

# Phrasal Verbs and Prepositional Phrases

16

## Phrasal Verbs

English language में कुछ ऐसे Verbs हैं, जिनके बाद Prepositions या Adverbs लग जाने से इनका मूल अर्थ बदल जाता है तथा ऐसे Verb + Preposition/Adverb के Combination से बने Group of words एक नया अर्थ व्यक्त करता है, जो Verb के समान ही काम करता है। ऐसे Verb + Preposition या Verb + Adverb के Combination को Phrasal verb कहते हैं। नीचे दिए गए Table को समझकर अपना Concept clear करें।

Verb	Preposition/Adverb	Phrasal Verb	Meaning
look	after	look after	देखभाल करना
give	up	give up	छोड़ देना/त्याग देना
set	out	set out	यात्रा शुरू करना
use	up	use up	पूरी तरह समाप्त कर देना
go	on	go on	कार्य जारी रखना/रहना

कुछ Phrasal verbs तीन Words के Combination से बने होते हैं; जैसे—

- Put up with — बर्दाश्त करना
- Look down upon / on — तिरस्कार करना
- Look forward to — उत्सुकता से प्रतीक्षा करना
- Do away with — समाप्त कर देना
- Look back to — याद करना

Phrasal verb का अर्थ उनमें प्रयुक्त Individual words के अर्थ से अलग होता है। यदि Verb + Particle (Preposition or Adverb combination) एक नया अर्थ नहीं प्रकट करता हो, तो ऐसे Combination को Phrasal verb नहीं कहेंगे। उदाहरण के लिए निम्नलिखित Sentences पर गौर करें, इनमें कोई Phrasal verb नहीं है।

- She came by train.
- He looked at her.
- Rajani is going to college.
- The prize was given by the chairman.

कभी-कभी Sentence में प्रयोग के अनुसार कोई Combination एक Sentence में Phrasal Verb होता है, तो वही Combination दूसरे Sentence में Phrasal Verb नहीं भी हो सकता है। उदाहरण के लिए निम्नलिखित Sentences पर गौर करें—

- (a) The peon went over to an almirah and took some files out.
- (b) Some of the independent M. L. A's have decided to go over to the ruling party (सत्ताधारी-दल).

Sentence (a) में went over to; Phrasal verb नहीं है, क्योंकि यहाँ went, over तथा to का प्रयोग general sense में किया गया है। यहाँ went (गया) से गति, over/to

से दिशा (*direction*) का बोध होता है। लेकिन Sentence (b) में *go over to* एक Phrasal verb है, जिसका अर्थ है—दल या धर्म परिवर्तन करना।

### Position of the Object

1. अगर Noun या Noun Phrase का प्रयोग Sentence में Direct Object के रूप में किया गया हो, तो इसे Phrasal Verb के बाद या Verb और Particle के बीच में रखा जाता है; जैसे—

He took off his shoes. *or*

He took his shoes off.

2. अगर Pronoun का प्रयोग Sentence में Direct Object के रूप में किया गया हो, तो ऐसे Pronoun को Adverbial Particle के पहले रखा जाता है; जैसे—

He gave it up.

(Right)

He gave up it.

(Wrong)

3. कुछ Phrasal Verbs का प्रयोग तोड़कर नहीं किया जाता है; जैसे—

The employees asked for more bonus.

I look after my parents.

The cat was knocked down by a running car.

The price of gold is going up.

### Usage of Phrasal Verbs

यहाँ कुछ Important Phrasal Verbs का अर्थसहित Sentence formation किया जा रहा है। इसे समझकर अपना Concept clear करें।

