a day off | from bean planting . | JSM1TN.1.2.s26 | Men det forbauset meg at han hadde tenkt å ta seg tid til det midt i bønnesainga . |
| JSM1.1.2.s173 | By this time , Ty and Caroline had made their way to us through the crowd , | peeling off | Daddy at the group of farmers | JSM1TN.1.2.s169 | Nå var Ty og Caroline på vei mot oss gjennom trengselen , mens far min var blitt stående sammen med karene |
| JSM1.1.4.s44 | then you | got to sell off | to pay the government . | JSM1TN.1.4.s46 | så blir du nødt til å selge unna for å betale skatten . " |
| JSM1.1.4.s85 | But after that , everyone | got up and moved off | silently | JSM1TN.1.4.s87 JSM1TN.1.4.s88 | Men etter det reiste alle seg og gikk uten å si noe |

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| JSM1.1.4.s173 | After it | cools off | , you can put it right in the field . | JSM1TN.1.4.s178 | Når den er avkjølt , kan du ta den rett ut på åkeren . |
| JSM1.1.5.s68 | | You blow off | toxins through your lungs , too . | JSM1TN.1.5.s68 | Du blåser ut toksiner gjennom lungene også . " |
| JSM1.1.5.s74 | For what ? | said my father . Drawing off | a good sweat . | JSM1TN.1.5.s74 | " Til hva ? " spurte far min . " Får deg til å svette skikkelig . " |
| JSM1.1.7.s1 | WE STOPPED BY OUR PLACE FIRST , where I | took off | my hat and changed my dress | JSM1TN.1.7.s1 | Vi kjørte hjemom først , og skiftet |
| JSM1.1.7.s95 | I ' ll be sitting here watching other people work for me , while you ' re out running that tractor , | trying to pay it off | . | JSM1TN.1.7.s91 | nå skal jeg sitte her og se på at andre gjør jobben for meg , mens du er ute og kjører med den traktoren din og prøver å greie avbetalinga . |
| JSM1.1.7.s97 | but Ken ' s wife had | left him at Christmas , gone off | to get a job in the Twin Cities . | JSM1TN.1.7.s93 JSM1TN.1.7.s94 | Men kona til Ken hadde reist fra ham ved juletider , stukket av til Minneapolis og tatt seg jobb |
| KAR1.1.s129 | The gods | were not shut off | from the human race in a separate , ontological sphere | KAR1T.1.s128 | Gudene var ikke avsondret fra menneskene i en særskilt værenssfære |
| KAR1.1.s311 | He and Isaac | set off | on a three-day journey to the Mount of Moriah | KAR1T.1.s313 | Han og Isak la ut på en tredagers reise til Moriafjellet |
| LT1.1.s95 | Clearing the land of trees and bushes | causes water to run off | the soil quickly | LT1T.1.s116 | Når trær og busker ryddes vekk og jorda pløyes opp , renner vannet fort unna |
| LT1.1.s99 | The cause is the same : stripping the land of vegetation | means that water runs off | more quickly | LT1T.1.s122 LT1T.1.s123 LT1T.1.s124 | Grunnen er den samme . Når vegetasjonen ryddes bort , renner vannet fortere unna |
| LT1.2.s77 | a name which is taken from the Spanish for the leafcutter ants which | bite off | and carry away leaves from which they make their nests . | LT1T.2.s91 | etter det spanske ordet for en bladskjærende maur som biter av og bærer med seg blad som den bygger tuer av . |
| LT1.2.s173 | and the cost to the farmers and the nation of their | moving off | the ruined land . | LT1T.2.s207 | og utleggene det ville innebære for bøndene og nasjonen når den ødelagte naturen måtte fraflyttes . |
| LT1.3.s30 | All were squatting on government forest land , and | had burned off | most of the wild trees in order to farm it . | LT1T.3.s40 | Alle forpaktet statsjord og hadde svidd av storparten av skogen for å kunne dyrke opp denne jorda . |
| LT1.3.s191 | You | must take off | your dead branches and spread them around to form a | LT1T.3.s241 | Du må ta de døde greinene og spre dem utover på bakken slik at de blir til ny jord . |

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| | | | new layer of soil here . | | |
| LTLT1.2.s36 | His family , like millions throughout Latin America and Africa , lost their livelihoods and | tried to survive by living off | environmental resources . | LTLT1T.2.s36 | Familien hans har , i likhet med millioner av andre i hele Latin-Amerika og Afrika , mistet levebrødet og forsøkt å overleve på de ressurser som finnes i miljøet . |
| LTLT1.2.11.s26 | So many single parents , particularly those on low pay , | may be better off | financially by not having a job . | LTLT1T.2.11.s28 | Derfor kan mange aleneforeldre , spesielt de med lav inntekt , komme økonomisk bedre ut av det ved ikke å ta seg arbeid . |
| MA1.1.2.s12 | In our pockets are stuffed the kerchiefs our mothers make us | wear but that we take off | as soon as we ' re out of their sight . | MA1TN.1.2.s12 | I lommene har vi stappet tørklærne som mødrene våre tvinger på oss , men som vi river av straks vi er ute av syne for dem . |
| MA1.1.2.s107 | or children who played on the railroad tracks and | had their arms and legs cut off | by trains . | MA1TN.1.2.s112 | eller barn som lekte på jernbane skinnene og fikk armer og ben kappet av av toget . |
| MA1.1.2.s133 | Now I ' ve reached the place where we | used to get off | the streetcar , stepping into the curbside mounds of January slush | MA1TN.1.2.s138 | Nå er jeg ved det stedet der vi pleide å gå av trikken og skritte ut i januarslapset |
| MA1.2.1.s74 | But also I ' m | cheesed off | because the Art Gallery of Ontario wouldn't do it . | MA1TN.2.1.s76 | Jeg er dessuten lei for at Art Gallery of Toronto ikke ville holde den . |
| MA1.2.1.s138 | | Getting your clothes off | gracefully , always such an impossibility | MA1TN.2.1.s140 | Det er alltid så vanskelig å få klærne av seg med stil |
| MA1.2.1.s186 | Is it more like Kilroy | Was Here or more like Fuck Off | ? | MA1TN.2.1.s187 | Er den mer av typen Kilroy was here , eller en variant av Dra til Helvete ? |
| MA1.2.1.s195 | I think about moustache-covered men , and about how naked they | must feel with the thing shaved off | . | MA1TN.2.1.s196 | Jeg tenker på menn som har bart , og hvor nakne de må føle seg når de har barbert den av . |
| MA1.2.2.s33 | The tree shakes ; leaves and twigs and caterpillars patter down , | bouncing off | his grey felt hat | MA1TN.2.2.s34 | Treet skjelver , blader og kvister og åmer pøser ned , spretter fra den grå filthatten hans |
| MA1.2.2.s48 | We crawl into the tent and | take our clothes off | inside our sleeping bags | MA1TN.2.2.s48 | Vi kryper inn i teltet og kler av oss nede i soveposene |
| MA1.2.2.s62 | There are air-raid sirens , and then we | pull the curtains and turn off | the lights | MA1TN.2.2.s62 | Det er flyalarm , og da trekker vi for gardinene og slår av lyset |
| MA1.2.2.s82 | He waves me forward , motions me back , tells me to keep | won't blow it off | . | MA1TN.2.2.s82 | Han vinker meg framover , dirigerer meg bakover , beordrer meg til å dukke så ikke fienden skal skyte |

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| | my head down so the enemy | | | | hodet av meg . |
| MA1.2.3.s25 | When I | find some I clean it off | and flatten it out and store it between the pages of my school reader . | MA1TN.2.3.s25 | Når jeg finner ett , tørker jeg av det og glatter det ut og legger det mellom sidene i leseboken min . |
| MA1.2.3.s50 | Just to | get the crust off | , she says . | MA1TN.2.3.s50 | " For å få av den verste skitten , " sier hun . |
| MA1.2.4.s11 | But our mother looks out the window and sees us , and the snow , and makes us | come inside and dry our feet off | with the skimpy towels . | MA1TN.2.4.s11 | Men moren vår kikker ut av vinduet og ser oss og snøen , og får oss til å komme inn og tørke føttene med de tynne små håndklærne . |
| MA1.2.4.s61 | so that if you roll over in the night you | tip off | onto the floor and the cot falls on top of you . | MA1TN.2.4.s60 | slik at hvis man tipper over om natten og faller ned på gulvet , så vipper feltsengen over en . |
| MA1.2.5.s50 | We would like to get the turtles out of their pool and play with them , but since they ' re snapping turtles and bad-tempered and | can take your fingers off | , we know enough not to . | MA1TN.2.5.s51 | Vi har lyst til å ta skilpaddene ut av bassenget og leke med dem , men siden de er snappskilpadder som er bråsinne og kan bite fingrene av oss , lar vi klokkelig være . |
| MA1.2.5.s60 | | We pick them off | there isn't room for a whole arm or leg under the microscope and turn the magnification up as high as it will go . | MA1TN.2.5.s62 | Vi piller dem av det er ikke plass til en hel arm eller et ben under mikroskopet og skrur forstørringen opp så langt den går . |
| MA1.2.5.s64 | Afterwards we | lick off | the blood . | MA1TN.2.5.s66 | Etterpå slikker vi det av . |
| MAW1.1.s255 | Huge fleets of tractors and | combine harvesters were centralised and sent off | like so many land armadas across the corn fields . | MAW1T.1.s320 | Et stort antall traktorer og skurtreskere ble satt under en felles kommando og sendt avsted som en armada over kornåkrene . |
| MAW1.2.s40 | The army had been given the tanks and guns it | needed to ward off | other menaces . | MAW1T.2.s51 | Armeen hadde stridsvogner og kanoner som kunne ta seg av enhver annen trussel . |
| MAW1.2.s60 | An honest and efficient administrator , Vorotnikov | had been sent off | to Cuba as ambassador | MAW1T.2.s78 | Han var en rettlinjert og effektiv administrator , men ble forvist til Cuba som ambassadør |
| MD1.1.s221 | he ' d never again | have to fly off | to some disaster-stricken zone with an air of calm indifference . | MD1T.1.s229 | han behøvde aldri mer dra til et eller annet ulykkessted med en mine av rolig likegyldighet . |
| MD1.1.s259 | she strove to set herself apart , to | cut herself off | , and succeeded . | MD1T.1.s268 MD1T.1.s269 | Hun strebet etter å skille seg ut , å isolere seg , og hun klarte det . |

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| MD1.1.s284 | She cannot bear to waste water and has been known to leap up from other people 's dining tables to | switch off | a dripping tap | MD1T.1.s301 | Hun tåler ikke at noen sløser med vann , og det fortelles at hun har løpt fra andre menneskers middagsbord for å skru igjen en kran som dryppet |
| MD1.1.s314 | Khartoum Road that | led off | from the corner , at right angles to Arblay Street , was a better class of road | MD1T.1.s333 | Khartoum Road , som tok av fra hjørnet i rett vinkel med Arblay Street , var en bedre gate |
| MD1.1.s336 | Kate , even at ten and eleven , felt there was something wrong here , that she should not be getting breakfast for her father and mother , then | rushing off | to school | MD1T.1.s358 | Kate følte at det var noe som var galt selv da hun ikke var mer enn ti og elleve år , at det ikke var riktig at hun skulle stelle frokost for far og mor før hun løp til skolen |
| MD1.1.s410 | the odd late developer | got shuffled off | to the Girls ' Grammar School in Pinstead . | MD1T.1.s439 | en og annen som var sent utviklet , ble puffet over på pikeskolen i Pinstead . |
| MD1.1.s427 | | once she cut off | so much of Kate 's springy brown hair in an effort to straighten it | MD1T.1.s456 | engang klippet hun så mye av Kates spenstige , brune hår for å gjøre et forsøk på å glatte det ut |
| MD1.1.s437 | She liked Danny ; he had a bit of spirit , he wasn't one of those who | were going to be herded off | to the gas works or the jam factory . | MD1T.1.s468 | Hun likte Danny ; det var liv i ham , han var ikke blant dem som lot seg drive inn i gassverket eller syltetøyfabrikken . |
| MD1.1.s590 | Their marriage , eroded at the start by poverty , | was finished off | by her success . | MD1T.1.s641 | Ekteskapet , som fra starten av var underminert av pengemangel , fikk nådestøtet av hennes suksess . |
| MD1.1.s605 | he is on various WHO advisory lists , and frequently | flies off | to the Medical Research Council in Gambia | MD1T.1.s658 MD1T.1.s659 | Han er medlem av flere rådgivende komitéer i WHO , og flyr ofte til Det medisinske forskningsråd i Gambia |
| MD1.1.s675 | | Kate set off | with considerable curiosity to meet this shadowy monster | MD1T.1.s738 MD1T.1.s739 | dro Kate avsted med stor nysgjerrighet for å møte dette skyggeaktige uhyret |
| MD1.1.s710 | The conversation , so nearly dead , | fluttered , staggered , took off | . | MD1T.1.s782 | Samtalen som nesten var død , basket med vingene , vaklet og tok av . |
| MH1.2.s33 | and he | was compelled to break off | this eastern attack | MH1T.2.s34 | og han ble nødt til å avbryte angrepene mot øst |
| MH1.2.s118 | On 25 July 1944 , Collins 's VII | jumped off | for Operation Cobra , south | MH1T.2.s124 | Den 25 . juli satte Collins ' VII korps , støttet av |

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| | Corps , supported by General Charles Corlett 's XIX and General T.H. Middleton 's VIII Corps | | from the Periers-St Lô road . | | general Charles Corletts XIX og general T . H . Middeltons VII korps , i gang operasjon Cobra sør for Periers-St Lôveien . |
| MH1.4.s78 | the British faced no choice but that of | breaking off | the operation | MH1T.4.s80 | hadde ikke britene noe annet valg enn å avbryte operasjonen |
| MH1.4.s129 | he | took off | in his personal aircraft for Eindhoven to play a relaxing round of golf . | MH1T.4.s131 | han tok av i sitt personlige fly for å spille en avslappende runde golf i Eindhoven . |
| ML1.1.4.1.s21 | She then | flies off | , followed by a swarm of drones | ML1T.1.4.1.s26 ML1T.1.4.1.s27 | Så flyr hun ut , fulgt av en sverm med droner |
| ML1.1.4.3.s16 | They | cut off | pieces of leaf many times their own size and carry them back to their nest . | ML1T.1.4.3.s18 | De biter av stykker av blader som er mange ganger så store som de selv og bærer dem hjem til tua . |
| ML1.3.1.1.s13 | Agamids include the distinctive frilled lizard , which uses its frill to | try to frighten off | enemies . | ML1T.3.1.1.s17 ML1T.3.1.1.s18 | Til agamene hører den særmerkte krageøgla . Den bruker kragen sin til å skremme bort fiender . |
| ML1.3.2.1.s5 | Sometimes these layers | are rubbed off | | ML1T.3.2.1.s6 | Av og til blir disse lagene skrappt bort |
| ML1.3.2.2.s9 | when it | gets too hot , it cools off | in water . | ML1T.3.2.2.s11 ML1T.3.2.2.s12 | Når det blir for varmt kjøler de seg av i vannet . |
| ML1.3.5.s2 | In the | breeding season most birds pair off | . | ML1T.3.5.s2 | I eggleggings- og rugetida danner de fleste fuglearter par . |
| ML1.3.5.1.s7 | | having warned off | rival males , they then set about attracting a mate . | ML1T.3.5.1.s8 | og når de er blitt kvitt andre rivaliserende hanner innen området , setter de i gang med å lokke til seg en make . |
| ML1.3.5.1.s15 | Such displays may involve dance-like movements of the head and body , often | intended to show off | the male 's plumage . | ML1T.3.5.1.s18 | Dette kan være danselignende bevegelser med hode og kropp , som ofte synes å ha til formål å vise fram mest mulig av hannens prangende fjærdrakt . |
| ML1.3.5.1.s18 | The bird even arranges the leaves overhead so that the sunlight | falling on its display area shows off | its plumage to the best possible advantage . | ML1T.3.5.1.s21 | Fuglen kan til og med ordne bladverket over området , slik at sollyset som faller inn på " scenen " kan få fram den flotte fjærdrakten på den mest fordelaktige måten . |
| ML1.3.5.3.h1 | | Having paired off | , many male and female birds reinforce the bond between | ML1T.3.5.3.h1 | Når de har dannet par , pleier de ofte å styrke samholdet ved felles fjærpudding og spesielle |

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| | | | them by mutual preening and courtship feeding . | | spiserutiner . |
| ML1.4.3.1.s6 | By pushing its cheeks inwards into this space a rodent | can close off | its mouth when gnawing inedible material such as wood . | ML1T.4.3.1.s8 | Der kan dyret folde eller suge inn kinnet , slik at det kan " stenge av " munnen når det gnager på uspiselig materiale som for eksempel tre . |
| MM1.1.s182 | It | broke off | in two directions ; one towards a large gate on the left | MM1TN.1.s201 MM1TN.1.s202 | På venstre side førte stien til den store porten |
| MM1.2.s195 | they | swung open the gate and set off | at a jaunty pace back up the lane towards the main road . | MM1TN.2.s231 MM1TN.2.s232 | Han åpnet grinda og la i vei oppover stien mot hovedveien . |
| MM1.2.s216 | Willie | pulled off | the weighted shoes and stood in the dark hallway shivering helplessly | MM1TN.2.s255 MM1TN.2.s256 | Willie trakk av seg de tunge skoene og skalv hjelpeløst i den mørke gangen |
| MM1.2.s261 | He | pulled them off | . | MM1TN.2.s307 | Han tok dem av . |
| MM1.2.s265 | Tom | went to pull off | his vest . | MM1TN.2.s311 | Tom tok av trøyen . |
| MM1.2.s270 | It | won't come off | , mister , said Willie | MM1TN.2.s317 MM1TN.2.s318 | Den er ikke til å ta av , mister , sa Willie |
| MM1.3.s29 | Too hot for socks , he | muttered . Leave them off | . | MM1TN.3.s32 | Det er for varmt til å ha på sokker i dag . Du kan gå i bare knebuksene . |
| MM1.3.s81 | Yeh , but... and he | trailed off | . | MM1TN.3.s91 MM1TN.3.s92 | Jo , men ... Han klarte ikke å fortsette . |
| MW1.1.1.s220 | She came rushing out of the house screaming like a banshee and | set her wretched husband off | in sympathy . | MW1TN.1.1.s224 | Hun stormet ut av huset mens hun skrek som et vilt dyr og satte igang sympatireaksjoner hos mannen . |
| MW1.1.1.s305 | His voice | tailed off | on a query . | MW1TN.1.1.s309 | Stemmen døde hen i et spørsmål . |
| MW1.2.1.s304 | For years , until she | sold off | Wing Cottage to raise money , doctors , lawyers and accountants were required to enter by the tradesman 's entrance . | MW1TN.2.1.s314 | I årevis , helt til hun solgte Wing Cottage for å skaffe penger , var leger , advokater og regnskapsførere nødt til å bruke kjøkkeninngangen . |
| MW1.2.1.s331 | Anyway , when I | took her off | that rubbish Hendry had been prescribing | MW1TN.2.1.s341 | Men i hvert fall , da jeg tok henne vekk fra det sølet Hendry hadde foreskrevet |
| MW1.2.1.s354 | Her voice | tailed off | and she sat staring at her desk . | MW1TN.2.1.s363 | Stemmen døde hen , og hun ble sittende med blikket festet på |

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| | | | | | skrivebordet . |
| MW1.2.1.s360 | all she had to do was run to the front door and | scream her head off | . | MW1TN.2.1.s369 | det eneste hun behøvde å gjøre var å løpe til inngangsdøren og skrike av full hals . |
| MW1.2.1.s362 | And the murderer | would have taken it off | anyway . | MW1TN.2.1.s371 | Og dessuten ville morderen stukket av . " |
| NG1.1.s5 | I would say I was going to work with a friend at a friend 's house , and then I ' d | slip off | to a cinema . | NG1TN.1.s5 | Jeg hadde sagt at jeg skulle lese sammen med en kamerat hjemme hos ham , og snek meg avgårde på kino . |
| NG1.1.s108 | If as always the children needed to go to the lavatory , the parents | trotted them off | down to the railway station | NG1TN.1.s109 | Hvis det hendte og det gjorde det hver gang at barna måtte på do , travet foreldrene avgårde med dem til jernbanestasjonen |
| NG1.2.s28 | She | was showing but not showing off | , she was all humility before our family 's trouble | NG1TN.2.s29 | Uten å skryte av det for hun var full av ydmykhet overfor våre vanskeligheter |
| NG1.3.s19 | We try it with girls at parties when someone | turns off | the lights . | NG1TN.3.s18 | Vi prøver oss på slikt med jentene når vi er sammen i selskap og noen slukker lyset . |
| NG1.3.s88 | Sonny , I | held them off | ... | NG1TN.3.s85 | " Sonny , jeg gjorde hva jeg kunne . |
| NG1.4.s42 | My parents | were paying off | monthly instalments against the municipal loan with which they had bought it | NG1TN.4.s42 | Familien betalte månedlige renter og avdrag på boliglånet |
| NG1.4.s56 | He and I | rambled off | | NG1TN.4.s56 | Han og jeg ruslet avgårde for oss selv |
| NG1.4.s153 | Aila was inclining her head at each feature , as if | marking off | a list . | NG1TN.4.s152 | Aila nikket hele tiden som om hun merket av på en liste . |
| NG1.4.s174 | He | went off | to tell his son about the tree-house they were going to build together . | NG1TN.4.s174 | Han gikk for å fortelle sin sønn om hytten de skulle bygge i treet . |
| NG1.4.s186 | my father isn't the man to | be scared off | his political work because he 's been jailed for it . | NG1TN.4.s184 | min far er ikke en mann som lar seg avskrekke fra sitt politiske arbeid fordi om han har blitt fengslet for det . |
| NG1.4.s205 | why should she be running around happily with her boy-friends , | going off | to her commercial college | NG1TN.4.s204 | hvorfor skal hun renne ubekymret rundt med kjærestene sine , gå på handelsskolen |
| NG1.4.s227 | she | could n't believe he was going | calmly (as he did) to an experience | NG1TN.4.s229 | hun kunne ikke få seg til å tro at han hadde gått rolig (for det gjorde han) til en |