1. (a) Account for—*explain the cause of something* (किसी चीज का कारण बताना) : His poor health accounts for his irregularity.  
(b) Account for—*give a satisfactory record of how the money in one's care has been spent* (खर्च का ब्यौरा देना) : We have to account for every farthing (एक-एक पैसा) we spend on business trip.  
(c) Account for—*give the explanation of something*, (स्पष्टीकरण देना) : How do you account for the show's success?
2. Ask for (*something*)—*demand* (की माँग करना/के लिए अनुरोध करना) : The union of workers asks for more pay and shorter hours.
3. Ask for (*somebody*)—*say that one wants to see or speak to somebody* (मिलने या बात करने के लिए संवाद देना) : Go to my village and ask for my brother.
4. Act on/upon (असर डालना) : Drugs act on (= has an effect) bodies. He acted upon (carried out) my instructions.
5. Act for—*on behalf of* (पक्ष में) : The lawyer acts for his client (मोवक्किल).
6. Back out—*withdraw from an agreement or a promise* : We ought not to back out of the agreement (समझौता से मुकर जाना).
7. Back up—*support* (का समर्थन करना) : He backed me up.
8. Bear out—*support somebody/confirm something* (सत्यापित करना, साबित करना) : The other witness will bear me out. / They will bear me out in the court.

9. Bear with—*tolerate patiently* (धैर्यपूर्वक सहना, बर्दाश्त करना) : I cannot bear with such an *insult* (अपमान).
10. Bear away—*win* (जीतना) : She bore away the prize in the debate.
11. Bring out (publish)—(प्रकाशित करना) : She has brought out a book on English grammar.
12. Bring up—*care for a child / to rear or educate him / her* (पालन-पोषण करना, पढ़ाना-लिखाना) : He was brought up by his aunt.
13. Bring forth—*produce something* (उत्पन्न करना) : She has brought forth a son.
14. Bring down—*cause to fall* (गिराना, कम करना) : I think the new government will be able to bring down the prices of *commodities* (सामग्रियों).
15. Bring about—*cause something to happen* (उत्पन्न करना) : Dr Amartya Sen's theory brought about a revolution in the field of rural economics.
16. Bring under—*bring something under control* (नियंत्रण में करना) : The police can bring the crime under control.
17. Bring round—*cause somebody to regain consciousness* (होश-हवाश में लाना / चंगा कर देना)—The injection soon brought the patient round.
18. Bring in—*earn* (कमाना) : My business does not bring in good income.
19. Blow out—*extinguish by blowing* (फूँककर बुझाना) : Somebody opened the door and the candle blew out.
20. Blow up—*explode, to be destroyed by an explosion* (फूट पड़ना, उड़ाकर बर्बाद कर देना) : Suddenly the bomb blew up. / A police officer was killed when his car blew up.
21. Boil over—*boil and flow over the side of a container* (उफन पड़ना) : Look Khushi ! The milk is boiling over now.
22. Break down—*fail, stop, cease to function because of a fault* (कमी के कारण खराब हो जाना, रुक जाना, बेसंभाल हो जाना) : The telephone system has broken down.  
The car broke down on the free way.  
He broke down in the middle of his speech.  
After years of over work his health broke down / When she heard the news of her mother's death she broke down.
23. Break in (*intransitive*), break into (*transitive*)—*enter by force* (बलपूर्वक (तोड़कर) भीतर घुसना) : Some thieves broke in and stole her costly ornaments. / His house was broken into last night.
24. Break out—(*of bad or violent events*) *start suddenly* (बुरी या अशुभ घटना का आरंभ होना, एकाएक फैलना) : Cholera has broken out in this area.  
The fire broke out at midnight. / The First World War broke out in 1914.
25. Break up—*end, disperse* (समाप्त होना, बिखर जाना) : The meeting broke up at 4 p.m.

26. Break with—*end a relationship with somebody/some habit* (किसी व्यक्ति / आदत से सम्बन्ध विच्छेद करना) : She broke with her boy-friend (प्रेमी).  
You must break with smoking.
26. Break away—*escape abruptly from one's clutches* (पकड़ से छूटकर भाग जाना) : Some notorious criminals broke away from the policemen who were holding them.
27. Call in—*send for* (किसी को बुलाना) : Call in a doctor immediately.
28. Call off—*cancel, withdraw, order to stop* (समाप्त करना, वापस लेना, स्थगनादेश देना) : The function was called off because of bad weather.  
The union called off the strike.
29. Call up—*recall* (याद करना, टेलीफोन करना) : My grandfather is unable to call up past events because of his old age. / I will call you up soon.
30. Call for—*require, demand, need* (माँग करना, आवश्यक होना) : The principal called for an explanation of the peon's absence.  
The problem of poverty calls for quick action to be taken.
31. Call on—*pay somebody a brief visit* (थोड़ी देर के लिए जाना या रुकना) : He called on me yesterday.
32. Call out—*Summon*—(बुलाना) : If situation goes beyond control (नियंत्रण के बाहर) the army will be called out.
33. Call upon—*request, appeal* (आग्रह/अपील करना) : The new Chief Minister calls upon people to cooperate with him.
34. Care for—*like/love somebody/something look after* (पसंद करना, चाहना, देख भाल करना)—She does not care for her husband.  
I do not care much for movies.  
Who will care for the country if all leaders are corrupt (भ्रष्ट).
35. Carry out—*execute, fulfil, obey* (पूरा करना, आज्ञा/आदेश का पालन करना) : I cannot carry out your orders. / We should carry out the orders of our seniors.
36. Carry on—*Continue (usually work or duty)* (जारी रखना) : A student must carry on his study despite (बावजूद) difficulties.
37. Carry on with—*continue* (जारी रखना) : The doctor advised me to carry on with the treatment.
38. Carry off—*win a prize* (पुरस्कार जीतना) : He carried off many prizes last year.
39. Catch on—*become popular* (लोकप्रिय होना) : Fast food is catching on these days.
40. Catch up with—*overtake but not pass* (दूसरे के बराबर होना) : Rajani is working hard to catch up with other students.
41. Clear up—*make tidy and clean* (ठीक करना) : Clear up the bed before you go to sleep.

42. Clear away—*disperse, pass away, remove* (तितर-बितर करना): When the foggy weather cleared away the roads became quite visible.
43. Clear off—*go away, complete the payment* (भाग जाना, चुकाना)—As soon as the thief saw the police he cleared off.  
We must clear off the dues *as early as possible* (यथाशीघ्र).
44. Come across—*meet by chance* (संयोग से मिलना): While going to market I came across a magician.
45. Come out—*be published, be exposed* (प्रकाशित होना, प्रकट होना): His new book came out last month. / At last, the truth came out.
46. Come up—*begin to grow* (सतह से ऊपर उटना): Weeds (घास-पात) are coming up all around.
47. Come about—*happen* (होना/घटित होना): Nobody knows how the earth quake came about.
48. Come down—*become lower, fall* (कम होना, नीचे उतरना): The price of rice came down last month.
49. Come off—*take place, (होना)*: When is the programme coming off?
50. Come on—(आना): Come on is often said to some one who is hesitating or delaying. / Come on, or we will be late.
51. Come away from—to become separated from something (किसी चीज से अलग होना): The plaster had started to come away from the wall.
52. Count on—*rely on* (भरोसा करना): I do not count on your help.
53. Cry down—*depreciate* (तुच्छ समझना, शिकायत करना): We need not cry down one's simplicity and humility (सादगी और नम्रता).
54. Cry up—*extol* (प्रशंसा करना): I was cried up by my friends.
55. Cut down—*reduce* (कम करना): He does not cut down his expenses though he is *in debt* (कर्ज में).
56. Cutoff—(*disconnect, remove*) (काटकर अलग करना, हटाना): The shopkeeper cut off five meters of cloth from the roll. / My electric supply has been cut off.
57. Deal in—*sell something, trade in something* (का व्यापार करना): He deals in gold.
58. Deal with—*behave towards somebody, explain something* (व्यवहार करना, वर्णन करना): We should deal with our elders respectfully.
59. Dispose of—*get rid of somebody/something* that you do not want or cannot keep, to deal with a problem, question or threat successfully, to defeat or kill somebody (किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु से छुटकारा पाना, जिसे आप नहीं चाहते हों या नहीं रख सकते हो, किसी समस्या, प्रश्न या खतरे को कुशलतापूर्वक निपटाना, किसी को हराना या जान मार देना): The stolen property was disposed of. / I want to dispose of my old car. / He disposed of all the files within a week. / It took a mere 15 minutes to dispose of his opponent.