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| | | off | neither could ever have imagined would happen to them when they were young . | | erfaring som ingen av dem en gang hadde forestilt seg som mulig , da de var unge . |
| NG1.4.s252 | If people come out of prison , if they ' ve | been lopped off | , lost ; there ' s love . | NG1TN.4.s255 | Hvis folk kommer ut av fengsel og har lidd vondt og kjenner seg fortaapt , så finnes kjærligheten . |
| OS1.1.1.s7 | At first these odd mistakes | were laughed off | as jokes , not least by Dr P. himself . | OS1TN.1.2.s10 | I begynnelsen ble disse merkelige feilene ledd bort som vitser , ikke minst av dr . P selv . |
| OS1.1.1.s38 | | I had taken off | his left shoe | OS1TN.1.2.s48 | Jeg hadde tatt av ham den venstre skoene |
| OS1.1.1.s87 | He reached out his hand , and took hold of his wife ' s head , | tried to lift it off | , to put it on . | OS1TN.1.2.s105 | Han strakte ut hånden og tok tak i hodet på kona og forsøkte å løfte det opp for å ta det på seg . |
| OS1.1.1.s125 | I turned on the television , | keeping the sound off | , and found an early Bette Davis film . | OS1TN.1.2.s147 | Jeg slo på fjernsynet , men tok lyden av , og fant frem til en film med Bette Davis . |
| PDJ3.1.1.s90 | And then he | cut off | their hair and stuffed it in their mouths | PDJ3TN.1.1.s94 | Så klippet han av dem håret og stoppet det i munnen på dem |
| PDJ3.1.3.s107 | It had almost been a relief when a formidable female novelist , vigorously corseted in a florid cretonne two-piece which made her look like a | walking sofa , had borne him off | | PDJ3TN.1.3.s112 | Han ble nesten lettet da et berg av en romanforfatterinne , kraftig innsnørt i en draktkjole av blomstret kretong som fikk henne til å ligne en vandrende sofa , feide ham med seg |
| PDJ3.1.4.s5 | it served no purpose that he | could see except symbolically to cut off | the headland | PDJ3TN.1.4.s7 PDJ3TN.1.4.s8 | var det ikke bruk for den lenger , men symbolsk stengte den av neset |
| PDJ3.1.5.s134 | It was as if the cottage had exerted some spell which it | was important to throw off | before they talked . | PDJ3TN.1.5.s140 | Det var som om det lille huset hadde øvet en trolldom som måtte kastes av før de kunne snakke . |
| PDJ3.1.5.s189 | it provoked in Dalglish a mixture of depression and foreboding which he | tried to shake off | as irrational . | PDJ3TN.1.5.s195 | vakte den hos Dalglish en blanding av nedtrykthet og bange anelser som han prøvde å riste av seg , irrasjonelle som han mente de var . |
| PDJ3.1.6.s35 | Happily Herbert | had eventually trotted off | and to Amy ' s distress had been seen no more | PDJ3TN.1.6.s37 | Heldigvis hadde Herbert luntet avgårde en dag og til Amys sorg ikke vist seg igjen |
| PDJ3.1.6.s191 | and almost violently | wrenched off | his shoes . | PDJ3TN.1.6.s199 | og der rev han av seg skoene . |

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| PM1.1.s88 | If they had to put up with the gales that | come off | the English Channel | PM1T.1.s104 PM1TN.1.s104 | Hvis de hadde vært utsatt for slike stormer som kommer inn over England fra Kanalen |
| PM1.1.s98 | They | hung off | the wall , swollen and stopped up with ice | PM1T.1.s113 PM1TN.1.s113 | Rørene hang ned fra veggen , sprukne og fulle av is |
| PM1.1.s158 | It is made to stick to your ribs , keep you warm , | give you strength and send you off | to bed with a full belly . | PM1T.1.s189 PM1TN.1.s189 | Den skal gi oss fett på sidebena , holde oss varme , gi oss styrke og sende oss til sengs med fulle mager . |
| PM1.1.s221 | and | took himself off | to one of the local restaurants | PM1T.1.s256 PM1TN.1.s256 | og dro av sted til en av de stedlige restauranter |
| PM1.1.s277 | Skin the fox , and | cut off | its parties . | PM1T.1.s318 PM1TN.1.s318 | Flå reven og skjær av dens intime deler . |
| PM1.1.s298 | " C ' est normale , " he | said , and stumped off | down the hill to his million-franc residence . | PM1T.1.s341 PM1TN.1.s341 | " C ' est normal , " sa han og labbet nedover bakken til sitt millionsted . |
| PM1.1.s367 | and he | had loosed off | a couple of shots into the ceiling to quieten them down . | PM1T.1.s415 PM1TN.1.s415 | så han hadde sendt et par skudd opp i taket for å roe dem ned . |
| PM1.2.s7 | There were no pictures of the countryside under snow because the countryside | was cut off | | PM1T.2.s13 PM1T.2.s14 PM1T.2.s15 PM1TN.2.s13 PM1TN.2.s14 PM1TN.2.s15 | Det var ingen bilder av den nedsnedde landsbygden , for bygden var avskåret . |
| PM1.2.s116 | And so it was with a light foot on the accelerator that I | went off | to see Monsieur Menicucci | PM1T.2.s147 PM1TN.2.s147 | Derfor tråkket jeg varsomt på gasspedalen da jeg dro av sted for å besøke monsieur Menicucci |
| PM1.2.s119 | Menicucci | was a talking catalogue , reeling off | heating coefficients and therms | PM1T.2.s151 PM1T.2.s152 PM1TN.2.s151 PM1TN.2.s152 | Menicucci fungerte som en talende brosjyre . Han ramset opp varme-koeffisienter og andre data |
| PM1.2.s314 | He | went off | to the kitchen | PM1T.2.s364 PM1TN.2.s364 | Han gikk ut på kjøkkenet |
| RD1.1.s24 | A scab is something you have to put up with until the time | comes when you can pick it off | and flick it away . | RD1TN.1.s27 | Utøy er noe du er nødt til å finne deg i helt til du får sjansen til å plukke det opp og knipse det langt vekk . |
| RD1.1.s25 | Mr and Mrs Wormwood looked forward enormously to the time when they | could pick their little daughter off | and flick her away | RD1TN.1.s28 | Ekteparet Wormwood så med stor glede fram til den dagen de kunne plukke opp den lille datteren sin og knipse henne vekk |
| RD1.2.s103 | We ' re always | eating off | our knees and watching the telly . | RD1TN.2.s112 | Vi spiser alltid med maten på knærne mens vi ser på TV . |
| RD1.3.s8 | but when he arrived at the garage he | couldn't get it off | . | RD1TN.3.s8 | men da han kom til garasjen greide han ikke å få den av seg . |

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| RD1.3.s9 | Superglue is very powerful stuff , so powerful it | will take your skin off | if you pull too hard . | RD1TN.3.s9 | Superlim er ganske kraftige saker , så kraftig at det kan rive huden av deg hvis du drar hardt nok . |
| RD1.3.s12 | When he got home that evening he still | couldn't get the hat off | . | RD1TN.3.s12 | Da han kom hjem igjen den kvelden , greide han fortsatt ikke å få av seg hatten . |
| RD1.3.s15 | I ' ll | take it off | for you . | RD1TN.3.s14 | Kom hit så skal jeg ta den av for deg . |
| RD1.3.s35 | Mr Wormwood shouted , clutching the brim of his hat to | stop anyone trying to pull it off | again . | RD1TN.3.s35 | ropte Wormwood og grep tak i hattebremmen for å stoppe ethvert forsøk på å få av ham hatten igjen . |
| RD1.3.s51 | When he went up to bed he | tried again to get the thing off | | RD1TN.3.s53 RD1TN.3.s54 | Da han gikk for å legge seg , prøvde han nok en gang å få av seg hatten |
| RD1.3.s59 | I expect it will be loose by the morning and then it ' ll | slip off | easily . | RD1TN.3.s62 RD1TN.3.s63 | Du skal se at den har begynt å løsne i morgen tidlig . Kanskje går det helt greit å få den av . |
| RD1.3.s60 | But it wasn't loose by the morning and it | wouldn't slip off | . | RD1TN.3.s64 | Men den hadde ikke begynt å løsne neste morgen , og det gikk ikke greit å få den av . |
| RD1.3.s63 | there remained a whole lot of small patches of brown leathery stuff that no amount of washing | would get off | . | RD1TN.3.s67 | ble det sittende igjen en hel masse små flekker med brunt lær som det var umulig å få vasket vekk . |
| RD1.4.s96 | Matilda | jumped up and switched off | the telly . | RD1TN.4.s101 | Matilda hoppet ut av stolen og slo av TV-apparatet . |
| RD1.4.s108 | He | seemed in no hurry to dash off | and be a hero . | RD1TN.4.s113 | Det virket ikke som han hadde hast med å styrte av sted og bli helt . |
| RD1.5.s92 | You | read it off | from what I ' ve off written here ! | RD1TN.5.s94 | Du leste det jeg hadde skrevet ned ! |
| RD1.6.s106 | It ' ll probably | take all your hair off | in the end ! | RD1TN.6.s122 | Nå ender det vel med at du mister alt håret ! |
| RD1.7.s71 | She spoke quietly and politely and without any sign of | showing off | . | RD1TN.7.s72 | Hun snakket lavt og høflig og prøvde ikke å vise seg i det hele tatt . |
| RDA1.1.1.s126 | he | would shoot off | to the washroom as soon as he could and wash his hands . | RDA1T.1.1.s130 | pleide han å skynde seg ut på badet og vaske hendene . |
| RDA1.1.1.s155 | You thought a nice book about Uncle Frank would be a nice thing with which | lead off | a laudable Foundation devoted to the nice things that you thought | RDA1T.1.1.s162 | Du tenkte at en hyggelig bok om onkel Frank hadde vært tingen som en start for en prisverdig stiftelse viet de hyggelige tingene |

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| | to | | Uncle Frank stood for . | | som du trodde onkel Frank stod for . |
| RDA1.1.1.s310 | Which Arthur did , kissing his wife affectionately and telling her not to dare to wake early to | see him off | . | RDA1T.1.1.s321 | Og det gjorde Arthur , kysset sin kone kjærlig og sa at hun kunne våge å våkne tidlig for å se ham vel av gårde . |
| RDA1.1.1.s426 | No , manifestations of the artistic conscience , who supply you with extra energy when it | is needed , and tip you off | when things aren't going as they should . | RDA1T.1.1.s440 | Nei , manifestasjoner av en kunstnerisk samvittighet som gir deg energi når du trenger det , og en pekepinn når utviklingen ikke går som den skal . |
| RDA1.1.2.s149 | and Mary-Jim | had been hived off | into a group , not too obviously defined , of the girls who were to be presented . | RDA1T.1.2.s169 | og Mary-Jim var blitt brakt over til en gruppe av unge piker som skulle presenteres . |
| RDA1.1.2.s206 | Marie-Louise | kicks off | her tight shoes . | RDA1T.1.2.s229 | Marie-Louise sparker av seg de altfor trange skoene . |
| RDA1.1.2.s329 | and as the men | had been paid off | when they left the hotel at three o'clock , it was now impossible to trace the culprit . | RDA1T.1.2.s357 | men siden mennene hadde fått oppgjør idet de forlot hotellet klokken tre om natten , var det umulig å oppspore den skyldige . |
| RDO1.1.s109 | | I took off | my jumper so there wouldn't be a smell of smoke off it . | RDO1TN.1.s109 | Jeg tok av meg genseren så det ikke skulle lukte røyk av den . |
| RDO1.1.s232 | But Henno only watched handball and sometimes he | took his jacket and his jumper off | and played it as well . | RDO1TN.1.s230 | Men Henno bare så på de som spilte håndball og noen ganger tok han av seg jakka og genseren og spilte med . |
| RDO1.1.s270 | I ' d | taken off | my balaclava because my head was itchy . | RDO1TN.1.s267 | jeg hadde tatt av meg strikkehetta fordi det klødde i hodet . |
| RDO1.1.s307 | He held me so I | did n't fall off | the chair . | RDO1TN.1.s304 | Han holdt meg så jeg ikke falt ned fra stolen . |
| RDO1.1.s343 | Declan Fanning he was fourteen and his parents | were thinking of sending him off | to boarding school | RDO1TN.1.s340 | Declan Fanning han var fjorten og foreldrene hans hadde tenkt å sende ham på kostskole |
| RDO1.1.s429 | On windy days big dead chunks | fell off | . | RDO1TN.1.s426 | Når det blåste falt det av store matte flak . |
| RDO1.1.s508 | I | took my togs off | without bothering with the towel . | RDO1TN.1.s505 | Jeg tok av meg badebuksa uten å bry meg om håndkleet . |
| RDO1.1.s570 | Kevin once | dived off | the jetty and split his head . | RDO1TN.1.s567 | Kevin stupte fra moloen en gang og slo hull i hodet . |
| RDO1.1.s626 | The varnish at | could peel it | . | RDO1TN.1.s624 | Malingen utenpå dem |

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| | the front of them was all flaky because of the sun ; you | off | | | flasset av på grunn av sola ; man kunne pille den av . |
| RDO1.1.s681 | The pain | was like my hands had dropped off | | RDO1TN.1.s677 | Smerten fikk det til å kjennes som om hendene mine hadde falt av |
| RDO1.1.s1012 | I | took the lid off | and looked in . | RDO1TN.1.s1007 | jeg tok av lokket og kikket ned i . |
| RDO1.1.s1012 | | I got off | the chair and put it back . | RDO1TN.1.s1007 | Jeg klatret ned fra stolen og satte den på plass . |
| RDO1.1.s1120 | One leg | slipped off | the back off the sofa and he fell . | RDO1TN.1.s1110 | Det ene beinet hans mistet fotfestet på sofaryggen og han datt . |
| RDO1.1.s1158 | | Dermot Kelly fell off | his desk and his head hit the seat . | RDO1TN.1.s1148 [RDO1TN.1.s1149] | [Dermot Kelly datt ned fra pulten og traff setet med hodet] |
| RDO1.1.s1278 | But he | made us get off | because we kept standing up and he said it was dangerous | RDO1TN.1.s1268 [RDO1TN.1.s1269] | [Men han kastet oss av fordi vi reiste oss opp hele tiden og han sa at det var farlig] |
| RDO1.1.s1278 | and he was n't | insured if one of us fell off | and smacked our heads off the road . | RDO1TN.1.s1268 [RDO1TN.1.s1269] | [og at han ikke var forsikret hvis en av oss datt av og slo hodet i veien .] |
| RF1.1.4.s23 | And Laurretta , who knew what was | coming , would begin to rattle off | any answer she could think of . | | |
| RF1.1.5.s11 | At the age of six he | was dragged off | to the local police station | RF1T.1.5.s11 | I en alder av seks år ble han slept med til den lokale politistasjonen |
| RF1.1.5.s32 | argue with each other about the purpose of the operation , fight , | forget about it , and go off | with their air rifles | RF1T.1.5.s32 | og diskutere seg i mellom hva som egentlig er hensikten med operasjonen , så glemmer de det hele , og legger avsted med luftgeværene sine |
| RF1.1.5.s52 | Neighbourhood boys | were called up , went off | to fight , came back heroes . | RF1T.1.5.s52 | Gutter i nabolaget ble innkalt , dro ut for å slåss og kom hjem som helter . |
| RF1.2.1.s28 | We | fucked our heads off | . " | RF1T.2.1.s28 | Vi knullet så det gikk trill rundt for oss . " |
| RF1.2.1.s53 | Henry never quite | managed to shake off | the deep mood of uncertainty in which he had entered the relationship . | RF1T.2.1.s53 | klarte Henry aldri helt å riste av seg den dype følelsen av usikkerhet som han hadde gått inn i forholdet med . |
| RF1.2.4.s38 | His campaign of " spiritual conquests " had also provided him with a number of ways of | cutting himself off | from Pauline on their evenings together . | RF1T.2.3.s37 | Felttoget mot de " åndelige erobringer " ga ham dessuten en rekke muligheter til å avskjære seg fra Pauline når de tilbragte kveldene sammen . |
| ROB1.1.2.s7 | Like the sun , it | gives off | a radiant energy from the inside . | ROB1TN.1.2.s7 | Det stråler energi av den , på liknende måte som solkula stråler . |

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| ROB1.1.2.s56 | The boy , apparently | frightened , runs off | . | ROB1TN.1.2.s56 | Gutten blir redd , og løper sin vei . |
| ROB1.1.3.s29 | and together they | go off | into the woods . | ROB1TN.1.3.s29 ROB1TN.1.3.s30 | Sammen drar de inn i skogen . |
| ROB1.1.3.s37 | | Going Off | on the Wild Man 's Shoulders | ROB1TN.1.3.s39 | Flukten på villmannens skuldre |
| ROB1.1.4.s69 | When the convention time rolled around the following spring , the mother once more decided on privacy , and the boys once more | went off | with their father . | | |
| ROB1.1.4.s71 | Without even intending it , her body reacted explosively , and the boy | flew across the room and bounced off | the wall . | | |
| ROB1.1.5.s81 | Eventually a man | needs to throw off | all indoctrination | ROB1TN.1.5.s74 | Før eller siden trenger en mann å kaste av seg all indoktrinering |
| ROB1.2.1.s76 | Collect in a bar to hold light conversations over light beer , unities which | are broken off | whenever a young woman comes by or touches the brim of someone 's cowboy hat . | ROB1TN.2.1.s72 | De samler seg over en lettøl for å føre lette samtaler , i enheter som straks blir brutt opp hvis en ung kvinne kommer forbi , eller berører cowboyhatten til en av dem . |
| ROB1.2.1.s136 | | Would we go off | with the Wild Man at that point ? | ROB1TN.2.1.s134 | Drar vi av gårde med villmannen da ? |
| RR1.1.s11 | Kevin 's briefcase , insecurely | fastened , had fallen off | the back seat | RR1TN.1.s10 | Kevins veske , som ikke var ordentlig lukket , falt ned fra baketset |
| RR1.1.s20 | It | was also his day off | | RR1TN.1.s19 | Det var for øvrig fridagen hans |
| RR1.1.s107 | | Was an alarm going off | even now in the police station ? | RR1TN.1.s119 | Var det allerede slått alarm på politistasjonen ? |
| RR1.1.s122 | Martin didn't | think Ram Gopal had set off | an alarm . | RR1TN.1.s133 | Martin trodde ikke at Ram Gopal hadde satt alarmen i funksjon . |
| RR1.2.s143 | and he walked with a limp , the result of | falling off | a scaffold some years before | RR1TN.2.s148 RR1TN.2.s149 | Han haltet , etter et fall fra et stillas noen år tidligere |
| RR1.3.s35 | but the main gate | closes off | the woods from the road that turns northwards from the B 2428 | RR1TN.3.s37 | men hovedporten danner avslutningen på skogen og skiller den ut fra veien som svinger nordover fra B 2428 |
| RR1.3.s103 | A left-hand turn | branched off | just before the gap in the wall . | RR1TN.3.s116 | En venstresving tok av umiddelbart før åpningen i muren . |