60. Do away with—*abolish* (समाप्त करना) : We must do away with bad customs (रीतिरिवाज).
61. Do without—*manage in the absence of somebody or something* (के बिना काम चलना) : Nowadays we cannot do without telephone.
62. Die out—*perish gradually* (धीरे-धीरे मिट जाना) : Many old customs are dying out.
63. Draw back—*retire, recoil* (पीछे हटना, से अलग हो जाना) : Is it wise to draw back from the issue of disarmament (निरस्त्रीकरण) ?
64. Draw up—*make a written plan or agreement* (लिखित योजना या मसौदा तैयार करना) : We should draw up a list of successful candidates.
65. Drop in—*pay a short sudden visit* (किसी के यहाँ अकस्मात् पहुँचना)—Some unwanted guests dropped in on me last night.
66. Drop out—*withdraw, retire from a scheme or plan* (किसी योजना से अलग होना) : She joined an engineering college but after a few months she dropped out.
67. Eat into—*consume something, destroy as if by eating* (पूरी तरह खा जाना/ नष्ट कर देना) : Rust has eaten into this iron rod.
68. Fall off—*decrease* (घट जाना, कम हो जाना) : The number of students has fallen off.
69. Fall out—*quarrel* (झगड़ा करना) : The two friends have fallen out.
70. Fall through—*fail* (असफल होना) : The scheme has fallen through for want of money (धन की कमी के कारण).
71. Fall back—*retreat, withdraw* (पीछे हटना) : At last, the enemies had to fall back.
72. Fall on—*attack violently* (आक्रमण करना) : A number of extremists fell on the C. R. P. E. camp but they had to surrender before the jawans.
73. Fill in—*add something what is necessary to make something complete* (पूरा करना) : I know how to fill in the application form.
74. Find out—*get information about something / somebody by asking, reading etc.* (पूछकर, पढ़कर, खोजकर पता लगाना) : Please find out errors in this passage.
75. Fix up—*arrange* (तय करना) : The meeting has been fixed up for Sunday next.
76. Get up—*rise* (उठना, जगना) : When do you get up ?
77. Get out—*be out* (बाहर निकलना) : The teacher ordered the student to get out of the class.
78. Get through—*complete* (पूरा करना) : She easily got through the examination.
79. Get on—*make progress* (तरक्की करना) : I am getting on well with health and studies.



80. Get in—arrive (पहुँचना)—The train got in an hour late.
81. Get back—return, regain possession (लौटना, पुनः प्राप्त करना) : I shall get back tomorrow. / She has got her old job back.
82. Get away—have a holiday/vacation, succeed in leaving a place (छुट्टी/अवकाश पाना, निकलने का मौका पाना) : We are hoping to get away for a few days in winter. / I would not be able to get away from the office before.
83. Get into—become involved in something (फँस जाना, प्रवेश करना) : He got into trouble with the police.
84. Give up—renounce, leave, stop, surrender—(त्याग देना, छोड़ देना, बंद करना, समर्पण करना) : We should give up bad habits. / He has given up gambling. / The robbers gave themselves up to the police.
85. Give away—give something as a gift (उपहारस्वरूप देना या बाँटना) : He gave away most of his income to charity. / The bride was given away by her father.
86. Give back—return something to its owner (लौटना) : The court ordered to give the property back to the real owner.
87. Give in—yield, cease to resist (झुकना, दब जाना, हार मानना) : The robbers were forced to give in. / I would rather die than give in.
88. Go ahead—proceed, continue (कार्य जारी रखना) : Have patience and go ahead, success will kiss your feet.
89. Go away—leave a place, disappear (गायब होना) : I am going away for a few hours.
90. Go back—return, (लौटना) : I am going back to my village today.
91. Go up—rise (ऊपर उठना, बढ़ना) : The price of gold is going up these days.
92. Go down—become less (कम हो जाना) : The price of food grain has gone down.
93. Go off—explode, go without informing anyone (विस्फोट होना) : When Vinay was cleaning his revolver, it went off by mistake.
94. Go off—(चम्पत हो जाना) : He has gone off to Kolkata with his beloved.
95. Go out—be extinguished (रोशनी बुझ जाना) : He burnt a candle as the light went out.
96. Go on—continue any action (जारी रखना) : Don't shout while the class is going on.
97. Go into—investigate thoroughly (गंभीरता से जाँच करना) : Unless I go into the matter, I cannot say anything.
98. Go through—examine carefully and thoroughly (सावधानीपूर्वक विस्तार से जाँच करना) : Has the Head Accountant gone through the accounts ?
99. Grow up—become adult (वयस्क होना)—She grew up fast.
100. Hold on—stop, wait (रुकना, प्रतीक्षा करना) (especially on the telephone) : Please hold on for a minute, I am just calling him.

101. Hold up—*delay or block the movement or progress, rob* (रोकना, बाधा डालना, लूटना) : An accident is holding up traffic.  
The bank was held up by a few *masked men* (नकाबपोश).
102. Hold over—*postpone* (स्थगित करना) : Let us hold over this issue for the next meeting.
103. Hold together—*remain united* (एकताबद्ध रहना) : We cannot be defeated as long as we hold together.
104. Hold with—*agree with* (used in negative sentences or in questions), (सहमत होना) : I don't hold with the use of force.  
We don't hold with letting children watch as much T.V. as they want.
105. Hold out—*stretch* (फैलाना) : The beggar was holding out his hands for alms (भिक्षा).
106. Keep back—*restrain, hinder, conceal, prevent from moving* (रोकना, छिपाना, आगे न बढ़ने देना) : Poverty has kept him back.  
I will keep back nothing from you. / *Barricades* (अवरोध) were erected to keep back the crowds.
107. Keep on—*continue* (जारी रखना) : Shivam kept on playing for hours.
108. Keep off—*prevent somebody/something coming near, touching etc.* (किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु से दूरी रखना) : They lit a fire to keep off wild animals.  
Keep your hand off (= do not touch) me.
109. Keep under—*oppress, control* (दबा देना, नियंत्रण में रखना) : The poor are kept under by the rich.
110. Keep out—*prevent somebody/something entering a place.* (बाहर रखना, अन्दर न आने देना) : Determination keeps out hesitation (संशय) and fear.
111. Keep to—*do what you have promised* (वादा निभाना) : An Indian woman keeps to her promise.
112. Knock off—*stop doing something* (बंद कर देना) : Do you want to knock off early today ?
113. Knock down—*hit somebody and make them fall to the ground* (किसी को धक्का देकर गिरा देना) : She was knocked down by a bus.
114. Knock out—*hit someone so hard that they fall unconscious.* (अचेत कर गिरा देना) : He knocked out his opponent in the wrestling.
115. Leave off—*stop doing something* (बंद कर देना) : Start reading from where you left off last time.
116. Leave out—*omit, not include or mention* (छोड़ देना) : Leave me out of this quarrel, please.
117. Let down—*lower something, disappoint somebody by not helping him* (उतार देना, नीचे गिराने देना, निराश करना) : We let the bucket down by a rope. / He speaks English, but his pronunciation lets him down.
118. Let in—*allow, to enter* (भीतर आने देना) : Are you going to let them in on your plans ?