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| RR1.4.s9 | | The receiver was off | . | RR1TN.4.s9 | " Røret var tatt av . |
| RR1.4.s266 | a bit of the roof | blowing off | , for instance , or water through a ceiling . | RR1TN.4.s276 | som hvis en bit av taket var blåst ned , for eksempel , eller det var vannlekkasje gjennom et tak . |
| RR1.4.s309 | I | said I was off | and I went out the back way like I always do . | RR1TN.4.s321 | Jeg sa at nå gikk jeg , og så gikk jeg ut baddøren som alltid . " |
| RR1.4.s318 | I | left her here , finishing off | the freezer | RR1TN.4.s330 RR1TN.4.s331 | Da jeg gikk , var hun nesten ferdig med å stelle fryseren . |
| RR1.4.s318 | she | said she ' d be off | in five minutes . | RR1TN.4.s330 RR1TN.4.s331 | Hun sa at hun skulle gå om fem minutter . " |
| RR1.4.s365 | Funny they | did n't finish her off | , wasn't it ? | RR1TN.4.s377 | " Det var da rart at de ikke gjorde seg ferdig med henne også . " |
| RR1.4.s369 | It ' s getting late and we ' | ll be off | . | RR1TN.4.s381 | Vi må se å komme oss av gårde . |
| SG1.1.s2 | Even at the time , I | sensed that something was off | , but I could n't figure out what it was . | SG1TN.1.s2 | Allerede da hadde jeg en følelse av at det var noe muffens et sted , men jeg skjønte ikke hva . |
| SG1.1.s134 | I stood there and | watched Alvin Limardo move off | down the hall . | SG1TN.1.s143 | Jeg ble stående og betrakte Alvin Limardo der han forsvant bortover korridoren . |
| SG1.2.s20 | He | trotted off | , the rim of crust clenched in his jaws like a bone . | SG1TN.2.s19 | Den travet bort med pizzaskorpen som et kjøttben i kjeften . |
| SG1.2.s75 | I seen him on Monday and then he | gone off | again . | SG1TN.2.s74 | " Jeg så 'n på mandag , men så forsvant 'n igjen . |
| SG1.2.s107 | Her upper lip was puffy , like the kind of scrape children | get falling off | bicycles when they first learn to ride . | SG1TN.2.s104 | Overleppen hennes var hoven , med et arr av den typen som unger får av å falle av sykkelen . |
| SG1.2.s139 | The one lamp I | saw had been snapped off | at the socket and the wires were hanging out like torn ligaments . | SG1TN.2.s137 | Den eneste lampen jeg så , var rykket løs , og ledningsstumpene hang som avrevne leddbånd . |
| SG1.2.s207 | Of course , when he sobers up , he | can charm your socks off | . | SG1TN.2.s206 | Når han er edru , kan han sjølsagt sjarmere sokkene av deg . |
| SG1.3.s66 | I | sat on the couch and pulled off | my boots | SG1TN.3.s74 SG1TN.3.s75 | Så satte jeg meg på sofaen og trakk av meg støvlene . |
| SG1.5.s18 | Woody ' s got a priority request and I | had to back off | . | SG1TN.5.s19 | Woody har en hastesak til meg , så jeg måtte hekte av . |
| SG1.5.s73 | I tucked the receiver into the crook of my neck , | turning off | the water and drying my hands . | SG1TN.5.s78 | Jeg klemte røret fast i halsgropen , skrudde av vannet og tørket hendene . |

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| SG1.5.s206 | | She dashed off | a signature as if she were signing an autograph for a pesky fan . | SG1TN.5.s210 | Hun rablet ned en signatur som om hun skrev autograf for en innpås liten beundrer . |
| SJG1.1.1.s85 | " At first sight , " he wrote , " I thought these young ones | were pieces of skin torn off | and loose . " | SJG1TN.1.1.s89 | " Da jeg først så dem , " skrev han , " trodde jeg ungene var løsrevne skinnfiller . " |
| SJG1.1.2.s93 | Haplodiploid mites with highly unequal sex ratios often produce a brood of female eggs and then | shut off | the sperm supply to add a male or two right at the end . | SJG1TN.1.2.s96 | Haplodiploide midder med særdeles ujevn kjønnsfordeling produserer ofte et kull med hunnlige egg og stenger deretter av sædforsyningen for å supplere med et par hunner helt til slutt . |
| SK1.1.s92 | The light | snapped off | . | SK1TN.1.s104 | Lyset ble slukket . |
| SK1.1.s95 | In all the movies they | catch the ladies and carry them off | and eat them ! | SK1TN.1.s107 | På film fanger de bestandig damene og bærer dem med seg og spiser dem ! |
| SK1.1.s148 | But he was masochistically pleased to | see that the Mets were off | to another superlatively cruddy start . | SK1TN.1.s155 | men det ga ham allikevel en slags masochistisk nytelse å se at The New York Mets hadde fått nok en elendig sesongåpning . |
| SK1.1.s177 | Later , after Vic | had shot off | to work | SK1TN.1.s181 | Senere , etter at Vic hadde gått på jobben |
| SK1.1.s207 | ever since Arnold Heebert , who had been one hundred and one and so far gone in senility that talking to him held all the intellectual challenge of talking to an empty catfood | can , had doddered off | the back patio of the Castle Acres Nursing Home | SK1TN.1.s217 SK1TN.1.s218 SK1TN.1.s219 | Hun hadde fått den etter Arnold Heebert , som falt ned fra verandaen på Castle Acres Pleiehjem |
| SK1.1.s211 | (which would go to Vin Marchant when the loudmouthed old bitch | popped off | , George Meara thought , and good riddance to you , Evvie) | SK1TN.1.s226 SK1TN.1.s227 | (som ville tilfalle Vin Marchant når den fordømte skravlekjerringa takket for seg , tenkte George Meara , og godt skal det bli å bli kvitt deg , Evvie) |
| SK1.1.s220 | he | brushed it off | resignedly . | SK1TN.1.s238 SK1TN.1.s239 | Han børstet den oppgitt bort . |
| SK1.1.s306 | that had Tad | giggling and trying to fend him off | . | SK1TN.1.s332 | som fikk Tad til å vri seg av latter mens han forsøkte å holde dyret fra livet . |
| SK1.1.s321 | For just one moment there he had really believed that the dog | was going to bite off | Tad 's head like a lollipop . | SK1TN.1.s346 | men et øyeblikk hadde han faktisk trodd at hunden skulle bite av Tads hode som en kjærlighet på pinne . |
| SK1.1.s361 | Brock was all | throwing off | ballast from | SK1TN.1.s391 | Brock var helt fin igjen nå , |

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|--------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|---|
| | right now , but he had spent a lousy twenty-four hours , his body enthusiastically | | both ends . | | men han hadde gjennomgått fireogtyve dårlige timer mens kroppen hans kvittet seg med alt den hadde . |
| SK1.1.s375 | when even a butterfly | had been enough to set off | an arduous chase through the woods and meadows behind the house and barn . | SK1TN.1.s406 SK1TN.1.s407 | Den gangen hadde bare en sommerfugl vært nok til å lokke ham ut på en rasende jakt over engene bak huset og låven . |
| SK1.1.s386 | it was a frozen rabbit sculpture with black walleyes | bulging comically . Then it was off | . | SK1TN.1.s420 | Et par sekunder rørte den seg ikke i det hele tatt ; den var som en kaninstatue med bulende glassøyne . Så før den av gårde . |
| SK1.1.s405 | but by then the cancer | had carried old John off | . | SK1TN.1.s444 | men da hadde gamle John allerede bukket under for kreft . |
| SK1.1.s412 | and assumed he had been hit by a car or | had just run off | . | SK1TN.1.s451 | og regnet med at han var blitt overkjørt eller rett og slett hadde stukket av . |
| SK1.1.s485 | Donna had told Vic she thought Roger 's lap | had been shot off | in Vietnam . | SK1TN.1.s531 | hadde Donna sagt at hun var overbevist om at Roger hadde fått fanget skutt av i Vietnam . |
| SK1.1.s516 | The plane | would skid off | the runway coming in | | |
| SK1.1.s563 | The team of Trenton and Breakstone | had been off | and running . | SK1TN.1.s603 | Duoen Trenton og Breakstone hadde fått en god start . |
| SK1.1.s744 | Shingles | blown off | in the previous winter 's last big storm still hung limply from some of the branches of the dying elm . | SK1TN.1.s769 | Taksteinen som hadde blåst av under siste vinters kraftige uvær , hang fremdeles til pynt i noen av de halvdøde almegrenene . |
| SK1.1.s779 | He | told them to get off | his property . | SK1TN.1.s806 | Han ba dem pelle seg bort fra eiendommen . |
| ST1.1.5.s3 | Tony | went to turn the set off | , but the Queen said , No , please leave it on . | ST1TN.1.5.s4 | Tony gikk for å slå av , men dronningen sa : " Nei , la det stå på , er De snill . " |
| ST1.1.6.s68 | But Harry had gone to | sleep with one hand flopping off | the mattress | ST1TN.1.6.s71 | Men Harry hadde sovnet , og hånden hans gled ned av madrassen |
| ST1.1.8.s60 | and | could easily have strayed off | the stage during a performance of The Royal Hunt of the Sun . | ST1TN.1.8.s63 | ja hun så nærmest ut som en av statistene fra teateroppsetningen av The Royal Hunt of the Sun . |
| ST1.1.9.s287 | When the water started to bubble , Beverley | demonstrated how to turn the stove off | . | ST1TN.1.9.s293 | Da vannet begynte å boble , viste Beverley hvordan man slo av gassen . |
| SUG1.1.2.s6 | Henry , now | having had | centuries of | | |

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| | famous for | six wives , sparked off | religious conflict | | |
| SUG1.1.2.s12 | a year later , a small fire in Pudding Lane | triggered off | flames that fed the Great Fire of London which destroyed four-fifths of the city | SUG1T.1.2.s10 | ett år senere førte en liten brann i Pudding Lane til den omfattende brannen (The Great Fire of London) som ødela fire femtedeler av byen |
| TH1.1.s173 | Then she | licked the wheat berries off | with the tip of her tongue . | TH1T.1.s170 | Så slikket hun i seg hvetekornene med tungen , ett av gangen . |
| TH1.1.s267 | | Clearing off | the table , I wiped away the last crumbs of Megan 's toast . | TH1T.1.s261 | Siden ryddet jeg av bordet og feide opp de siste smulene etter Megans brødspising . |
| TH1.3.s67 | She | marched me off | to Mass and catechism classes and vacation Bible school . | TH1T.3.s65 | og sendte meg av gårde til messe og katekismepugging og bibelskole . |
| TH1.3.s150 | I knew it was only a matter of time before we | would head off | for some new horizon . | TH1T.3.s144 | visste jeg at det bare var et tidsspørsmål før vi satte kursen mot nye horisonter . |
| TH1.3.s202 | I ' m worried that you ' re | going to just keep putting this off | and putting it off until it ' s too late . | TH1T.3.s196 | Jeg er bare redd for at du skal utsette dette så lenge at det til slutt er for sent . |
| TH1.3.s324 | With a smile he | turned and took off | down the hallway . | TH1T.3.s309 | Med et smil snudde han og småløp nedover gangen . |
| TH1.4.s19 | But all that ' s left are the old wormy ones that | fell off | Mrs Reilly ' s tree . | TH1T.4.s19 | Men de eneste som er igjen er de gamle som falt ned fra treet til Mrs . Reilly og er fulle av mark . " |
| TH1.4.s77 | Megan had the knife in one hand , and with a finger she | scraped off | bits of butter from it | TH1T.4.s77 | Megan hadde kniven i den ene hånden , og med en finger skrapet hun av små smørrester |
| TH1.4.s143 | | Jumping off | the chair , I galloped after her . | TH1T.4.s143 | Jeg hoppet ned fra stolen og galopperte etter henne . |
| TH1.5.s67 | | He had taken off | on a series of tiny county roads | TH1T.5.s66 | Han hadde tatt av på en rekke små bygdeveier |
| TH1.5.s69 | | Turning off | the motor , he sat a moment , and I waited for him to make a pass . | TH1T.5.s68 | Han stanset motoren og ble sittende urørlig et øyeblikk , og jeg ventet på at han skulle begynne å gjøre tilnærmelser . |
| TH1.5.s124 | | They gave off | a wonderful smell , like autumn and old barns . | TH1T.5.s117 | Og de ga virkelig fra seg en deilig lukt , som av høst og gamle låver . |
| VS1.1.4.s52 | half looking around to tell an imaginary ayah to | wipe it off | with a handkerchief . | VS1T.1.4.s54 | og så seg halvt omkring liksom for å be en ayah om å tørke den bort med et lommetørkle . |

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| VS1.1.5.s36 | And Malati , she knew , would never | have agreed to be married off | in this summary manner | VS1T.1.5.s45 | Og hun visste at Malati aldri ville gått med på å bli giftet bort på denne summariske måten |
| VS1.1.7.s13 | " What your father | isn't getting you married off | , is he ? " | VS1T.1.7.s14 | " Hva sier du ? Din far har vel ikke tenkt å gifte deg bort ? " |
| VS1.1.11.s148 | Your mother | will get you married off | within a year , I ' m sure of it . | VS1T.1.11.s144 | Moren din kommer til å få deg giftet bort innen et år , det er jeg sikker på . |
| WB1.1.s88 | I poured a few jugfuls into a tin basin | set upon a stand , took off | my shirt and bra , and washed my sweaty , dirty torso with a flannel . | WB1TN.1.s92 | tømte jeg noen mugger opp i et vaskefat , tok av meg skjorten og brystholderen og vasket den svette , skitne overkroppen . |
| WB1.1.s140 | Tonight he wore a faded blue polka-dot cravat at his throat which | set off | his tan admirably . | WB1TN.1.s144 | I kveld hadde han på seg et blekblått , prikkete halstørkle som på en ypperlig måte fremhevet den solbrune huden . |
| WB1.3.s67 | We | set off | once more . | WB1TN.3.s67 | Så gikk vi . |
| WB1.3.s118 | João | left me and Alda and set off | in the rough direction Clovis had taken the day before . | WB1TN.3.s119 | João gikk i en retning mens Alda og jeg satte kursen omtrent i den retningen Clovis hadde tatt dagen før . |
| WB1.3.s132 | Alda | ticked their names off | on the daily analysis sheet as I recited them . | WB1TN.3.s133 | Alda krysset av navnene på registreringsskjemaet etter hvert som jeg nevnte dem . |
| WB1.3.s168 | Then baby Lester | slipped off | his mother 's back | WB1TN.3.s168 | Så hoppet Lester ned fra morens rygg |
| WB1.3.s168 | and | ran off | to tug and pull at what looked like a tangle of rotting vegetation . | WB1TN.3.s168 | og ga seg til å rive og slite i noe som så ut som et stykke råtnende vegetasjon . |
| WB1.4.s23 | these extra pounds added to the impression of squat solidity he | gave off | . | WB1TN.4.s23 | og disse ekstra kiloene forsterket inntrykket av sedat soliditet . |

APPENDIX B

English translated ‘off-matches’ and corresponding Norwegian originals (374 items)⁸⁸

| TEXT_ID | LEFT CONTEXT | MATCH ⁸⁹ | RIGHT CONTEXT | ALIGNED TEXT_ID | ALIGNED REGION ⁹⁰ |
|----------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------|---|
| ABJH1T.3.12.s3 | A worker with a doctor 's or dentist 's appointment | gets paid time off | with no questions asked | ABJH1.3.13.s3 ABJH1.3.13.s4 | En ansatt som må til legen eller tannlegen har rett til å gjøre dette på arbeidstid uten trekk i lønna og uten at noen har rett til å stille spørsmål . |
| AOH1T.3.1.s9 | to prevent mead and other liquids from | trickling off | the table and ruining the guests ' clothes . | AOH1.3.1.s10 AOH1.3.1.s11 | Kanten skulle hindre at mjød og annen flytende føde rant ned fra bordet og skadet gjestens klær . |
| AOH1T.4.1.s24 | Flatter roofs | meant that turf slid off | <u>less easily</u> . | AOH1.4.1.s24 | Torvsiget var dessuten mindre når taket var flatere . |
| AOH1T.4.3.s7 | On 21 July 1789 a flood | triggered off | several landslides which destroyed the smithy , drying barn , millhouse. cattle shed by the river and the storehouse . | AOH1.4.3.s8 | 21 . juli 1789 utløste flommen flere jordskred , som tok smia , tørrstua , kvernhuset , et fehus ved elva og stabburet . |
| AOH1T.4.4.s38 | It was put in front of the fireplace so that the children could | fall asleep while it still gave off | <u>heat</u> . | AOH1.4.4.s42 | Den ble da trukket fram foran peisen , slik at ungene kunne sovne inn mens det enda var varme derfra . |
| AOH1T.7.3.s10 | Dragon heads which previously | were to scare off | monsters were now understood as being that which was left outside when people entered a church . | AOH1.7.3.s12 | Dragehodene som tidligere skulle skremme bort utysket , ble nå oppfattet som det som ble igjen ute , når en gikk inn i kirka . |
| BV1T.1.s219 | | She cleared off | a corner of the table to make room for the tea cup . | BV1.1.s223 | Hun ryddet et hjørne av bordet , så de fikk plass til tekoppene . |
| BV1T.1.s229 | She lit a cigarette even before she | had taken off | her jacket and began to drink the tea Judith gave her . | BV1.1.s234 | Hun tente en sigarett allerede før hun tok av seg jakken og drakk teen Judith ga henne . |
| BV1T.1.s249 | Mrs Bendixen | had taken off | her jacket and begun to print . | BV1.1.s255 | Fru Bendixen hadde tatt av seg jakken og begynte å trykke . |
| BV1T.1.s262 | " It | does n't come off | . " | BV1.1.s267 | Den går ikke vekk . |

⁸⁸ Directly downloaded from the OMC as a HTML page and listed alphabetically according to the text's id-attribute.

⁸⁹ Only for the English matches prepositions erroneously tagged as particles have been marked in red (excluding adpreps and idiomatic expressions).

⁹⁰ Where further aligned region has been provided in brackets, the alignment turned out to be erroneous and the right aligned s-units have been manually retrieved and inserted in the tables. Where the aligned region box is empty, no aligned s-unit is present in the OMC.