119. Let off—*fire a gun or make a bomb, etc. explode, refrain from punishing severely* (बन्दूक/बम छोड़ना, बिना कड़ी सजा दिए छोड़ देना) : The boys were letting off fireworks. / She was let off with a warning.
120. Let out—*allow to leave, release* (बाहर जाने देना, छोड़ देना) : She opened the window and let the mouse out.
121. Live on—*eat a particular type of food to live* (किसी खास भोजन पर जिन्दा रहना) : Small birds live mainly on insects.
122. Look after—*take care of* (देखभाल करना) : We ought to look after our old parents.
123. Look forward to—*expect with pleasure* (उत्सुकता से प्रतीक्षा करना) : We look forward to meeting you very soon.
124. Look for—*search, hope* (खोजना, उम्मीद करना) : I am looking for my handkerchief. / We shall be looking for an improvement in your work this term.
125. Look down on—*contempt or despise somebody/something* (तुच्छ समझना, तिरस्कार करना) : We should not look down on the poor.  
She was looked down on because of her poor clothing (न्यून परिधान).
126. Look into—*investigate or examine* (जाँच पड़ताल करना) : The Magistrate is looking into this case very seriously.
127. Look on—*regard, consider* (मानना, समझना) : I look on a lady as my mother.
128. Look in—*pay a short visit* (कम समय के लिए जाना) : The Prime Minister is looking in this morning to take the stock of quake situation in Jammu and Kashmir.
129. Look out—*warn somebody to be careful* (सावधान होने के लिए चेतावनी देना) : Look out ! There is a truck coming.
130. Look out for—*think of somebody* (किसी की ताक में या खोज में रहना) : Do look out for spelling mistakes in your work.
131. Look up—*look for information in a dictionary or reference book* (शब्दकोष आदि में खोजना) : Look up this word in a dictionary.
132. Look through—*examine carefully* (सावधानी से जाँचना) : Look through your notes before the examination.
133. Look over—*examine* (जाँचना) : The teacher looked over the examination answer book.
134. Look ahead—*think about what is going to happen in the future* (भविष्य का ध्यान रखना) : We should look ahead and save a little for the old age.
135. Lay down—*sacrifice* (न्यौछावर करना) : Asfaq Ullah laid down his life for his country.
136. Let (someone) down—*fail to help or support somebody as they had hoped* (निराश करना) : This machine won't let you down.
137. Make up one's mind—*come to a decision* (निर्णय करना) : He made up his mind to join a private company.

138. Make out—*understand, discover the meaning of* (समझना, अर्थ लगाना) :  
He could not make out this passage.
139. Make up—*use cosmetics* (शृंगार करना) : Most women make up their faces.
140. Make off—*run away* (भाग जाना) : The thief made off when he saw the police.
141. Make over—*transfer* (हस्तांतरित करना) : Nehru made over his whole property to the nation.
142. Make after—*chase or pursue* (पीछा करना) : The police made after the criminals.
143. Make away with oneself—*commit suicide* (आत्म-हत्या करना) : She made away with herself.
144. Make away with something—*run away/having stolen something* (चुराकर भाग जाना) : The thieves made away with the jewellery box.
145. Make room—*accommodate* (स्थान देना) : I moved a little bit and made room for the old lady.
146. Make the best of—*derive great benefit from* (यथासम्भव लाभ उठाना) :  
We must make the best of an opportunity.
147. Make much off—*exaggerate* (किसी बात को बड़ा-चढ़ाकर कहना) : Don't make much of your little knowledge.
148. Pick out—*choose, select* (चुनना) : Pick out nouns in the passage given below.
149. Pick up—*improve* (अवस्था या स्वास्थ्य सुधरना) : Your health is picking up.
150. Point out—*indicate, show* (दिखाना, संकेत करना, निर्देशित करना) : Kindly point out my mistakes.
151. Pull down—*demolish, destroy* (ढाहना, नष्ट करना) : It is easier to pull down than to build up.
152. Pull up—*scold* (डॉटना) : The wicked boy must be pulled up.
153. Put on—*dress yourself in something, switch on a piece of equipment* (पहनना, बिजली, लैम्प, मोमबत्ती इत्यादि को जलाना) : I like to put on simple dress.  
/ Please put on the light, I am going to read.
154. Put out—*stop something from burning or shining* (मोमबत्ती, लैम्प, बिजली इत्यादि को बुझाना) : Please put out the light when you go to bed.
155. Put by—*save* (बचाना) : We must put by money for our future.
156. Put aside—*keep separate* (अलग रखना) : They put aside their differences. /  
The officer put the file aside. / He put aside a tidy sum (अच्छी-खासी रकम) for his retirement.
157. Put in—*send* (भेजना) : I am going to put in an application for that job.
158. Put down—*write down* (लिख लेना) : She put down the dictation (श्रुतिलिपि) in the diary.
159. Ring up—*telephone somebody* (फोन करना) : Ring me up in the morning.