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|---------------|--|--|---|--------------|---|
| BV1T.1.s401 | They | have taken off | their shoes and rolled up the sleeves of their jumpers | BV1.1.s404 | De har tatt av seg skoene og rullet opp genserermene |
| BV1T.2.s10 | Everything was subordinated to the new pleasure , nothing could stop them from demonstrating their right to it and | showing it off | | BV1.2.s10 | Alt dreide seg om den nye nytelsen , å demonstrere sin rett til den og vise den frem |
| BV1T.2.s34 | He | took the toolbox and padded off | down the path | BV1.2.s33 | Han tok verktøykassen og ruslet nedover stien |
| BV1T.2.s49 | The kettle | began to whistle , she turned off | the gas and did the small amount of washing up that remained after the day 's coffee drinking | BV1.2.s47 | Det suste i vannkjelen , hun slo av gassen og tok den lille oppvasken etter dagens kaffedrikking |
| BV1T.2.s69 | The mosquitoes were bothersome , he | sweated , hardly took time off | for a cigarette or a cup of coffee . | BV1.2.s67 | Myggen var plagsom , han svettet , tok seg nesten ikke tid til en røyk og en kaffekopp . |
| BV1T.3.s51 | Maria | helped her off | with the musquash fur coat . | BV1.3.s49 | hjalp Maria henne av med bisamkåpen . |
| BV1T.3.s164 | When one spring evening she found herself in the entrancehall with a ten-month old infant | yelling its head off | in her arms | BV1.3.s154 | Da hun en kveld utpå vårparten fant seg selv stående i entreen med et ti måneders gammelt barn illskrikende i armene |
| BV1T.3.s181 | " Do you mean to say she just flung her baby in at your door and | cleared off | ? " | BV1.3.s169 | Mener du at hun ganske enkelt slengte ungen inn til deg og sprang sin vei ? |
| BV1T.3.s269 | Maria talked mostly about Jorunn and her child she | had borrowed a car and gone off | on a camping holiday with the negro and the child and all . | BV1.3.s254 | Hun snakket mest om Jorunn og barnet , de hadde lånt bil og vært på campingtur med neger og barn og det hele . |
| BV1T.3.s307 | or perhaps she | was putting off | for as long as possible <u>the time</u> when she would have to part with the elegant tureen . | BV1.3.s289 | kanskje utsatte hun i det lengste å skille seg av med den fine terrinen . |
| BV2T.1.1.s10 | Huh , says Gerd , you ' re always | showing off | . | BV2.1.1.s10 | Pøh , sier Gerd , du skryter bestandig |
| BV2T.1.1.s39 | When Gerd hears about angels , she knows that angels | are sisters who have taken off | their black dresses . | BV2.1.1.s37 | Når Gerd hører om engler vet hun at englene er diakonisser som har tatt av seg de sorte kjolene . |
| BV2T.1.1.s143 | He was drunk , says Ruth , Mummy saw from the window , he almost | fell off | the tram . | BV2.1.1.s135 | Han var full , sier Rut , mamma så det i vinduet , han nesten datt av trikken . |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|---|----------------|---|
| BV2T.1.1.s199 | In the kitchen Gerd climbs up on the stool and | breaks off | a piece of brown sugar | BV2.1.1.s189 | På kjøkkenet klatrer Gerd opp på taburetten og brekker av et stykke brunt sukker |
| BV2T.1.1.s224 | she | thinks of her father falling off | the tram and falling under the wheels . | BV2.1.1.s213 | hun tenker på at faren faller av trikken og faller under hjulene . |
| BV2T.1.2.s12 | In a way mother and father always | disappear when they get off | the bus and the cousins are waiting | BV2.1.2.s11 | På en måte blir mor og far alltid borte idet de går av bussen og kusinene står der |
| BV2T.1.2.s20 | They can either crawl under , | climb over or lift off | two of the poles and walk through . | BV2.1.2.s19 | Enten kan de krype under , klatre over eller løfte av to av stokkene og gå gjennom . |
| BV2T.1.2.s48 | The kitchen is the nicest place , only the wood stove is dark with flames which | leap up when Aunt Alfhild lifts off | the rings | BV2.1.2.s45 | Kjøkkenet er deiligst , bare vedkomfyren er mørk med flammer som blaffer opp når tante Alfhild løfter av ringene |
| BV2T.1.2.s80 | Britt and Ingeborg hear nothing , they carry on | picking and chattering and walk off | to some bushes a little way away . | BV2.1.2.s75 | Britt og Ingeborg hører ikke , de plukker og prater og går til noen busker et stykke unna . |
| BV2T.1.3.s20 | Sometimes they | take their clothes off | and are naked . | BV2.1.3.s19 | Noen ganger kler de av seg og er nakne . |
| BV2T.1.3.s41 | they | have taken their clothes off | and looked at one another and been close to one another . | BV2.1.3.s37 | de har kledd av seg og sett på hverandre og vært nær hverandre . |
| BV2T.1.3.s50 | They | set off | for home with wet hair , restless and keyed up | BV2.1.3.s45 | De går hjemover med vått hår , er oppstemte og urolige |
| BV2T.1.3.s82 | Lillian | takes off | her boots | BV2.1.3.s76 | Lillian tar av seg støvlene |
| BV2T.2.1.s24 | she did once begin to | study literature , but broke off | her studies when she got married . | BV2.2.1.s24 | hun begynte en gang å studere litteraturhistorie , men avbrøt studiet da hun giftet seg . |
| BV2T.2.1.s93 | That children are | born and grow up , take off | when they ca n't stand it any more | BV2.2.1.s90 | At barn blir født og vokser opp , stikker av når de ikke gidder mer |
| CL1T.1.2.4.s48 | He ' s shy , | does n't want to take off | <u>his clothes</u> . | CL1.1.2.4.s47 | Han er sjenert , vil ikke kle av seg . |
| CL1T.1.3.6.s1 | We place veils over each other and | pull them off | again . | CL1.1.3.6.s1 | Vi legger slør over hverandre og trekker av igjen . |
| CL1T.1.3.13.s21 | The water | ca n't be turned off | . | CL1.1.3.13.s21 | Vannet kan ikke stenges . |
| CL1T.1.3.17.s9 | | Takes off | the mouthpiece , puts it on again | CL1.1.3.17.s9 | Tar av munnstykket , setter det på igjen |
| CL1T.2.1.6.s40 | I | take off | my clogs at the bottom of the basement steps . | CL1.2.1.6.s41 | Jeg tar av meg kloggene ved foten av kjellertrappen . |
| CL1T.2.1.14.s1 | We were outside in zero-degree weather to | set off | fireworks . | CL1.2.1.14.s1 | Vi var ute i 20 graders kulde for å sende opp raketter . |
| CL1T.2.1.14.s17 | SHE | PULLS | A SOCK | CL1.2.1.14.s17 | HUN TREKKER AV SEG |

| | | OFF | UNDERNEATH | | EN SOKK UNDER |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| EFH1T.1.s376 | Thousands of people in London | live on what they scavenge off | the streets . | EFH1.1.s412 | I London lever tusener av mennesker av hva de kan finne på gaten . |
| EFH1T.1.s501 | Then he | shook off | his thoughts and crossed Southwark Bridge . | EFH1.1.s540 EFH1.1.s541 | Så rystet han tankene av seg . Han krysset Southwark Bridge . |
| EFH1T.2.s233 | David | smiled again and they moved off | . | EFH1.2.s258 | David smilte igjen og de begynte å gå . |
| EFH1T.2.s300 | After a while he | dozed off | | EFH1.2.s332 EFH1.2.s333 EFH1.2.s334 | Efterhvert døste han . |
| EFH1T.2.s389 | " The Greeks already | thought the planets gave off | music , " says his father . | EFH1.2.s428 | " Allerede grekerne trodde at planetene gav fra seg musikk , " sier faren . |
| EG1T.1.s23 | the dog | would run off | and get himself killed on the main road just outside the gate . | EG1.1.s23 | ville hun stikke av og sikkert bli drept momentant på den trafikkerte hovedveien utenfor porten . |
| EG1T.1.s165 | When she | had eaten she rinsed off | her plate and knife and fork | EG1.1.s152 | Da hun hadde spist , skylte hun av tallerkenen og bestikket |
| EG1T.1.s196 | If she ' d arrived in a private car , then whoever had driven her must have | been a strange type to drive off | without making sure that she got in all right , thought Karin . | EG1.1.s180 | Hvis hun hadde kommet med privatbil , måtte den som kjørte henne , være et underlig menneske , for tenk å kjøre sin vei uten først å forvise seg om at hun kom seg ordentlig inn i Hansdals leilighet ! |
| EG1T.2.s8 | " That ' s why I | kept putting it off | . | EG1.2.s7 | Derfor vegret jeg meg . |
| EG1T.2.s104 | Josie had | told them she ' d be off | <u>on her holiday</u> on the sixth . | EG1.2.s91 | Jorunn hadde sagt at hun skulle begynne sin ferie mandag 6 . juli . |
| EG1T.3.s133 | " One of my neighbours | saw me when I drove off | from the cabin this morning , " he said . | EG1.3.s102 | En av naboene mine , Fredrik Wold , så meg da jeg kjørte fra hytta vår på Hvaler i morges . |
| EG1T.3.s273 | " Ca n't you get Jan to | take a few days off | and come and stay with you ? " Peter asked Karin . | EG1.3.s231 | Kan du ikke få Jan til å ta seg fri noen dager og være hos deg ? spurte Petter . |
| EG1T.4.s17 | And he conscientiously jogged three or four kilometres every morning , summer and winter alike , before | setting off | for work . | EG1.4.s18 | Dessuten var han avholdsmann og ikke-røyker og løp sine tre-fire kilometer hver eneste morgen sommer som vinter før han kjørte til kontoret . |
| EG1T.4.s34 | Yet I gather it was n't the first time Mrs Syversen | had had to dash off | to see her mother . " | EG1.4.s30 | Så vidt jeg kunne forstå , var det ikke første gang fru Syversen måtte fly i all hast |

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| | | | | | til moren sin . |
| EG1T.5.s149 | None of it ' | s off | the peg , either . " | | |
| EG2T.1.s23 | Opens at seven , so you can get your teeth done without | having to ask for time off | . | EG2.1.s18 | han begynner allerede ved syvtiden om morgenen , slik at man rekker å gå innom ham før man selv må på jobben . |
| EG2T.2.s107 | He | rang off | , then phoned his wife to say that he 'd be a little late . | EG2.2.s130 EG2.2.s131 | Jeg kommer om drøye tyve minutter , sa Rulle og la på . Så ringte han hjem og fortalte at han ble forsinket |
| EG2T.3.s183 | I | told him where to get off | , believe you me . " | | |
| EG2T.4.s18 | " Well , leave your chest expander to | sleep it off | and pin your ears back . | EG2.4.s16 | Du får la bullworker'n sove videre , kom det tørt fra Rulle . |
| EG2T.4.s24 | " But it ' | s my day off | , " Karsten protested . | EG2.4.s21 | Jeg har som du vet , fri i dag , og jeg kom meg ikke i seng før utpå morgenkvisten ! |
| EG2T.4.s25 | " Policemen | do n't have days off | , " his brother replied unfeelingly . | | |
| EG2T.4.s41 | was the prospect of a large , wifeless flat , a refuge where they | could kick off | their shoes and relax | EG2.4.s36 EG2.4.s37 | var denne store , koneløse leiligheten hvor trøtte menn kunne finne avkopling . |
| EG2T.4.s46 | If one of them had n't happened to be a grass widower that weekend and | carted them off | to his place they ' d have stayed even longer . | EG2.4.s42 | Hvis ikke en av de tilstedeværende tilfeldigvis hadde vært gressenkemann og hatt huset sitt for seg selv , ville Karsten neppe blitt kvitt gjestene , da heller . |
| EG2T.4.s47 | And all the time he 'd been | itching for them to take themselves off | so that he could be alone with Ada . | EG2.4.s43 | Og hele tiden hadde han tenkt på Ada og lengtet etter å få henne for seg selv . |
| EG2T.4.s115 | " Just so 's you | could have it off | with that two- faced bastard Hollis . " | | |
| EG2T.4.s126 | Resignedly , he | turned away and hurried off | to the tram stop . | | |
| EG2T.5.s88 | You never | gave me chance to sleep it off | . " | EG2.5.s54 | Det var full fart hjemme hos meg i natt , og det er din fordømrade feil at jeg ikke fikk anledning til å sove rusen av meg . |
| EG2T.5.s104 | After a while he rose heavily to his feet , | closed the window , and set off | to interview Johansen . | EG2.5.s72 | Med et dypt og inderlig sukk lukkete han vinduene og be- ga seg til Jonassen . |
| EG2T.6.s217 | He | broke off | and smiled . | EG2.6.s200 | Her smilte han plutselig . |
| EG2T.7.s3 | This Sunday | was to have been his day off | as well as Karsten 's , instead , here he was on his way | EG2.7.s5 | Denne søndagen skulle han hatt fri , og i stedet var han på vei til en mann som het |

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| | | | to see a man called Johansen . | | Jonassen . |
| EG2T.7.s16 | They | were going to sell off | old stock to make room for spring fashions , apparently . | EG2.7.s16 | Han nevnte at hvis jeg stakk innom på mandag , så ville jeg kunne få kjøpt meg en både god og rimelig frakk , for de hadde tenkt å tømme lageret av vinterfrakker . |
| EG2T.7.s83 | | Opening off | the hall to the left was a small kitchen . | EG2.7.s74 | Til venstre for stuen var et lite kjøkken . |
| EH1T.1.1.s70 | and a warm wave washes through her body when she | ca n't find it right off | . | EH1.1.1.s63 | og ei varm bølge går gjennom kroppen hennar da ho ikkje finn dei med det same . |
| EH1T.1.2.s16 | | She takes off | her coat and looks around while he lights some lamps . | EH1.1.2.s11 EH1.1.2.s12 | Ho tar av seg og ser ikring medan han tenner lys |
| EH1T.1.2.s42 | She | pulls off | her boots and puts her feet on a low stool . | EH1.1.2.s30 | ho trekker støvlettane av og legg føtene på ein skammel . |
| EH1T.1.2.s103 | He | turns off | the light and locks up after them | EH1.1.2.s83 | Han skrur av lyset og stenger etter dei |
| EH1T.1.3.s23 | But it might be that the plane | did n't manage to take off | in time from Fornebu Airport in Oslo | EH1.1.3.s17 | Men det kan vere flyet , som ikkje har komme seg opp frå Fornebu flyplass før det vart for seint |
| EH1T.1.3.s25 | before he loaded the package along with many others into a delivery truck and | rushed off | toward the airport | EH1.1.3.s18 | før han lempa pakken saman med mange andre inn i ein varebil og raste utover mot flyplassen |
| EH1T.1.3.s57 | and there is nothing left of the evening when she | gets off | as late as ten o'clock . | EH1.1.3.s36 | og det er ingen ting å få gjort ut av kvelden når ho sluttar så seint som ti . |
| EH1T.1.4.s21 | the bus | driving off | in a cloud of dust | EH1.1.4.s17 | bussen som køyrrer vekk med ei støvsky |
| EH1T.1.4.s28 | The covers | have slid off | , but they do n't notice the cold . | EH1.1.4.s23 | dyna har glidd ned utan at dei merkar kulden . |
| EH1T.1.5.s8 | and | knocks them off | out in the entryway | EH1.1.5.s7 | han kakkar av seg ute i bislaget |
| EH1T.1.5.s72 | " That | cooled you off | ! " | EH1.1.5.s52 | Der vart du avkjølt ! |
| EH1T.1.5.s84 | She stands there | turning the faucet on and off | , but there is n't any more . | EH1.1.5.s59 | Ho står der og skrur kranene opp og att , men det kjem ikkje meir |
| EH1T.1.6.s17 | Metta Nilsen | goes around locking doors and turning off | lights . | EH1.1.6.s14 | Mette Nilsen går rundt og låser dører og sløkker lys . |
| EH1T.1.7.s14 | We | might as well finish it off | . " | EH1.1.7.s10 | Arve Brunberg seier : Eg har ei halvflaske , vi får vel knekke den |
| EH1T.1.7.s57 | But after a little while she | breaks it off | , pushes him away , stands up in the | EH1.1.7.s41 | Men etter ei lita stund bryt ho av , dyttar han bort , reiser |

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| | | | gray light of the northern summer night and says | | seg i det gråe nattelyset og seier |
| EH1T.1.7.s94 | checking twice to | see that the electricity is turned off | | EH1.1.7.s64 | forsikre seg om to gonger at all elektrisitet er slått av |
| EH1T.1.8.s6 | A little ways up Langfot Road he | swerves off | the road , abandons the bike | EH1.1.8.s7 | Eit stykke oppe i Langfotvegen svingar han sykkelen ut i grøfta |
| EH1T.1.8.s16 | | They pull off | their clothes and snuggle down close to each other under the comforter | EH1.1.8.s16 | Dei trekker i kleda , kryp tett inntil kvarandre under dyna |
| EH1T.1.8.s55 | | he turns off | the rain before the teacher Henrietta Brunberg is to go home | EH1.1.8.s48 | han skrur av regnet før lærarinne Henriette Brunberg skal gå heim |
| EH1T.1.10.s40 | the dress , shoes and stockings she | stripped off | are lying in a heap on the floor . | EH1.1.10.s38 | kjole , sko og strømper har ho vrengt av seg i ein haug på golvet . |
| EHA1T.1.1.s100 | see what I ' ve got and you have n't the way she | used to show off | her newest acquisition at school . | EHA1.1.1.s100 | se hva jeg har og ikke du som når hun viste frem sine nyervervelser på skolen . |
| EHA1T.1.2.s39 | to see that Kit was in no way a monster , | living off | other people 's blood . | EHA1.1.2.s41 | for å se det slik det var , at Kiss aldeles ikke er noe uhyre , som lever av andres hjerteblod . |
| EHA1T.2.1.s73 | Bente | nodded , smiled , stripped off | her raincoat and kerchief | EHA1.2.1.s73 | Bente nikket , smilte , vrengte av seg regnfrakk og skaut |
| EHA1T.2.1.s101 | You see , " said Bente and | leaned over to knock off | the ash . | EHA1.2.1.s100 | Du skjønner , sa Bente og bøyde seg frem og slo av asken |
| EHA1T.2.1.s124 | I | went off | without leaving an address | EHA1.2.1.s121 | Jeg reiste uten å gi noen adresse |
| EHA1T.2.1.s155 | If Sven was against that , it | was better we broke it off | . | EHA1.2.1.s152 | Om Sven satte seg imot , så fikk det heller briste . |
| EHA1T.2.1.s204 | And the whole time I sat wishing , wishing fervently , that Bente really | meant to break off | with him | EHA1.2.1.s204 | Og hele tiden satt jeg og ønsket , ønsket så inderlig at Bente virkelig mente å bryte over tvert |
| EHA1T.2.1.s219 | I | get the urge to tear off | all the lace the nanny has dressed him in | EHA1.2.1.s221 | så får jeg lyst til å rive av ham alle de blondene som søster har utstyrt ham med |
| EHA1T.2.2.s35 | I remember how cozy it felt to come home to warmth and light and to | take off | our soaking wet boots . | EHA1.2.2.s36 | Og jeg husker hvor behagelig det føltes å komme hjem til varme og lys og få av seg de sølevåte slagstøvlene . |
| EHA1T.2.2.s89 | And if she noticed that I was trying to hold on to her , | break off | | EHA1.2.2.s92 | Og om hun merket at jeg forsøkte å holde på henne , ville hun bryte over tvert |

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| | she ' d | | | | |
| EHA1T.2.2.s149 | " Everyone here thinks you ' re wise in | taking a little time off | during this gloomy period of the year | EHA1.2.2.s151 | " Alle her syns du er fornuftig som tar litt fri på denne triste årstiden |
| EHA1T.2.3.s2 | When we trudged down Drammensveien in the morning the streetcar tracks hummed and their wires | crackled and sent off | <u>sparks</u> | EHA1.2.3.s2 | Når vi travet nedover Drammensveien om morgenen , ang det i trikkeskinnene , det spraket og knitret |
| EHA1T.2.3.s72 | A bit of it | rubbed off | on me and my drabness too . | EHA1.2.3.s73 | Så dryppet det litt på min gråhet også . |
| EHA1T.2.3.s214 | I | was a beggar leeching off | other people , displaying my rags . | EHA1.2.3.s214 | En tigger er jeg , som egler meg innpå andre mennesker , viser frem fillene mine . |
| FC1T.2.s133 | so the murderer | must have made off | with it . | FC1.2.s137 | så det måtte morderen ha tatt med seg . |
| FC1T.2.s203 | He knew he could do what he wanted with her , and calmly , almost matter of factly , he | took off | her the light-blue nightdress . | FC1.2.s207 | Han visste at han kunne gjøre hva han ville med henne , og rolig , nesten nøkternt , tok han av henne den lyseblå nattkjolen . |
| FC1T.2.s360 | The only possible uplift is that at least you | kill her off | . | FC1.2.s363 | Det eneste oppløftende måtte være at De i hvert fall får tatt livet av henne . |
| FC1T.2.s371 | Something must be | added to reality before it takes off | | FC1.2.s375 | Dessuten må virkeligheten tilføres noe for at den skal bli opphøyd |
| GL1T.1.2.s74 | they | were also better off | economically . | GL1.1.2.s76 | de stod seg også bedre økonomisk . |
| GL1T.2.3.1.s90 | In the autumn of 1946 US aid to Czechoslovakia , the bridge-builder among the Eastern countries , | was abruptly cut off | . | GL1.2.3.1.s91 | Høsten 1946 ble den amerikanske hjelpen brått stoppet til Tsjekkoslovakia , brobyggerlandet på østlig side . |
| GL1T.2.3.1.s92 | although there | was no question of cutting off | economic aid to countries participating in the Marshall Plan . | GL1.2.3.1.s93 | selv om det ikke kunne bli tale om å stoppe økonomisk hjelp til land som deltok i Marshallplanen . |
| GL1T.2.3.2.s3 | But from a Soviet point of view in 1945 that goal | would inevitably seem a long way off | . | GL1.2.3.2.s3 | Men sett fra sovjetisk synspunkt i 1945 måtte det fortone seg som nokså langt fram . |
| GS1T.1.s28 | and | put off | his arrival home to his wife by another half-hour . | GS1.1.s28 | og utsatte hjemkomsten til madammen enda en halvtime . |
| GS1T.2.s26 | This afternoon , however , it appeared that the rain | had driven everything that moved off | the streets in search of shelter | GS1.2.s26 | Denne ettermiddagen så det imidlertid ut som om regnværet hadde drevet alt som var av løssøre inn fra gaten |

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| GS1T.4.s47 | how old is your son ? " he | asked , breaking off | . | GS1.4.s48 | hvor gammel er guttungen din ? " avbrøt han seg selv . |
| GS1T.4.s135 | I looked up at Hjalmar Nymark who was watching me with the expression of someone who | was showing off | a unique collection of old photographs . | GS1.4.s137 | Jeg så opp på Hjalmar Nymark , som betraktet meg med minen til et menneske som viser fram en unik samling gamle fotografier . |
| GS1T.4.s139 | it would n't have needed more than a spark from the | generating plant to set off | the explosion . | GS1.4.s141 | det skulle ikke mer til enn en gnist fra det elektriske anlegget for å utløse eksplosjonen . |
| GS1T.4.s315 | She was confused and talked incoherently but she maintained that when he ' d | been setting off | for work that morning | GS1.4.s323 | Hun var uklar og snakket usammenhengende , men hun hevdet at mannen hadde sagt da han gikk på jobb samme morgen at |
| GS1T.5.s61 | He | broke off | . | GS1.5.s71 | Han brøt seg selv av . |
| GS1T.5.s71 | He | went off | the ski-track and fell and broke a leg . | GS1.5.s81 | Så gikk han ut av løypen og falt og brakk benet . |
| GS1T.5.s73 | Then we | set off | . | GS1.5.s83 | Så satte vi avgårde . |
| GS1T.5.s265 | The fire | was officially written off | as an accident . | GS1.5.s278 | Og brannen ble definert som en ulykke . |
| GS1T.5.s352 | perhaps there are only old fogeys like myself who | ca n't shake off | the idea that we were right in those days | GS1.5.s366 | kanskje finnes det bare gamle stabeiser som meg som ikke kan la være å tenke på at vi hadde rett , den gangen |
| HW1T.1.s63 | A couple of glasses and cups | were knocked off | the counter and smashed all over the floor . | HW1.1.s63 | Flere glass og kopper ble knust utover benken og golvet . |
| HW1T.1.s85 | | She washed off | the fresh blood on his forehead too . | HW1.1.s85 | Hun vasket av ham blodet som fløt friskt fra skallen også . |
| HW1T.3.s100 | before | making up its mind and setting off | to sea . | HW1.3.s101 | før det bestemmer seg og drar til sjøs . |
| HW1T.3.s101 | Tora could n't | afford very often to tear off | pieces of newspapers that were n't at least a week old . | HW1.3.s102 | Tora har sjelden råd til å rive tørk av aviser som ikke er mer enn en uke gamle . |
| HW1T.3.s146 | His lower jaw | seemed to come off | its hinges for a moment | HW1.3.s151 | Underkjeven hans kom ut av hengslingen et øyeblikk |
| HW1T.4.s21 | the one on the north gable | had fallen off | before the war | HW1.4.s21 | på nordmønet falt det av allerede før krigen |
| HW1T.6.s64 | They ' d | cut off | her mother 's hair | HW1.6.s64 | De hadde klippet av mora håret |
| HW1T.6.s73 | would ever have been capable of wanting to hurt her mother so much that they | would cut off | her hair . | HW1.6.s73 | noen gang skulle ha greid å ville mora så vondt at de hadde klippet av henne håret . |
| HW1T.6.s79 | Tora imagined that if the house | had n't cut off | her mother 's hair , it would have | HW1.6.s79 | Tora innbilte seg at dersom " huset " ikke hadde fått |

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| | | | reached all the way down to her hips . | | klippet håret av mora , så hadde det rukkit helt ned til hoftene . |
| HW1T.6.s83 | But Sol was almost two years older and she | laughed it off | . | HW1.6.s83 | Men Sol var nesten to år eldre og blåste det bort |
| HW1T.7.s15 | People with sheep in the barn for slaughter later in the fall | might be well off | | HW1.7.s15 | De som hadde sauer i fjøset til slakt når det lei utpå , kunne ha det så godt |
| HW1T.7.s275 | Once he handed Tora the scissors that she ' d left lying on the table after she ' d | cut off | some thread ends for her mother . | HW1.7.s273 | En gang ga han Tora saksa som var blitt liggende på bordet sist hun klippet av trådender for mora . |
| ILOS1T.2.s7 | Swedish , Danish and Norwegian Vikings | set off | on voyages to distant lands and coasts . | ILOS1.2.s9 | I denne perioden drog svenske , danske og norske vikinger ut på sjøreiser til fjerne land og kyster . |
| ILOS1T.2.1.s10 | Many Vikings | set off | to seek wealth by trading . | ILOS1.2.1.s16 | Mange vikinger la ut på lange reiser for å gjøre seg rike på handel . |
| ILOS1T.2.1.s25 | It seems that at the beginning of the Viking era the Scandinavians | set off | on their voyages purely for the purpose of trade | ILOS1.2.1.s35 ILOS1.2.1.s36 | I begynnelsen av vikingtida ser det ut til at folk fra Norden drog til fremmede land på rene handelsferder |
| ILOS1T.2.2.s27 | Some Vikings who | strayed off | course during a voyage from Norway to the British Isles in the second half of the 9th century discovered Iceland . | ILOS1.2.2.s32 | Noen vikinger som drev ut av kurs på vei fra Norge til De britiske øyer , oppdaget Island i siste halvdel av 800-tallet . |
| ILOS1T.2.2.s41 | He | set off | from there with 25 ships fully laden with people , cattle and equipment . | ILOS1.2.2.s48 | Derfra fikk han med seg 25 skip fullastet med folk , buskap og utstyr til det nye landet . |
| ILOS1T.3.1.s31 | Saint Olav | was now the one who warded off | trolls and the power of evil | ILOS1.3.1.s37 ILOS1.3.1.s38 | Olav den hellige ble den som sloss mot troll og ondskap |
| JG1T.2.2.s99 | If you | choose to break off | the course you are free to do so . | JG1.2.2.s98 | Hvis du skulle ønske å avbryte kurset , har du allikevel full anledning til det . |
| JG1T.2.2.s110 | Some of them | fall off | | JG1.2.2.s110 | Noen av dem detter av lasset |
| JMIT.1.1.s8 | Up to now , they ' ve | kept off | what really is true . | JM1.1.1.s11 | Men hittil har de holdt seg godt unna det som er sant . |
| JMIT.1.1.s41 | But theoretical talk somehow | does n't really stick it glances off | . | JM1.1.1.s80 JM1.1.1.s81 | Men teori-snakk sitter liksom ikke i meg . Det preller av . |
| JMIT.1.1.s51 | and | swoosh off | to Santos on the next flight . | JM1.1.1.s104 JM1.1.1.s105 | og svijsj til Santos med første fly . |
| JMIT.1.1.s64 | The two sergeants | dropped | in the yard | JM1.1.1.s131 | De bare lempa meg av på |

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| | simply | me off | | | gårdsplassen |
| JM1T.1.2.s89 | arrest all suspect workers and | drive them off | to torture and prison camps . | JM1.1.2.s139 | arrestere alle tvilsomme og kjøre dem av gårde til tortur og fangeleirer . |
| JM1T.1.2.s98 | | The sergeants shoed them off | | JM1.1.2.s159 | Sersjantene veiva dem vekk |
| JM1T.1.2.s154 | I made my body heavy and | managed to kick off | my shoes . | JM1.1.2.s253 | Jeg gjorde meg tung i kroppen og greide å sparke av meg treskoa . |
| JM1T.1.3.s4 | We turned south , passed a place where the main highway to Tromsø | turned off | | JM1.1.3.s5 | Vi svingte sørover i retning Bardufoss , passerte Olsborg der riksvegen til Tromsø tok av |
| JM1T.2.2.s43 | It was Jansen who scraped the boat clean of rust , and could daydream for an hour or two while the rust flakes | flew off | the old steel | JM1.2.2.s51 | Det var Jansen som pikka skuta rein for rust , og kunne drømme seg vekk en time eller to mens rustflaka føyk av det gamle stålet |
| JM1T.2.2.s58 | Sverre and Lars walking along the deck while the ship barely | moves because she 's off | course and drifting with the wind . | JM1.2.2.s78 | Sverre og Lars som kommer gående langs dekk mens skuta leer så vidt på seg fordi hun er ute av kurs og driver unna for vinden . |
| JM1T.2.2.s97 | and not someone who knew a little about | sailing and scraping off | rust | JM1.2.2.s131 | og ikke en med litt vett på å seile og pikke rust |
| JM1T.2.3.s26 | What did it matter if the Sandy Hook was a good sixty years old , ready to | be pensioned off | and scrapped | JM1.2.3.s45 JM1.2.3.s46 | Hva gjorde det om hun var drøye 60 år gammel og moden for pensjon og kondemnering ? |
| JM1T.2.3.s41 | We | grappled and struggled , knocked off | rustflakes the size of flounders | JM1.2.3.s63 | Vi mekka og sleit , banka vekk rustflak så store som spetteflyndrer |
| JM1T.2.3.s41 | burned away bad iron and | welded on new , tore off | tar paper and rotten strakes | JM1.2.3.s63 | brant vekk dårlig jern og skar inn nytt , reiv vekk tjæreapp og råte bord |
| JM1T.2.3.s73 | For after we 'd gradually | paid off | our debts and managed to trim our expenses | JM1.2.3.s155 | For etter hvert som vi kvitta gjelda og greide å skjære ned på utgiftene |
| JS1T.1.7.h1 | The town | lived off | the country | JS1.1.8.h1 | Byen levde av landet |
| JS1T.4.3.s65 | while the research foundation SINTEF which had struggled into existence in 1950 really | took off | in the 1960s . | JS1.4.4.2.s50 JS1.4.4.2.s51 | Samtidig skjøt også forskningsstiftelsen SINTEF , som hadde hatt en ganske trang fødsel i 1950 , fart på 1960-tallet . |
| JW1T.1.1.s207 | At least my superiors in the Vatican | did n't cut off | my hand after the terrible event . | JW1.1.1.s208 | Mine foresatte i Vatikanet slo ikke hånden av meg etter at det forferdelige hendte . |

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| JW1T.1.1.s223 | I | have put off | commencing it , primarily because I know it will be painful to relive everything . | JW1.1.1.s227 | Jeg har nølt med å begynne , først og fremst fordi jeg vet det blir pinefullt å gjenoppleve det hele . |
| JW1T.1.2.s322 | the Bishop was clinging desperately to the horse 's mane to | prevent himself from falling off | . | JW1.1.2.s326 | biskopen klamret seg til hestens man for ikke å falle av . |
| JW1T.1.3.s14 | His successor obviously knows all about everything and is carrying on where the old man | left off | . | JW1.1.3.s14 | Hans etterfølger vet tydeligvis hva saken gjelder og fortsetter der den gamle slapp . |
| KA1T.1.s103 | before beginning , slowly , to | take off | his trousers . | KA1.1.s102 | så begynte han langsomt å ta av seg buksene . |
| KA1T.1.s135 | Carl Lange stood by the window | watching the car start and drive off | . | KA1.1.s136 | Carl Lange stod ved vinduet og så bilen starte og kjøre vekk . |
| KA1T.1.s145 | he ' s an all-right guy and I ' m pretty sure you two | would hit it off | . | KA1.1.s146 | en ålreit fyr som du sikkert klarer å komme på talefot med |
| KA1T.1.s170 | He wanted to know if the police were keeping him under surveillance , and in case they | were he would shake off | the shadow . | KA1.1.s168 | Han ville se om politiet holdt ham under oppsikt , og i så fall ville han riste skyggen av seg . |
| KA1T.1.s278 | Carl Lange 's first thought | was to tell him off | , to say it was none of his business . | KA1.1.s280 | Carl Langes første tanke var å bite ham av , å si at det raket ham ikke . |
| KA1T.1.s429 | He opened the door , | entered the living room without taking off | his coat , and sit down . | KA1.1.s439 | Han låste seg inn , gikk inn i stua , uten å ta av seg frakken , satte seg . |
| KA1T.1.s455 | Carl Lange | got up , took off | his coat | KA1.1.s465 | Carl Lange reiste seg og tok av seg frakken |
| KA1T.2.2.s28 | | and then he reeled off | an angry but boring tirade about my lack of feeling . | KA1.2.2.s27 | og så lirte han av seg en sint , men kjedelig tirade om min ufølsomhet . |
| KA1T.2.4.s11 | afraid that one of those squinting individuals would suddenly jump up , | pounce on the wallet and rush off | . | KA1.2.4.s11 | jeg var redd for at et av de skulende menneskene plutselig skulle fare opp , kaste seg over lommeboken og styrte på dør . |
| KA1T.2.8.s47 | We should be glad to be as well off as we are , people | say , most people are worse off | . | KA1.2.8.s41 | Vi må være glad vi har det så godt som vi har det , sier folk , de fleste har det verre . |
| KAL1T.1.s205 | Someone had removed the prey , | stolen the catch , run off | with it . | KAL1.1.s208 KAL1.1.s209 KAL1.1.s210 | Noen hadde fjernet byttet . Røvet fangsten hans . Stukket av med byttet . |
| KAL1T.1.s267 | | Then they were off | to Black Pond . | KAL1.1.s268 | Så bar det av sted til Svarttjern . |

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| KAL1T.1.s363 | | Then they dozed off | because they were not used to having their fill . | KAL1.1.s370 | deretter døste de over den uvante mettheten . |
| KAL1T.2.s36 | Entering the stables , Espen and his father were met with the smell of horses and the <u>warmth</u> | coming off | the low ceilings . | KAL1.2.s36 KAL1.2.s37 | I stallen var det lavt under taket og varmt . Hestelukta slo mot dem , faren begynte å ståke med en gang . |
| KAL1T.2.s195 | It occurred to him that the world stretched out beside a long , precious road and that he | could simply wander off | . | KAL1.2.s180 | Han fikk det for seg at verden lå langs en lang og kostelig vei og at han bare kunne vandre av gårde . |
| KAL1T.3.s223 | Only Espen was seated in the sleigh , for he | had dozed off | | KAL1.3.s222 KAL1.3.s223 | Bare Even satt igjen . For han var sovnet |
| KB1T.1.3.s14 | the overpowering effects of gases | given off | by the holy flames | KB1.1.3.s17 | bedøvende gasser fra hellige flammer |
| KB1T.2.4.s10 | when , in 1994 , these long- | standing Norwegian traditions were dusted off | and given renewed life | KB1.2.4.s10 | når man i 1994 trekker fram gamle norske tradisjoner |
| KB1T.3.6.s11 | | Koss set off | on the last lap with an overall time of 6.02.95 | KB1.3.6.s12 | Han passerte siste gang på 6.02.95 |
| KB1T.3.9.s4 | but as a rule Hackl | had managed to clip off | thousandths of a second towards the finish . | KB1.3.9.s4 | men Hackl makter som regel å kjøre inn tusendelene mot slutten . |
| KB1T.3.11.s3 | set those who followed a difficult task and | managed to hold them all off | | KB1.3.11.s3 | la lista høyt og holdt unna for alle |
| KB1T.3.12.s8 | Try as they might , the Norwegians , who <u>never</u> really | got off | the mark , failed to equalize in the third period . | KB1.3.12.s6 | Et tafatt norsk lag avsluttet 3 . omgang uten utlikning . |
| KB1T.3.13.s8 | Once again Sweden | was edged off | the podium | KB1.3.13.s8 | Dermed falt Sverige nok en gang utenfor seierspallen |
| KB1T.3.21.s1 | There was still not a cloud in the sky when Russia 's Ljubov Egorova | set off | in the women 's 10-km pursuit start at 12.30 | KB1.3.21.s1 KB1.3.21.s2 | Stadig i herlig vintervær hev Ljubov Egorova , Russland seg kl . 12.30 ut fra start |
| KB1T.3.21.s4 | | Di Centa lopped off | the seconds | KB1.3.21.s5 | Di Centa slet seg innpå sekund for sekund |
| KB1T.3.23.s7 | but | fell off | towards the finish in the last lap | KB1.3.23.s7 | men tapte mye på slutten på sisterunden |
| KB1T.3.25.s6 | but it | availed her little when she kicked off | with three misses on the range | KB1.3.25.s7 | men det hjalp lite når hun åpnet med tre bom |
| KB1T.3.27.s8 | Klevchenya , paired with Belorussia 's Igor Zhelezovsky , | took a chance and blasted off | <u>like a rocket</u> | KB1.3.27.s8 | Klevchenya tok sjansen på en lynåpning i par med Igor Zhelezovsky , Hvite-Russland |
| KB1T.3.30.s3 | nothing could | thrust off | from the starting | KB1.3.30.s4 | Derfor kunne ingen stoppe |

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| | deter the crowds or dampen their enthusiasm when Fred Børre Lundberg | | line | | tilstrømningen og begeistringen da Fred Børre Lundberg hev seg ut fra start |
| KB1T.3.30.s11 | but the Japanese | managed to hold him off | . | KB1.3.30.s12 | men japaneren svarte . |
| KB1T.3.31.s3 | But Dæhlie | did n't nod off | . | KB1.3.31.s4 | Men Bjørn Dæhlie sovnet ikke . |
| KF2T.1.1.s73 | A hint of the previous day 's farewell meal | wafted towards me as she rushed off | in search of her handbag | KF2.1.1.s63 | Gårdsdagens avskjedsmiddag drev i hasten etter henne der hun lette etter vesken |
| KF2T.1.1.s100 | The train | had shaken off | the last urban warehouses | KF2.1.1.s88 | Toget hadde ristet av seg byens siste varehus |
| KF2T.1.2.s30 | " Yes , the entire neighbourhood , | gossiping their heads off | " | KF2.1.2.s31 | Ja , hele bygda var jo der og slarvet ... |
| KF2T.1.2.s36 | she | had stripped off | and gone swimming in the Mill Dam | KF2.1.2.s38 | hun hadde kledd av seg og badet , svømt i Mølledammen |
| KF2T.1.2.s40 | I ' d | taken off | <u>my clothes</u> and slid into the black water soundlessly | KF2.1.2.s42 | Jeg hadde kledd av meg og latt meg gli ut i det svarte vannet , lydløst |
| KF2T.1.2.s102 | I | must have nodded off | for a moment | KF2.1.2.s105 | Jeg må ha duppet av et øyeblikk |
| KF2T.1.2.s177 | | Marie had run off | , disappeared into the forest | KF2.1.2.s184 | Marie hadde rømt . Hun hadde løpt til skogs |
| KF2T.1.2.s334 | Then we | set off | together across the farmyard , down to the gate . | KF2.1.2.s331 | Så gikk vi sammen over tunet , ned til leet . |
| KF2T.1.2.s362 | She | had run off | into the forest . | KF2.1.2.s360 | Hun hadde løpt til skogs . |
| KF2T.1.2.s414 | Then he | said good-night and made off | . | KF2.1.2.s414 | Så sa han godnatt og gikk . |
| KF2T.1.2.s422 | Yet I | dozed off | as I was struggling to get going | KF2.1.2.s424 | Men jeg sovnet mens jeg strevet med det |
| KF2T.1.2.s422 | | dozed off | as I lay there , picturing how good it would be to meet them tomorrow | KF2.1.2.s424 | sovnet mens jeg lå og forestilte meg hvor godt det ville bli å møte dem i morgen |
| KF2T.1.3.s22 | He | had turned round , caught off | his guard , awkward and embarrassed . | KF2.1.3.s22 | Han hadde snudd seg , treg i kroppen av forbauselse , forlegenhet |
| KF2T.1.3.s56 | The poor wretches shot through the air , | hit the stone , bouncing off | as though weightless on to the mossy ground . | KF2.1.3.s54 | De arme krekene fór gjennom luften , traff steinen , spratt som vektløse bortetter moserabbene . |
| KF2T.1.3.s242 | | We turned off | to the left . | KF2.1.3.s243 | Vi bøyde av til venstre . |
| KF2T.1.3.s285 | He prodded me in the back again and | ran off | down the path | KF2.1.3.s285 | Han dultet meg igjen og løp nedover stien |

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| KFL1T.1.2.s36 | | He starts off | again | KFL1.1.2.s35 | Han tar ut igjen |
| KFL1T.1.2.s112 | with an engraving of a peacock , which | is now almost completely worn off | , on the cover | KFL1.1.2.s108 | med ein nesten utviska påfugl gravert inn på klokkekassen |
| KFL1T.1.3.s5 | and when he | set off | <u>at a run</u> | KFL1.1.3.s5 | og da han sette på sprang |
| KFL1T.1.5.s18 | Selmer manages to get a few hours | sleep before trudging off | to work again . | KFL1.1.5.s18 | Selmer får sova nokre timar før han ruslar bort på arbeid igjen . |
| KFL1T.1.6.s86 | he nearly always | went off | to Høysand farm | KFL1.1.6.s87 | drog han så godt som alltid ut til Høysand |
| KFL1T.1.7.s29 | This happened about the same time Arnold | was sent off | to a New Norwegian school . | KFL1.1.7.s31 | Dette er om lag på den tida da Arnold blir send på skulen i lands . |
| KH1T.1.s3 | When she | died , he had broken off | his studies . | KH1.1.s3 | Da hun døde , avbrøt han studiet . |
| KH1T.1.s172 | the respectable citizen who does n't | offend anybody by taking his gloves off | . | KH1.1.s230 | besteborgeren som ikke støter noen ved å stryke hanskene av . |
| KH1T.1.s284 | He was knocked down by a bear and | had the flesh torn off | his backside . | KH1.1.s376 | Han ble slått ned av en bjørn og fikk revet opp baken . |
| KH1T.1.s298 | Nothing | worked . He could n't pull off | another stroke of luck . | KH1.1.s391 | Det blir ikke til noe , han makter ikke lykketreffet en gang til . |
| KH1T.1.s367 | Then the airship Italia | set off | , flew for 132 hours and crashed . | KH1.1.s462 | Så drar luftskipet " Italia " avsted og forulykker . |
| KH1T.2.s389 | Shackleton | wanted to be off | on an expedition of his own | KH1.2.s434 | Shackleton vil avsted med egen ekspedisjon |
| KH1T.2.s445 | It was claimed that Peary himself , the man from the North Pole , | would soon be setting off | . | KH1.2.s498 | Det blir hevdet at selveste Peary , mannen fra Nordpolen , snart vil legge i vei . |
| KL1T.9.4.s2 | A bank | may never set off | its claim on a municipality or county municipality against the latter 's deposit in the bank . | KL1.9.4.s2 | En bank kan aldri bringe sin fordring på en kommune eller fylkeskommune i motregning overfor dennes innskudd i banken . |
| KP1T.1.1.s17 | At the mouth of a bay they | anchored off | an island to stretch their legs and get their bearings . | KP1.1.1.s17 | Utenfor en fjord la de inntil en øy , og gikk i land for å strekke bena og orientere seg . |
| KP1T.2.s3 | he rescued the crew and the cargo of a ship | loaded with lumber that was sinking off | the coast of Greenland . | KP1.2.s3 | han på hjemturen reddet mannskapet og lasten på et skip med trematerialer som var i havsnød ved Grønlandskysten . |
| KP1T.2.s16 | And on this occasion he once more reaffirms | have of him . He backed off | . | KP1.2.s13 | Og denne gangen røpet han igjen det inntrykk ettertiden har fått av ham : Han vék |

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| | the impression we | | | | unna . |
| KP1T.2.1.s17 | It turned out to | be especially important to stay off | the coast south of Chesapeake Bay | KP1.2.1.s16 | Sørover fra Chesapeake Bay var det ekstra viktig å ligge langt ute |
| KP1T.2.1.s55 | only interrupted by a furious current where the ocean | spilled off | <u>the edge</u> of the world somewhere between the Canary Islands and Florida . | KP1.2.1.s53 | bare avbrutt av en rivende havstrøm ut av verden mellom Kanariøyene og Florida . |
| KP1T.2.1.s162 | It is possible that each new generation continued the building from where the last one | had left off | . | KP1.2.1.s158 | Det ser ut som om hver kultur har fortsatt byggingen der den gamle ga opp . |
| KP1T.3.2.s29 | They | ran for their boats and paddled off | as fast as they could . | KP1.3.2.s29 | De sprang i båtene og padlet vekk som for livet . |
| KT1T.3.s61 | Way in , it will be almost completely calm , of course , with possibilities of <u>winds</u> | dropping off | the high mountains . | KT1.3.s61 | Helt inne vil det selvsagt være nesten stille , med muligheter for fallvind fra de høye fjellene . |
| KT1T.3.s79 | We | can even let ourselves fall off | a little in the final minutes to increase our speed . | KT1.3.s80 | Vi kan til og med tillate oss å falle av litt de siste minuttene for å øke farten . |
| KT1T.3.s98 | The tugs | set off | at full speed | KT1.3.s99 | Taubåtene setter full fart på |
| KT1T.4.s51 | It feels good , afterwards , to get under the saltwater shower on the deck to | cool off | . | KT1.4.s52 | Det gjør godt etterpå å komme under saltvannsdusjen på dekk for litt avkjøling . |
| KT1T.4.s94 | All of the captains we can reach by radio | agree that we should break off | | KT1.4.s98 | Alle de kapteiner vi kan nå på radio er enige i at vi bør bryte |
| KT1T.4.s97 | Our suggestion to | break off | falls on deaf ears . | KT1.4.s101 | Vårt forslag om å bryte er like ufruktbart som såkorn på stengrunn . |
| KT1T.4.s101 | In order to | let off | a little steam , I write a poem , which I hope to find an opportunity to read for STA . | KT1.4.s105 | For å " let go a little steam " skriver jeg et dikt som jeg håper å få anledning til å lese for STA . |
| KT1T.5.s43 | He was one hour from the finish line when the race | was called off | . | KT1.5.s44 | Han lå en time fra mållinjen , da seilassen ble avblåst . |
| KT1T.5.s57 | but we think that the whole affair | could have been called off | at a much earlier point . | KT1.5.s59 | men vi mente at hele greia kunne ha vært avblåst på et tidligere tidspunkt . |
| KT1T.6.s51 | the race | is called off | for the Class-A ships at 1900 hours , on June 24 . | KT1.6.s50 | blir seilassen avbrutt for klasse A-fartøyene klokken 1900 den 24 . juni . |

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| KT1T.6.s60 | this means that the fog is creeping in and the wind | is falling off | . | KT1.6.s59 | det betyr at tåken kommer sigende og vinden minker . |
| KT1T.6.s66 | I ' m glad the race | was called off | . | KT1.6.s65 | Jeg er glad det ble avbrudd på seilasen . |
| KT1T.6.s107 | But we have to go to New York in order to take blood tests and arrange the marriage license , and so we | slip off | one day . | KT1.6.s105 | Men vi må til New York for å ta blodprøver og ordne med " marriage license " , og stikker av en dag . |
| LSC1T.1.2.s100 | It sits on the windowsill and | is never turned off | . | LSC1.2.s95 | Men globusen lyser , den står i karmen og blir aldri slått av . |
| LSC1T.1.2.s110 | " Land ho-ho ! " says Herman and marches to the bathroom where Father | stands with his shirt off | , shaving . | LSC1.2.s105 | Land ho ho ! sier Herman og marsjerer ut på badet hvor faren står i bar overkropp og barberer seg . |
| LSC1T.1.2.s121 | He decides not to | get too much cut off | . | LSC1.2.s116 | Han bestemmer seg for ikke å klippe mye |
| LSC1T.1.3.s262 | when he has finished stepping on the pedal and already | has to wipe off | the sweat . | LSC1.3.s231 | når han har tråkket ferdig og allerede må tørke svetten . |
| LSC1T.1.3.s403 | " Have I told you about the time I | fell off | a ladder with a bucket of paint in each hand ? " | LSC1.3.s363 | Har jeg fortalt om den gangen jeg ramlet ned fra stigen med et malingsspann i hver hånd ? |
| LSC1T.1.4.s121 | but by then she ' | s already busy taking off | his shirt and undershirt . | LSC1.4.s114 | men da er hun allerede i gang med å ta av ham skjorten og helsetrøyen . |
| LSC1T.1.5.s31 | | he rips off | the bandage . | LSC1.5.s30 | river han av plasteret . |
| LSC1T.1.5.s145 | when all the radios | are turned off | and the last lamp dimmed . | LSC1.5.s130 | når alle radioer er slått av og den siste lampen slukket . |
| LSC1T.1.5.s161 | It ' | s too late to take off | . | LSC1.5.s140 | det er for seint å stikke av . |
| LSC1T.1.5.s181 | Ruby | takes off | her school bag and finds her lunch . | LSC1.5.s160 | Ruby tar av seg ranselen og finner fram matpakken . |
| LSC1T.1.5.s203 | She | is going to pull off | his southwester . | LSC1.5.s179 | Hun skal til å rive av ham sydvesten . |
| LSC1T.1.5.s238 | " | Are you going to take off | your southwester ? " Grandfather asks . | LSC1.5.s212 | Skal du ikke ta av deg sydvesten ? spør bestefaren . |
| LSC1T.1.5.s260 | Grandfather | starts to drift off | <u>to sleep</u> | LSC1.5.s234 | Bestefaren sovner litt |
| LSC1T.1.5.s311 | Both of the policemen crouch down and | take off | their caps . | LSC1.5.s281 | Begge konstablene står nå på huk og tar av seg luene . |
| LSC1T.1.5.s339 | The Bottle Man | shakes the foam off | . | LSC1.5.s309 | Panten riste skummet løs . |
| LSC1T.1.5.s348 | | Are n't you | the southwester ? " | LSC1.5.s318 | Skal du ikke ta av deg |

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| | | going to take off | | | sydvesten ? |
| LSC1T.1.6.s2 | | Take off | that hat ! | LSC1.6.s3 LSC1.6.s4 | Få av deg den hatten ! |
| LSC1T.1.6.s5 | " I think you ' ll | have to take off | the southwester , Herman . | LSC1.6.s7 | Tror nesten du må ta av deg sydvesten , Herman . |
| LSC2T.2.s74 | He came back as the waitress | chugged past our table and dropped off | the goods . | LSC2.2.s73 | Han kom tilbake da serveringsdamen tøffet forbi bordet vårt og slapp av varene . |
| LSC2T.3.s3 | I groaned , sat up in bed and | shook the sleep off | . | LSC2.3.s3 | Jeg stønnet , satte meg opp i sengen og ristet søvnen av meg . |
| LSC2T.3.s24 | | I turned off | the light , grabbed the suitcase and left . | LSC2.3.s21 | slukket lyset , grep kofferten og gikk . |
| LSC2T.4.s80 | I | took off | . | LSC2.4.s75 | Jeg tok sats . |
| LSC2T.4.s122 | Most of the hair | was shaved off | . | LSC2.4.s116 | Det meste av håret var barbert bort . |
| LSC2T.4.s154 | I | got off | at the National Theater | LSC2.4.s148 | Jeg gikk av på Nasjonalteateret |
| LSC2T.5.s72 | When he got to the steps he | stopped and took off | his fur hat and gloves . | LSC2.5.s71 | Da han kom fram til trappen , stanset han , tok av seg pelslue og hanskene . |
| LSC2T.5.s74 | a face that the years | had trampled on without taking off | their boots . | LSC2.5.s73 | et ansikt årene hadde trampet over uten å ta av seg på beina . |
| LSC2T.5.s85 | | I took off | running . | LSC2.5.s82 | Jeg tok sats og løp . |
| LSC2T.5.s272 | | I helped him off | with his heavy coat | LSC2.5.s262 | Jeg hjalp ham av med den tunge frakken |
| LSC2T.5.s281 | I | freeze my ass off | ! " | LSC2.5.s271 | Fryser røva av meg ! |
| LSC2T.5.s456 | Malvin Paulsen | finished off | the glass . | LSC2.5.s446 | Malvin Paulsen tømte glasset sitt . |
| LSC2T.5.s598 | He was sitting half upright on the bed without | having taken off | his shoes . | LSC2.5.s586 | Han satt halvt oppreist i sengen uten å ha tatt av seg på beina . |
| LSC2T.5.s677 | The Butcher | finished off | the rest of the bottle | LSC2.5.s664 | Slakteren tømte resten av flasken |
| LSC2T.6.s115 | A flock of birds | took off | from my head . | LSC2.6.s110 | En fuglesverm lettet fra hodet mitt |
| LSC2T.6.s124 | The man | shook it off | and came toward me . | LSC2.6.s117 | Mannen ristet den av seg og kom mot meg . |
| LSC2T.6.s306 | " You | took off | right after we , " she hesitated a little , " we were together ? " | LSC2.6.s288 | Du dro like etter at vi hun nølte litt vi hadde vært sammen ? |
| LSC2T.6.s424 | Berit | went over and turned it off | . | LSC2.6.s409 | Berit gikk bort og slo av . |
| LSC2T.6.s453 | My clumsy hands | ruined it . We | . | LSC2.6.s440 | De klossete hendene mine ødelte . Vi lo det bort . |

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| | | laughed it off | | | |
| MN1T.1.s35 | The roofs of the longhouses | had to be lifted off | so that the sun , the spring wind and the rain could clean the houses before the winter . | MN1.1.s35 | Takene på langhuset skulle løftes av slik at sola , vårvinden og regnet kunne gjøre husene rene før vinterbruken . |
| MN1T.1.s53 | Always ready to | take off | and begin the hunt for the heavy sea creatures . | MN1.1.s55 | Alltid rede til å lette og ta opp jakten på de tunge havdyrene . |
| MN1T.1.s226 | The most eager among them | took off | their sealskin knee boots , or kamiks , and their outer furs . | MN1.1.s229 | De aller ivrigste dro av seg kamikkene og ytterpelsene . |
| MN1T.1.s401 | Beautiful , lifeless under the foreigners hands , which | scratched and clawed , tore off | the hunting lines and floats | MN1.1.s403 | Vakre , livløse under de fremmedes hender som gramset og krafset , rev løs fanglinene og fangstblærene |
| MN1T.1.s441 | He | was standing alone , having thrown off | his attackers | MN1.1.s444 | Han sto alene , hadde kastet angriperne av seg |
| MN1T.1.s484 | The fearsome black bird | was taking off | . | MN1.1.s490 | Den grusomme svarte fuglen var i ferd med å lette . |
| NFRA1T.3.13.s7 | Nobody | has been laid off | as a result of the establishment of the Research Council of Norway . | NFRA1.3.13.s7 | Ingen har blitt sagt opp som følge av etableringen av Norges forskningsråd . |
| NFRA1T.4.s26 | Little was known about the halibut reproduction cycle , but laboratory research | has paid off | . | NFRA1.4.s27 | Kunnskapen om kveitas reproduksjon var svært dårlig tidligere , men systematisk forskning i laboratorier har gitt resultater . |
| NFRA1T.5.s33 | Some packed their loose-leaf binders , papers and books in cardboard boxes and | went off | on holiday . | NFRA1.5.s35 | Noen pakket papirer og permer i pappesker og reiste på ferie . |
| NFRA1T.6.2.3.s6 | Computer equipment and major office machines | are written off | linearly with a three-year depreciation period . | NFRA1.6.2.3.s6 | EDB-utstyr og større kontormaskiner avskrives lineært over tre år . |
| NFRA1T.6.2.3.s7 | Inventory | is written off | linearly with a five-year depreciation period . | NFRA1.6.2.3.s7 | Inventar avskrives lineært over fem år . |
| OEL1T.1.s21 | Christian always | went off | with a girl | OEL1.1.s21 | Christian forsvant alltid med en pike |
| OEL1T.1.s148 | It was the same wherever they went in the world , Christian always found a girl with | made off | . | OEL1.1.s149 | Det var det samme hvor de kom i verden , så fant Christian en pike som han forsvant sammen med . |

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| | whom he | | | | |
| OEL1T.1.s294 | " Why | do n't you take off | those idiotic shoes ? " he said . | OEL1.1.s293 | " Hvorfor tar du ikke av deg de idiotiske skoene ? " sa han |
| OEL1T.1.s525 | We always know who you 're | having it off | with . " | OEL1.1.s528 | Vi er alltid orientert om hvem du holder på med . " |
| OEL1T.1.s526 | " Who | am I having it off | with now ? " | OEL1.1.s529 | " Hvem holder jeg på med nå ? " |
| OEL1T.3.s42 | He had , it was true , | been arrested and shipped off | to Germany during the war | OEL1.3.s42 | Han var riktignok blitt arrestert og fraktet til Tyskland under krigen |
| OEL1T.3.s87 | He simply rang for a cab and | slept it off | after giving instructions that he was not available . | OEL1.3.s88 | Han ringte bare etter en drosje og sov rusen ut etter å ha gitt beskjed om at han ikke var hjemme . |
| OEL1T.4.s7 | And as always , he | drifted off | again | OEL1.4.s7 | Og som alltid sovnet han igjen |
| OEL1T.4.s88 | And Reber | was certain that she had taken off | her glasses in surprise | OEL1.4.s90 | Og Reber var sikker på at hun forbauset tok av seg brillene |
| OEL1T.4.s98 | | He turned off | the taps and knew that he had walked straight into the trap | OEL1.4.s99 | Han skrudde av kranene og visste at han hadde gått direkte i fellen |
| OEL1T.4.s156 | Helen | took off | her sunglasses . | OEL1.4.s155 | Helen tok av seg solbrillene . |
| OEL1T.4.s265 | Helen | took off | her sunglasses | OEL1.4.s262 | Helen tok av seg solbrillene |
| PEJ1T.1.s28 | Then they | pushed off | and got underway . | PEJ1.1.s28 | Så skjøv de fra og kom i sig utover . |
| PEJ1T.1.s95 | She | took off | her travel clothes and put on her blue dress . | PEJ1.1.s92 | Magda trakk reiseklærne av seg og fikk blåtøyskjolen på . |
| PEJ1T.2.s7 | Up where the hill | leveled off | , there was a meadow with a large lake . | PEJ1.2.s7 | Der bakken slaknet , var det en slette med et stort vann . |
| PEJ1T.2.s38 | They | pushed off | and made wonderful loops and circles on the clear ice . | PEJ1.2.s37 | De feide av gårde og tegnet fine slynger i den blanke isen . |
| PEJ1T.3.s54 | A newly tarred and newly painted boat coming out of the harbor at Mostad was something of a floating painting , | lying there , reflecting off | a smooth sea . | PEJ1.3.s55 | Som et flytende maleri var det når båtene kom nybredde og nymalte på vannet og lå og speilet seg i blank sjø . |
| PEJ1T.5.s20 | The mountain Tinden | hung over them and cut off | the light . | PEJ1.5.s20 | Over dem hang Tinden og stengte . |
| PEJ1T.5.s167 | Johan | was standing in the kitchen taking off | his clothes when she came in . | PEJ1.5.s168 | Johan sto på kjøkkengulvet og vrenget av seg klærne da hun kom inn . |
| PEJ1T.6.s19 | When there was gossip about the neighbors , she | became quiet and stared off | into space . | PEJ1.6.s19 | Ble det slarv om nabofolk , ble hun taus og fjern i blikket . |
| PEJ1T.6.s44 | they | had usually | . | PEJ1.6.s44 | hadde de som oftest alt lenge |

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| | | already shoved off | | | ligget klar . |
| PEJ1T.7.s25 | They did not have to row outside the shallow ground and the | buoy before they eased off | . | PEJ1.7.s24 | De slapp å ro utom grunnen , og staken lenger ute . |
| PEJ1T.7.s64 | They pulled the boy into the five-man boat and | tore off | his upper clothes . | PEJ1.7.s62 | De dro ham ombord i firroringen og rev av ham i skjortebrystet . |
| PEJ1T.8.s62 | On the east it | dropped off | vertically to the abyss that was Mostad Homestead . | PEJ1.8.s63 | Mot øst bar det loddrett ned i avgrunnsdype Mostad-gården . |
| PEJ1T.8.s69 | Where it | ended , the little plateau dropped off | onto a steep ridge . | PEJ1.8.s70 | Der det endte , gikk sletta brått over i en skarp egg . |
| PEJ1T.8.s149 | He lived in the hope that Oluf | would not doze off | at his post . | PEJ1.8.s150 | Han levde i håpet om at Oluf'en ikke ville sovne på sin post . |
| PEJ1T.8.s150 | But Oluf hung on all day , and | slacked off | and hauled in as was needed . | PEJ1.8.s151 | Men Oluf satt og holdt dagen lang , og slakket og strammet etter som det trengtes . |
| SH1T.1.1.s55 | Swift Deer | took out his knife and cut off | a small piece of the white hardwood . | SH1.1.1.s55 | Raske Hjort trakk frem kniven og skar løs et lite stykke fra den hvite hardveden . |
| SH1T.1.1.s62 | Before Swift Deer | set off | , all of them , old and young , had come to congratulate him on the birth of his son . | SH1.1.1.s63 | Før Raske Hjort dro av sted hadde de alle , både gamle og unge , kommet og gratulert ham med sønnen . |
| SH1T.1.1.s86 | | Swift Deer took off | his bow and arrows and sat down . | SH1.1.1.s87 | Raske Hjort la fra seg buen og pilekoggeret og satte seg . |
| SH1T.1.2.s68 | " Yes , they | set fire to everything and rode off | southwards straight away yesterday evening . " | SH1.1.2.s66 | Ja , de satte fyr på alt og dro sørover med det samme , i går kveld . |
| SH1T.1.3.s17 | Then she had taken Son-of-Thunder in her arms and | set off | . | SH1.1.3.s17 | Siden hadde hun løftet Tordensønnen opp i armene sine og dradd av sted . |
| SH1T.1.3.s35 | When the first rosy beams of day lit up the eastern sky she | set off | again . | SH1.1.3.s35 | Da den første rosa stripen av dag viste seg på østhimmelen , la hun i vei . |
| SH1T.1.3.s50 | The sweat | poured off | her body | SH1.1.3.s50 | Svetten rant av kroppen hennes |
| SH1T.1.8.s40 | He learned to | bend the bow , send off | the arrow and hit what he was aiming at . | SH1.1.8.s40 | Han lærte seg å spenne buen , slippe pilen av sted og treffe det han siktet på . |
| SH1T.1.8.s52 | Groups of braves | rode off | on raids or battles | SH1.1.8.s52 | Krigerflokker fra en slik leir |

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| | from these settlements often went out hunting together , or | | against a hostile band . | | dro ofte ut på jakt sammen , eller de red av sted for å raide eller kjempe mot en fiendeflokk . |
| SH1T.1.8.s57 | They painted their faces and he heard them singing and dancing around the fires the night before they | set off | . | SH1.1.8.s57 | De malte seg i ansiktet , og han hørte dem synge og danse rundt bålene natten før de skulle av sted . |
| SH1T.1.8.s66 | The time | came when Nachi went off | to raid or fight more and more rarely . | SH1.1.8.s66 | Den tiden kom da Nachi sjeldnere og sjeldnere dro av sted for å raide eller slåss . |
| SH1T.1.9.s105 | So the naked fellows | trudged off | into the desert . | SH1.1.9.s105 | Og så trasket de nakne skikkelsene ut i ørkenen . |
| SH1T.1.9.s109 | Son-of-Thunder gave thanks for the weapon and | went off | with it to his cabin . | SH1.1.9.s109 | Tordensønnen takket for våpenet og tok det med til hytten sin . |
| SH1T.1.9.s115 | " Come over to me tomorrow , " said Cochise , " and we | will go off | somewhere where you can try out your new weapon . | SH1.1.9.s115 | Kom bort til meg i morgen , sa Cochise , så skal vi dra til et sted der du kan prøve det nye våpenet ditt . |
| SI1T.1.8.1.s2 | She | can break off | her work twice a day for half an hour | SI1.1.8.1.s2 | Hun kan avbryte arbeidet to ganger om dagen i en halv time |
| SI1T.1.8.1.s3 | The main point is that she decides herself when it | suits her to take the time off | . | SI1.1.8.1.s3 | Det viktigste er at hun selv avgjør når det passer for henne å ta fri . |
| SI1T.1.8.1.s5 | Holders of extra and part-time posts | are also entitled to time off | in connection with breastfeeding . | SI1.1.8.1.s5 | Tilsatte i bistillinger og deltidsansatte har også rett til å ta fri i forbindelse med amming . |
| SL1T.1.s18 | In the year 1189 Richard of the House of Plantagenet after his accession | set off | on the third great crusade . | SL1.1.s18 | Rikard av huset Plantagenet , dro i året 1189 , etter at han var blitt konge , avgårde på det tredje av de store korstogene . |
| SL1T.1.s100 | He | swore he would marry me off | as soon as I was on my feet again . | SL1.1.s101 | Han sverget han skulle se meg gift så snart jeg sto på beina . |
| SL1T.1.s123 | When she had undressed him and made him wild with desire she | tore herself free and ran off | . | SL1.1.s123 | Da hun hadde kledd av ham og gjort ham avsyndig lysten , vred hun seg løs og løp fra ham . |
| SL1T.1.s169 | And then in a breathless moment I | take off | , <u>jump</u> and fly | SL1.1.s167 | Og så i et åndeløst øyeblikk tar jeg spranget og flyr |
| SL1T.3.s9 | He | cries his wares and reels them off | at a great rate : varnish , Zedoary root , coriander | SL1.3.s9 | Han falbyr sine varer og ramser i rasende fart opp ferniss , Zedoardrot , koriander |
| SL1T.3.s27 | Someone may be standing outside with a rope to | go off | with whatever they can carry . " | SL1.3.s27 | Noen kan stå utenfor med et tau som de kaster om halsen på en , for å trekke til , |

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| | sling round your neck , pull you away , rush into the house and | | | | storme inn i huset og ta med seg det de kan bære . |
| SL1T.3.s36 | She means what she | says , but Bruno takes off | my mask | SL1.3.s36 | Hun mener advarselen alvorlig , men Bruno løfter av meg masken |
| SL1T.3.s55 | the sensation of | falling downwards , inwards , wears off | . | SL1.3.s55 | følelsen av å synke nedover , innover fortar seg . |
| SL1T.3.s70 | Feeling hurt , I come to a halt , look around me , | has she just gone off | <u>and left me</u> ? | SL1.3.s70 | Oppgitt stopper jeg opp , speider rundt meg , har hun bare gått sin vei ? |
| SL1T.3.s124 | He soon had enough of | struggling on alone and went off | clad only in his shirt . | SL1.3.s121 | Snart fikk han nok av å kjempe alene og gikk sin vei i bare skjorten . |
| SL1T.3.s155 | he | went off | to fetch Pantagruel . | SL1.3.s151 | gikk han derfra for å hente Pantagruel . |
| SL1T.4.s38 | I | must be everywhere to fend off | all those who glue themselves to her | SL1.4.s38 | Jeg skal være alle steder og hindre dem som står der klebrig tett mot henne |
| SL1T.4.s52 | He | tells me off | when I ca n't resist taking a handful of peas from a dish . | SL1.4.s52 | Han griper inn fordi jeg ikke kan dy meg og plukker erter fra et fat . |
| SL1T.4.s119 | I | laugh so hard I almost fall off | the bench | SL1.4.s119 | Selv jeg ler så jeg nesten ramler av benken |
| TB1T.1.s2 | We | set off | after the day 's work at the weaving shop | TB1.1.s2 | Etter arbeidsdagens slutt på vevstua , gikk vi av sted |
| TB1T.1.s48 | The three daughters | were married off | and live elsewhere | TB1.1.s48 | De tre døtrene er bortgiftet og bor andre steder |
| TB1T.1.s423 | Eleonorah | has gone off | to school . | TB1.1.s422 | Eleonorah er gått til skolen . |
| TB1T.1.s469 | Rachel gets out the key to the | weaving room , and goes off | <u>with</u> them to open the door . | TB1.1.s468 | Rachel finner fram nøkkelen til vevstua og følger dem bort for å låse opp . |
| TB1T.2.s82 | Ursula | tells me she has to go off | somewhere . | TB1.2.s79 | Ursula forteller meg at hun må gå et sted . |
| TB1T.2.s143 | " They | have married her off | ," says Raymond . | TB1.2.s139 | De har giftet henne bort , sier Raymond . |
| TB1T.2.s145 | Ursula 's father | has married her off | to a man she does not know , a man she does not want . | TB1.2.s141 | Ursulas far har giftet henne bort til en mann hun ikke kjenner , en mann hun ikke vil ha . |
| TB1T.3.s20 | Then it | had passed off | . | TB1.3.s20 | Så hadde det gitt seg . |
| TB1T.3.s100 | It | was late afternoon when they set off | for home . | TB1.3.s101 | Det var sein ettermiddag da de dro hjemover igjen . |

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| TB1T.3.s133 | She | has switched off | the television . | TB1.3.s136 | Hun har slått av fjernsynsapparatet . |
| TB1T.4.s86 | a kitchen house with one end | walled off | for chicken and ducks . | TB1.4.s84 | et kjøkkenhus med den ene enden avdelt til høns og ender . |
| TB1T.4.s181 | I see Mary Musangi standing at the side of the straight level road | pulling off | her brandy-coloured tights and yellow shoes . | TB1.4.s181 | ser jeg Mary Musangi som står i veikanten ved siden av den plane snorrette veien og vrenger av seg konjakkfargete strømpes og gule sko . |
| TTH1T.1.s94 | | They took off | their belts | TTH1.1.s90 | De spente av seg beltene sine |
| TTH1T.1.s665 | " I would not mind drinking wine out of their golden horns and | dancing my feet off | in the earl 's great hall , " said one of the young men . | TTH1.1.s663 | Jeg skulle ikke hatt mye imot å leske meg på vin i gygne horn og danse fillene av meg i jarlens hall , sa en av de unge karene . |
| UD1T.2.1.s9 | After suffering defeat at a party convention , the " Yes " side | split off | and formed a new liberal party . | UD1.2.1.s12 | Etter nederlag på et landsmøte brøt Ja-folket ut og dannet et nytt liberalt parti . |
| UD1T.4.2.s15 | we | are told that the bear carries off | three princesses , on three successive Thursday evenings . | UD1.4.1.s15 | fortelles det at en bjørn henter tre kongsdøtre med seg tre torsdagskvelder på rad . |
| UD1T.4.3.s8 | The ice froze around the bear 's tail and when he tried to pull it up quickly to land a fish , he | pulled it off | . | UD1.4.2.s8 UD1.4.2.s9 | Isen frøs fast halen til bjørnen , så da den rykket til for å få opp fisken , mistet den halen . |
| UD1T.4.3.s20 | such as a princess being | carried off | by a troll . | UD1.4.2.s19 | en prinsesse er for eksempel blitt røvet av et troll . |
| UD1T.4.3.s22 | with which he | can chop off | the troll 's heads . | UD1.4.2.s21 | som kapper av trollet alle hodene . |

APPENDIX C

English original ‘on-matches’ and corresponding Norwegian translations (93 items)⁹¹

| TEXT_ID | LEFT CONTEXT | MATCH ⁹² | RIGHT CONTEXT | ALIGNED TEXT_ID | ALIGNED REGION ⁹³ |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|
| AB1.3.s188 | He then set about enquiring of his neighbours whether they | had plans to move on | | AB1TN.3.s193 | Så begynte han å spørre naboene om de gikk med planer om å flytte |
| ABR1.1.1.s485 | You | planning to stay on | ? | ABR1TN.1.1.s486 | " Har du tenkt å bli ? " |
| ABR1.1.1.s619 | Impetuous , he | rages on | | ABR1TN.1.1.s621 | Han fortsetter å rase voldsomt |
| AH1.2.2.s17 | Just | come on | . | AH1TN.2.2.s13 | " Vent , og bli med meg ! " |
| AT1.1.s87 | Macon | pumped his brakes and drove on | . | AT1TN.1.s89 | Macon pumpet med bremsen og kjørte videre . |
| AT1.2.s53 | Well , you | have to carry on | . | AT1TN.2.s52 | Vel , livet må gå videre . |
| AT1.2.s54 | You | have to carry on | . | AT1TN.2.s53 | Det må gå videre . |
| AT1.3.s532 | In the end he | had to stay on | . | AT1TN.3.s533 | Til syvende og sist måtte han bare bli der . |
| BO1.1.2.s148 | A cat cried out as if it | had been thrown on | to a fire . | BO1TN.1.2.s145 | En katt skrek som var den kastet på et bål . |
| CS1.1.2.s7 | More countries are now manufacturing weapons for themselves , and | need land to test them on | . | CS1T.1.2.s7 | Stadig flere land fremstiller nå våpen selv , og trenger landområder for å utprøve dem . |
| CSA1.1.s37 | If we were randomly inserted into the Cosmos , the chance that we | would find ourselves on | or near a planet would be less than one in a billion trillion trillion | CSA1TN.1.s38 CSA1TN.1.s39 | Hvis vi ble plassert helt tilfeldig et eller annet sted i universet , er det én sjanse ut av en kvintilliard for at vi havnet på eller i nærheten av et himmellegeme |
| CSA1.2.s28 | | Organisms that evolve on | a quite different world will doubtless sing its praises too . | CSA1TN.2.s29 | Organismer som har utviklet seg under helt andre vilkår , vil uten tvil erfare det samme . |
| DF1.2.s61 | Er ... I | said , what 's going on | ? | DF1T.2.s69 DF1T.2.s70 | Jeg kremtet litt forvirret . " Hva er det egentlig som foregår ? " |

⁹¹ Directly downloaded from the OMC as a HTML page and listed alphabetically according to the text's id-attribute.

⁹² Only for the English matches prepositions erroneously tagged as particles have been marked in red (excluding adpreps and idiomatic expressions).

⁹³ Where further aligned region has been provided in brackets, the alignment turned out to be erroneous and the right aligned s-units have been manually retrieved and inserted in the tables. Where the aligned region box is empty, no aligned s-unit is present in the OMC.

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| DL1.1.s334 | A cousin of Harriet 's with three children came , too , for she had heard of the wonderful Easter party that | had gone on | for a week . | DL1TN.1.s365 | En av Harriets kusiner med tre barn kom også , for hun hadde hørt om det fantastiske påskeselskapet som hadde pågått i en uke . |
| DL1.1.s820 | If they stopped to offer help , she | shook her head and ran on | . | DL1TN.1.s906 [DL1TN.1.s907] | Folk som kjørte forbi , snudde seg forbauset når de så denne kvinnen i vill fart... [Hvis noen stoppet for å tilby henne å sitte på , ristet hun på hodet og løp videre .] |
| DL2.1.s412 | | then went on | to her mother 's stop | DL2TN.1.s431 DL2TN.1.s432 DL2TN.1.s433 | så fortsatte hun til holdeplassen som var nærmest morens hus |
| DL2.2.s82 | She ' | s on | our side . | DL2TN.2.s89 | Hun støtter oss . |
| DL2.2.s329 | She ' | s on | her way home . | DL2TN.2.s352 | Hun er på hjemvei . |
| DL2.3.s77 | I ' ll see that all the taps | are off , but leave one on | , she said softly | DL2TN.3.s86 | " Jeg skal sjekke at alle kranene er skrudd igjen , bare la én her stå oppe , " sa hun lavt |
| EEA1.3.5.5.s8 | the Council shall , on the basis of a Commission proposal accompanied by an appraisal report , re-examine the provisions of this point (i) and | decide on | what action to take . | EEA1T.3.5.5.s8 | skal Rådet på grunnlag av et forslag fra Kommisjonen ledsaget av en vurderingsrapport , revurdere bestemmelsene i dette nummer og bestemme hvilke tiltak som skal treffes . |
| FF1.1.1.s117 | Maclean | had gone on | , somehow , utterly disillusioned and resentful | FF1TN.1.1.s125 | Maclean hadde holdt det gående på sett og vis , fullstendig desillusjonert og dypt forurettet |
| FF1.1.1.s352 | In the quiet Rawlings could | hear the television he had switched on | in the sitting room . | FF1TN.1.1.s377 | I freden som la seg , kunne Rawlings høre TV'en han hadde slått på i dagligstuen . |
| FF1.1.1.s411 | The damp patches had evaporated in the warmth , and the television | was not on | . | FF1TN.1.1.s439 | De våte flekkene var fordampet i varmen , og TV-apparatet sto ikke på . |
| FW1.1.s14 | The radio alarm | switched itself on | | FW1TN.1.s14 | Radiouret ble slått på automatisk |
| FW1.2.s20 | Well , | let ' s get on | . | FW1TN.2.s20 | Nå ja , la oss komme videre . |
| FW1.2.s95 | Even orphans should take a look at the world outside and | notice what ' s going on | . | FW1TN.2.s94 | Selv foreldreløse burde kaste et blick på verden omkring seg og legge merke til det som skjer . |
| FW1.4.s196 | You ' re | having me on | , he said . | FW1TN.4.s197 | " Du gjør narr av meg , " sa han . |
| GN1.1.2.s33 | and the older woman patted her shoulder | whispered in her ear , | now . | GN1TN.1.2.s33 | og den eldre kvinnen klappet henne på skulderen |

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| | and | Go on | | | og hvisket i øret hennes : " Gå nå . |
| HK1.1.s132 | It ' s our burden but I | can personally take it on | ! " | HK1T.1.s139 | Det er vår byrde men jeg personlig kan stå ut med det ! " |
| HK1.2.s21 | " You know exactly what he ' | s working on | ? " | HK1T.2.s23 | " Vet du nøyaktig hva han arbeider på ? " |
| HK1.3.s91 | She concluded by playing Marvin Gaye 's " What ' | s Going on | ? " . | HK1T.3.s92 | Hun avsluttet med å spille " What 's going on ? " med Marvin Gaye . |
| HK1.4.s18 | " What ' | s going on | ? " | HK1T.4.s21 | " Hva er det som foregår ? " |
| HK1.4.s125 | " Better | get my Rays on | . " | HK1T.4.s131 | " Det er vel best jeg tar på meg Ray Ban-brillene . " |
| JB1.2.s57 | It ' s called the Shakespeare School of English and has a neon Union Jack outside which | flashes on | and off all the time . | JB1TN.2.s57 | Skolen heter The Shakespeare School of English og har en Union Jack i neon utenfor som blinker av og på hele tiden . |
| JB1.2.s190 | | Do go on | . | JB1TN.2.s192 | Fortsett . " |
| JB1.2.s197 | And we sort of | got on | . | JB1TN.2.s200 | Og så fikk vi liksom sansen for hverandre . " |
| JB1.2.s205 | And we sort of | got on | . | JB1TN.2.s208 | Og så fikk vi liksom sansen for hverandre . " |
| JB1.3.s133 | We all groaned a bit and snivelled like kids , and we | were putting it on | | JB1TN.3.s131 | Vi stønnet og snufset litt alle sammen , som unger , eller vi lot som vi gjorde det |
| JC1.1.3.s94 | and then | pressed on | with what she had to say about the laurel tree | JC1T.1.3.s95 | og så skyndte hun seg videre med det hun hadde å si om laurbærtreet |
| JH1.2.1.s38 | | leaving tracks from the bristles on | surfaces made coarse and heavier . | JH1T.2.1.s40 | og etterlot spor av busten på flater som dermed ble ru og tyngre . |
| JL1.2.s1 | as if a television receiver | had been switched on | and was about to bring news of vast importance . | JL1TN.2.s1 | som når et TV-apparat blir slått på og skal til å meddele uhyre viktige nyheter . |
| JSM1.1.3.s25 | someone who would always | have a floor to walk on | . | JSM1TN.1.3.s25 | den som alltid ville ha solid grunn å stå på . |
| JSM1.1.4.s195 | I actually | think he could have gone on | <u>with</u> this place | JSM1TN.1.4.s200 | Jeg tror egentlig han kunne ha fortsatt å drive denne gården |
| JSM1.1.5.s2 | The bed | had been slept on | , rather than in | JSM1TN.1.5.s2 | Senga så ut som han hadde sovnet på den heller enn i den |
| JSM1.1.6.s52 | You ' ll just | goad him on | ? | JSM1TN.1.6.s54 | Du kommer bare til å erte ham opp ! " |
| LTLT1.1.1.s5 | and from that post she | had gone on | to become prime minister . | LTLT1T.1.1.s5 | og fra denne stillingen hadde hun gått videre til å bli statsminister . |
| LTLT1.1.2.h1 | CONCLUSION : WE | CA N'T GO | THIS WAY | LTLT1T.1.2.h1 | Konklusjon : Vi kan ikke |

| | | ON | | | fortsette slik |
|---------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------|--|
| MA1.2.1.s127 | there ' s a hand and arm , done in plastic resin , arteries worming from the cut end , | straps to strap it on | . | MA1TN.2.1.s129 | ligger en hånd og en arm støpt i plast , med blodårene buktende ut av den avhogde enden , og stropper til å feste dem med . |
| MA1.2.4.s34 | and reddish , warmish water comes from the hot-water | tap when I turn it on | . | MA1TN.2.4.s34 | og det kommer rødlig , lunkent vann ut av varmtvannskranen når jeg skrur på den . |
| MD1.1.s556 | then | moved on | to collages of furry felt and plastic flowers | MD1T.1.s607 | så gikk han over til montasjer av håret filt og plastblomster |
| MH1.2.s29 | In the weeks after D-Day , he mounted a series of major attacks in an effort to | seize Caen head on | | MH1T.2.s30 | I ukene etter D-dagen satte han i verk en rekke store angrep i et forsøk på å ta Caen direkte |
| MM1.2.s386 | He | gave a little tap on | the floor with his foot | MM1TN.2.s448 | Han banket et par ganger med skotuppen i gulvet |
| MM1.3.s50 | | How you gettin ' on | ? asked Tom leaning through the window . | MM1TN.3.s56 MM1TN.3.s57 | Åssen går det ? spurte Tom inn gjennom vinduet . |
| MM1.3.s153 | Willie | hung on | to Tom 's left trouser leg | MM1TN.3.s173 | Willie klamret seg til Tom |
| NG1.4.s88 | I suppose I | could do something else... get taken on | in a factory . | NG1TN.4.s89 | " Jeg kunne vel gjøre noe annet ... få meg noe på en fabrikk . " |
| OS1.1.1.s49 | " Perhaps you ' d | put it on | . " | OS1TN.1.2.s63 | " Kanskje De vil ta den på ? " |
| OS1.1.1.s87 | He reached out his hand , and took hold of his wife 's head , tried to lift it off , to | put it on | . | OS1TN.1.2.s105 | Han strakte ut hånden og tok tak i hodet på kona og forsøkte å løfte det opp for å ta det på seg . |
| OS1.1.1.s106 | It was clear that the Music School | was not keeping him on | out of charity . | OS1TN.1.2.s126 | Det var soleklart at musikkonservatoriet ikke holdt ham på lønningslisten av medlidenhet . |
| OS1.1.2.s41 | " Christ , what ' | s going on | ? | OS1TN.1.3.s45 OS1TN.1.3.s46 | " Jøss bevares ! Hva er det som foregår ? |
| OS1.1.2.1.s53 | What the hell ' | s going on | ? " | OS1TN.1.3.1.s55 | Hva i huleste er det som foregår ? " |
| PDJ3.1.3.s132 | I ' ve telephoned to | say that it ' s on | its way , so she ' ll be expecting you . | PDJ3TN.1.3.s139 | " Jeg har ringt og sagt at den er på vei , så hun venter Dem . |
| PDJ3.1.5.s104 | She | nodded towards the portrait and went on | : It ' s remarkable , certainly . | PDJ3TN.1.5.s110 | Hun nikket mot portrettet og fortsatte : " Det er fabelaktig . |
| PDJ3.1.6.s271 | Amy never | smacked him but would jerk him on | to her hip and dump him on her bed | PDJ3TN.1.6.s282 | Amy slo ham aldri , men løftet ham resolutt opp på hoften , slapp ham ned på sengen sin |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|---|------------------------------------|--|
| RD1.1.s20 | We | have to get on | . | RD1TN.1.s21 | La oss komme i gang . |
| RD1.5.s17 | The television | had not yet been switched on | . | RD1TN.5.s17 | Ingen hadde slått på TV-apparatet ennå . |
| RD1.7.s41 | That is because I know it will | make things easier for you later on | . | RD1TN.7.s42 | Det vil gjøre livet deres lettere senere . |
| RDA1.1.1.s418 | You know what a daimon | is ? Yes , but go on | . | RDA1T.1.1.s432 | Du vet hva en daimon er ? " Ja , men gå videre . " |
| RDA1.1.2.s310 | for Mary-Jim had not so far left the convent that she | could be depended on | to have one with her | RDA1T.1.2.s337 | for det var ikke så lenge siden Mary-Jim var ferdig på skolen at man kunne stole på at hun gikk med lommetørkle |
| RDO1.1.s296 | He dragged the armchair over for me to | stand on | . | RDO1TN.1.s293 | Han trakk frem lenestolen så jeg kunne stå på den . |
| RDO1.1.s549 | Have I time for me to finish feeding Deirdre and Cathy before we | put it on | ? | RDO1TN.1.s546 | Rekker jeg å gjøre meg ferdig med å mate Deirdre og Cathy først ? |
| RDO1.1.s617 | Thomas Clarke | is my granda . Pass it on | . | RDO1TN.1.s615 | Thomas Clarke er bestefaren min . Send det videre . |
| RDO1.1.s1342 | But the television | was on | . | RDO1TN.1.s1332 [RDO1TN.1.s1333] | Han hadde lagt seg . [Men tv'en sto på] |
| RDO1.1.s1344 | It | was cold . The television was on | . | RDO1TN.1.s1334 [RDO1TN.1.s1335] | Det var kaldt . [Tv'en sto på] |
| ROB1.1.5.s11 | " Where is my father... why does n't he | love me ? What is going on | ? " | | |
| ROB1.2.1.s4 | The Wild Man prepared a bed of moss for the boy to | sleep on | , and in the morning took him to a spring . | ROB1TN.2.1.s4 | Så stelte han til et leie av mose til gutten , og der sov han til den lyse morgen . |
| ROB1.2.1.s161 | The Wild Man prepared a bed of moss for the boy to | sleep on | , and in the morning took him to a spring . | ROB1TN.2.1.s160 | Så stelte han til et leie av mose til gutten , og der sov han til den lyse morgen . |
| RR1.3.s236 | It | was a telephone which had fallen on | to the floor | RR1TN.3.s262 | En telefon hadde falt på gulvet |
| RR1.4.s62 | Archbold stood up when Wexford came in and Wexford | motioned to him to carry on | . | RR1TN.4.s64 | Archbold reiste seg da Wexford kom inn , men Wexford gjorde tegn til ham at han bare måtte fortsette . |
| SG1.1.s76 | In the meantime , I ' ve got a license to | protect so this better be on | the up and up | SG1TN.1.s81 | " Ellers har jeg min lisens å beskytte , så dette her bør helst være renslige greier . |
| SG1.1.s77 | I ' d be happier if you | tell me <u>what</u> | . | SG1TN.1.s82 | Jeg ville føle meg langt |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | 'd | 's going on | | | bedre hvis De fortalte meg hele sammenhengen . " |
| SG1.4.s125 | I do n't | understand what 's going on | . | SG1TN.4.s129 [SG1TN.4.s130] | Og så finner vi ut at han er her i byen , og så blir hun fullstendig opphisset . [Vi begriper ikke hva som foregår] |
| SG1.5.s142 | She | studied me briefly and then moved on | . | SG1TN.5.s148 | Hun gransket meg kort og fortsatte |
| SK1.1.s32 | | The light went on | . | SK1TN.1.s41 | Lyset ble tent . |
| ST1.1.5.s3 | Tony went to turn the set off , but the Queen said , No , please | leave it on | . | ST1TN.1.5.s4 | Tony gikk for å slå av , men dronningen sa : " Nei , la det stå på , er De snill . " |
| ST1.1.7.s46 | They | moved on | . | ST1TN.1.7.s46 [ST1TN.1.7.s47] | " Flere sykehus , " korrigerer Mr Bostock ham prippent . [De gikk videre] |
| TH1.1.s278 | It was nearly long enough for her to | sit on | . | TH1T.1.s272 | Det var nesten langt nok til at hun kunne sitte på det |
| VS1.1.5.s75 | " Yes , yes , | go on , go on | . " said Mahesh Kapoor . | VS1T.1.5.s85 | " Jada , jada , fortsett nå , " sa Mahesh Kapoor |
| VS1.1.10.s17 | He started talking to his horse , | urging her on | . | VS1T.1.10.s17 | Han gav seg til å snakke til hesten sin , presset på den . |
| VS1.1.10.s35 | " Oh nothing nothing if we 're in a hurry , | let 's go on | . | VS1T.1.10.s35 | " Nei ... ingenting ... ingenting ... hvis vi har dårlig tid , er det bare å dra videre . |
| VS1.1.10.s36 | Yes , | let 's go on | . | VS1T.1.10.s36 | Vi kjører videre . " |
| WB1.3.s70 | But the work | fascinated him and he stayed on | . | WB1TN.3.s70 | Men arbeidet fascinerte ham , og han slo seg ned der . |
| WB1.3.s328 | " Oh | come on | . " | WB1TN.3.s327 | " Det mener du ikke . " |
| WB1.4.s113 | " What ' | s going on | ? " | WB1TN.4.s111 | " Hva foregår ? " |

APPENDIX D

English translated ‘on-matches’ and corresponding Norwegian originals (77 items)⁹⁴

| TEXT_ID | LEFT CONTEXT | MATCH ⁹⁵ | RIGHT CONTEXT | ALIGNED TEXT_ID | ALIGNED REGION ⁹⁶ |
|---------------|---|--|---|------------------------|---|
| BAA1T.1.4.s3 | This contact | increased <u>as time</u> went on | . | BAA1.1.4.s3 | Kontaktflaten med nabofolkene er etter hvert blitt større . |
| BV1T.3.s42 | the salesgirls flocking round her daughter when she | tried it on | | BV1.3.s40 | ekspeditrisene hadde stimlet om henne da hun prøvde kjolen til overhøringen |
| BV1T.3.s86 | When the | bumping went on | <u>for an especially long time</u> | BV1.3.s80 | Når det dunket ekstra lenge |
| BV2T.1.1.s127 | and some crumpled newspaper that someone | has wiped themselves on | . | BV2.1.1.s120 | og krøllete avisepapir som noen har tørket seg på . |
| BV2T.1.2.s58 | she is better at it than them , she has the pavement in town to | practise on | . | BV2.1.2.s55 | hun er flinkere enn dem , hun har fortøuet i byen å øve på . |
| BV2T.1.2.s125 | <u>Oh</u> | come on | , says Britt , let ' s go . | BV2.1.2.s120 | Æsj , sier Britt , nå går vi . |
| BV2T.2.2.s1 | She sees that he ' s wearing his dirty green shirt as he ' | s on | his way out to fill the car up and buy tobacco | BV2.2.2.s1 | Hun ser at han har den skitne grønne skjorten på da han skal ned for å fylle bensin og kjøpe tobakk |
| CL1T.1.3.3.s1 | THE LIGHT | MUST BE PLAYING TRICKS ON | ME | CL1.1.3.3.s1 | DET MÅ VÆRE NOE MED LYSET |
| CL1T.2.1.4.s4 | | Checkedred floors to play hopscotch on | . | CL1.2.1.4.s4 | Sjakkrutete gulver til å hoppe paradiset på . |
| EFH1T.1.s439 | What happens when he takes those statistics to the Public Health and to all those committees he | sits on | ? | EFH1.1.s479 | Hva skjer med ham når han fører statistikkene for Stadsfysikus og for alle kommisjonene han sitter i ? |
| EFH1T.1.s508 | You | must get some food before going on | to Waterloo . | EFH1.1.s548 | Du må se til å få i deg litt mat før du går videre til Waterloo . |
| EG1T.1.s75 | They | want me to send it on | | EG1.1.s75 EG1.1.s76 | Jeg skal sende det etter dem . |

⁹⁴ Directly downloaded from the OMC as a HTML page and listed alphabetically according to the text's id-attribute.

⁹⁵ Only for the English matches prepositions erroneously tagged as particles have been marked in red (excluding adpreps and idiomatic expressions).

⁹⁶ Where further aligned region has been provided in brackets, the alignment turned out to be erroneous and the right aligned s-units have been manually retrieved and inserted in the tables. Where the aligned region box is empty, no aligned s-unit is present in the OMC.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------|---|
| EG1T.2.s216 | She said she had to | get something you wanted sending on | , but obviously she decided to stay on till today . " | EG1.2.s197 | Hun skulle hente noe og sende det til deg , sa hun , men så har hun altså bestemt seg for å være til i dag . |
| EG1T.3.s236 | But I hope I sha n't have to stay in town for very long , " he | went on | . | EG1.3.s193 | Jeg håper bare at jeg ikke må bli i byen altfor lenge |
| EG1T.4.s9 | How people who | are colourblind get on | is a matter for conjecture . | | |
| EG1T.4.s152 | | Let me know how you get on | , " he said briskly , replacing the receiver . | EG1.4.s121 | Gjør det , Årvik , hørte de ham si før han la på . |
| EG2T.2.s76 | " | Put her on | , " said Rudolf , suddenly wide awake again . | EG2.2.s106 | Sett henne over , sa Rulle , plutselig lys våken . |
| EG2T.3.s128 | A moment later she | went on | | EG2.3.s115 | Etter en kort pause fortsatte hun |
| EG2T.6.s73 | <u>Good</u> with the customers , never gets | ruffled , you know . Gets on | <u>well</u> with the rest of the staff , too . | EG2.6.s67 | Han er alltid rolig og avbalansert , høflig både overfor kunder og kolleger , en grei kar på alle måter . |
| EG2T.6.s79 | Then , after a moment 's pause , Lessner | went on | : " Well , if he has , I ' ve not noticed it . | EG2.6.s71 | Etter et øyeblikk la Lien til : I hvert fall har ikke jeg lagt merke til det |
| EG2T.6.s110 | Whether we | ought to keep him on | . " | | |
| EG2T.7.s41 | After a slight pause he | went on | | EG2.7.s37 | Etter en ørliten pause fortsatte han |
| EH1T.1.4.s6 | The little battery-operated radio crackles and sputters when she | turns it on | | EH1.1.4.s5 | Det skrapar og susar i den vesle batteriradioen da ho skrur på |
| EH1T.1.5.s84 | She | stands there turning the faucet on | and off , but there is n't any more . | EH1.1.5.s59 | Ho står der og skrur kranene opp og att , men det kjem ikkje meir |
| EH1T.1.9.s61 | It is n't raining outside , but the anorak is still damp when she | puts it on | . | EH1.1.9.s61 | Det regner ikkje ute , men anorakken er enda klam da ho tar den på . |
| EHA1T.1.1.s104 | It | was not put on | . | EHA1.1.1.s104 | Og det var ikke påtatt . |
| EHA1T.2.1.s217 | and me just standing there like an icicle , a little embarrassed , because I do n't feel as splendid as whoever she ' | s going on | <u>about</u> . | EHA1.2.1.s217 EHA1.2.1.s218 | Og jeg bare står der som en ispinne , nærmest flau , fordi jeg ikke føler så storartet som hun preker om . |
| EHA1T.2.3.s26 | It was a pleasure to be able to work independently , to really get into the material , to | push on | steadily | EHA1.2.3.s26 | Og for en fryd å få arbeide selvstendig , bore seg inn i stoffet , trengte videre , stadig videre |
| EHA1T.2.3.s113 | I felt my sense of | spark she ' d | and gotten to | EHA1.2.3.s115 | Jeg følte velværet mer |

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|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|--|
| | well-being grow more intense , as if it were a | blown on | flare up . | | intest , som om det var glør hun hadde pustet til og fått til å blusse . |
| FC1T.1.s217 | and actually I was aware of her presence only because I | heard she had n't moved on | . | FC1.1.s226 | og egentlig var jeg klar over hennes tilstedeværelse bare fordi jeg hørte at hun ikke gikk videre . |
| FC1T.2.s15 | as if you were really beginning a new life with no one to | lean on | . | FC1.2.s16 | som om De egentlig begynte et nytt liv uten at De har noen å støtte Dem til . |
| GS1T.3.s62 | He | went on | : " Peacock Paints Limited . | GS1.3.s62 | Han fortsatte : " Påfugl Maling A S . |
| GS1T.4.s143 | | I went on | : " Yes , I ' m assuming there ' s a but otherwise you would n't have collected this material . " | GS1.4.s145 | Jeg fortsatte : " Ja , for jeg går ut fra at det er et men , siden du har samlet alt dette materialet ? " |
| GS1T.4.s300 | | He went on | : " The prosecuting authorities also studied the report . | GS1.4.s308 | Han fortsatte : " Påtalemyndighetene vurderte også rapporten . |
| GS1T.5.s64 | Please | go on | . " | GS1.5.s74 | Fortsett . " |
| ILOS1T.1.3.s23 | They also constructed simple forts , where they could seek refuge until the enemy | had moved on | . | ILOS1.1.3.s27 | De bygde også enkle festninger , bygdeborger , hvor de kunne søke tilflukt til fiendene hadde dratt videre . |
| JM1T.1.2.s50 | " He ' | s on | his way to Finnsnes by steamship from Tromsø . " | JM1.1.2.s75 | " Han er på veg til Finnsnes med hurtigruta fra Tromsø . " |
| JM1T.1.4.s33 | This was the second time I | had signed on | | JM1.1.4.s103 | Det var andre gangen jeg mønstra ut |
| JS1T.1.1.s3 | He gave his men land to | build houses on | and had his royal residence built up beyond Skipakrok . " | | |
| JS1T.1.4.s6 | Nidaros Cathedral stands out among the others and | has been worked on | and restored from the 12th century up to the present day . | JS1.1.5.s5 | I en stilling for seg står Nidarosdomen , som det har vært bygd og restaurert på fra 1100-tallet og fram til i dag (se eget oppslag) . |
| JW1T.1.2.s19 | The truth | is that it ' s sent on | to Rome | JW1.1.2.s19 | Sannheten er at den sendes videre til Roma |
| JW1T.1.2.s74 | where a continuous programme of preservation of works of art | goes on | . | JW1.1.2.s75 | der det foregår et kontinuerlig vedlikehold av kunstsattene . |
| KA1T.2.3.s36 | That was n't a very nice thing to say , but I | did n't let on | . | KA1.2.3.s36 | Det var jo ikke videre pent sagt , men jeg lot som ingenting . |
| KA1T.2.7.s19 | But he did n't | go on | . | KA1.2.7.s19 | Men han trengte ingen |

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| | require a rejoinder in order to | | | | kommentar for å komme videre |
| KA1T.2.7.s30 | " And I hope you ' ll see to it that the banister | gets repaired , " I went on | . | KA1.2.7.s28 | Og så håper jeg De sørger for å få reparert gelenderet , fortsatte jeg . |
| KAL1T.1.s105 | | He put them on | , buttoned his jacket , pulled his cap down over his ears | KAL1.1.s105 | Han spente dem på seg , kneppet igjen jakka , dro lua godt nedover ørene |
| KF2T.1.1.s39 | they made such a show of affection and concern for one another that there could be no doubt they | were putting it on | . | KF2.1.1.s32 | var så kjærlige og omsorgsfulle mot hverandre at det ikke kunne være tvil om at de spilte skuespill . |
| KF2T.1.2.s319 | " If she ' | s on | her way down , we ' ll meet on the path | KF2.1.2.s317 | Hvis hun er på vei hit , treffes vi på stien |
| KF2T.1.3.s118 | He had crept forward first , now he | was waving me on | , but I stayed where I was behind the corner of the wash-house | KF2.1.3.s112 | Han hadde sneket seg bort først , nå vinket han på meg , men jeg ble liggende bak hushjørnet |
| KF2T.1.3.s214 | I | hoped he ' d go on | . | KF2.1.3.s215 | Jeg håpet at han skulle fortsette . |
| KH1T.1.s169 | | He ' s hanging on | to a chair well above the ground | KH1.1.s225 KH1.1.s226 | Amundsen henger på en stol et godt stykke over bakken |
| KH1T.2.s43 | We know that the father ' s antagonism towards a life in brewing | was soon passed on | to Robert | KH1.2.s48 KH1.2.s50 | Vi vet at farens uvilje mot et liv i øl tidlig ble podet inn i sønnen . |
| KH1T.2.s186 | He got them on their feet , speaking in a friendly way and shaking them , | pulling an ear , lifting them on | to his shoulders | KH1.2.s202 KH1.2.s203 | Han stabler dem da opp . Han taler vennlig og rusker i dem , drar til én under øret , løfter ham etter skuldrene |
| KT1T.2.s9 | It sort of | depends on | her mood . | KT1.2.s9 | Det kommer litt an på humøret , liksom . |
| KT1T.3.s182 | The table is bolted to the deck , but the lord | is not strong enough to hold on | . | KT1.3.s183 | Bordet er boltet til dørken , men lorden er ikke sterk nok i klypa . |
| LSC1T.1.2.s118 | When he has gone to bed , Mother comes in and turns out the light , but the globe | gets to stay on | . | LSC1.2.s113 | Når han har lagt seg , kommer moren inn og slukker lyset , men globusen får stå på . |
| LSC1T.1.5.s239 | " | Think I ' ll keep it on | . | LSC1.5.s213 | Tror jeg beholder den på . |
| LSC2T.5.s74 | A little hair by his ears and at the neck and a face that the years | had trampled on | without taking off their boots . | LSC2.5.s73 | Litt hår ved ørene og i nakken og et ansikt årene hadde trampet over uten å ta av seg på beina . |
| MN1T.1.s369 | After that , it took a long time for good hunting to return , | had wandered on | . | MN1.1.s372 | Etter dette tok det lang tid før fangsten igjen ble god , men da hadde narhvalene |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| | and by then the narwhals | | | | vandret videre . " |
| MN1T.2.s13 | For the ship he | had signed on | was foreign , and the destination of the voyage was unknown . | MN1.2.s13 | For skuta han hadde mønstret på var fremmed , og målet for seilassen var ukjent . |
| NFRA1T.6.2.1.s4 | Unused funds | have been passed on | to the following year . | NFRA1.6.2.1.s4 | Ubrukte midler overføres til neste år . |
| OEL1T.1.s381 | On the contrary , he | had carried on | as before , until it had been too late . | OEL1.1.s381 | Han hadde tvert imot fortsatt som før , inntil det var for sent . |
| OEL1T.1.s540 | He looked at his watch and found that she had put her beer glass on the floor : " | Come on | , " he said . | OEL1.1.s543 | Han så på klokken og oppdaget at hun hadde satt fra seg ølglasset på golvet : " Kom , " sa han . |
| PEJ1T.3.s56 | If there | was nothing to work on | , there was always something to talk about . | PEJ1.3.s57 | Hadde de ikke noe å sette fingrene i , var det alltid noe å prate om . |
| PEJ1T.10.s30 | Each of them had to have two or three pairs if they were to | have something dry to put on | . | PEJ1.10.s30 | To-tre par hver måtte de ha om de alltid skulle ha tørt å ta på . |
| SH1T.1.2.s27 | The tears ran down his face on to the deerskin he | lay on | . | SH1.1.2.s27 | Tårene rant over ansiktet og ned på skinnen som han lå på . |
| SH1T.1.3.s46 | Then she | ran on | . | SH1.1.3.s46 | Så løp hun videre . |
| SH1T.1.3.s66 | But now at midday , with the sun at the height of its power , it | was too hot to go on | . | SH1.1.3.s66 | Men nå , midt på dagen , var det likevel for varmt til at hun kunne fortsette . |
| SL1T.2.s75 | Louise looks thoughtfully in front of her and | goes on | : | SL1.2.s73 | Louise ser tankefullt frem for seg og fortsetter : |
| TB1T.1.s256 | Then she | goes on | : | TB1.1.s256 | Så fortsetter hun : |
| TB1T.3.s9 | | It is on | , but without the sound . | TB1.3.s10 TB1.3.s8 TB1.3.s9 | Fjernsynet er på , men uten lyd |
| THA1T.12.s4 | Martin never | knew how to go on | . | THA1.12.s4 | Martin visste ikke hva han skulle si . |
| THA1T.42.s14 | " What ' | s going on | ? " a man on the other side of the street yelled . | THA1.42.s14 | Hva er det som foregår ? ropte en mann på den andre siden av veien . |
| THA1T.68.s8 | " We ' ve asked you so many times to stay close to the house until we ' ve | found out what ' s going on | here . " | THA1.68.s8 | Vi har bedt deg så mange ganger om å være i nærheten av huset til vi har funnet ut hva som foregår her . |
| TTH1T.1.s72 | wanted to | be wherever anything exciting was going on | . | TTH1.1.s70 | ville være med der det var mest spennende . |
| TTH1T.2.s149 | But then she resolutely | pushed on | . | TTH1.2.s148 | Men så skubbet hun videre på kverna . |
| UD1T.2.2.s17 | when internal | discord on | the desirability of | UD1.2.2.s16 | da indre uenighet om |

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| | | | EC membership led to a rift . | | ønskeligheten av norsk EF-medlemskap førte til splittelse . |
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