160. Ring back—*telephone somebody again* (किसी को दुबारा टेलीफोन करना) : I shall ring you back later.
161. Ring off—*end a telephone call putting down the receiver*. (बातचीत समाप्त हो जाने पर टेलीफोन रिसीवर रख देना) : She rang off before I could explain.
162. Run after—*pursue* (के पीछे पड़ा रहना, के पीछे भागना) : Don't run after wealth.
163. Run away—*flee* (भाग जाना) : As soon as the police came, the thief ran away.
164. Run down—*stop functioning, lessen, speak against* (बंद हो जाना, कमजोर हो जाना, निन्दा करना) : The battery has run down.  
Don't run down your neighbours. / She is very much run down owing to her long illness.
165. Run out—*expire, exhaust* (समाप्त हो जाना, क्रिकेट में रन आऊट हो जाना) : The lease will run out soon. / He ran out his father's property within two years. / He has run out his patience. / The player was run out.
166. Run over—*overflow* (ऊपर से बहना, कुचल देना) : The river is running over. The cat was run over by a running car.
167. Run across—*meet suddenly* (अकस्मात मिल जाना) : I ran across a friend of mine in the Gandhi Maidan.
168. Rely on—*be dependent on somebody* (भरोसा करना) : He cannot rely on her.
169. Rule out—*state that something is not possible/not suitable* (अस्वीकार करना) : Mr Kumar ruled out the possibility of any change in the cabinet.
170. See about—*deal with something* (बातचीत करना) : I will see about the management myself.
171. See off—*go to a station, an airport etc. to say goodbye to somebody who is starting a journey* (विदा करना) : We all went to the airport to see him off.
172. See through—*aware of the trick you are trying to play on me* (किसी चाल को भाँप जाना) : I can see through your little game.
173. See to—*deal with something* (का इंतजाम करना, की देख-रेख करना, ध्यान रखना) : His wife will see to programme in his absence.
174. Send for—*to ask somebody to come, to ask somebody to bring or deliver something to you* (बुला भेजना, माँगना) : Send for a doctor, quickly. / He sent for the latest (अद्यतन) sales figure.
175. Set apart—*make somebody / something different from other* (औरों से अलग करना या रखना) : Ritika's style sets her apart from her sisters.
176. Set aside—*cancel or reject* (रद्द करना) : The Governor has set aside the orders of the Vice-Chancellor.
177. Set down—*write something down* (लिख लेना) : Please set my address down on the diary.
178. Set forth—*make something known, declare* (बताना, स्पष्ट करना) : The chief speaker set forth his ideas (विचार) on the subject.

179. Set in—*begin* (शुरू होना) : The summer season sets in April every year.
180. Set off/out/forth—*Start a journey* (यात्रा प्रारंभ करना) : He set out early in the morning.
181. Set on—*attack or cause to attack* (आक्रमण करना या आक्रमण के लिए उकसाना) : Pakistan threatened to set its intruders (घुसपैठिया) on India.
182. Set up—*achieve, establish, start a new business* (स्थापित करना) : Tendulkar set up a new record in the world of cricket.  
He has set up a new industry in Delhi.  
She has set up herself as a singer.
183. Settle down—*start to have a quieter way of life* (किसी काम या परिवेश में अपने आप को व्यवस्थित तथा स्थिर कर लेना) : When are you going to get married and settle down ?
184. Shout down—*make a loud noise to prevent a speaker from being heard* (हल्ला करके किसी वक्ता को बोलने नहीं देना) : The agitated (उत्तेजित) students shouted down the leader.
185. Shut down—*stop working* (काम बंद करना) : The factory owner shut down his factory.
186. Show off—*display purely in order to impress others* (दिखाना, प्रदर्शन करना) : We should not show off our strength all the time.
187. Stand by—*Support or help somebody* (किसी को समर्थन देना या मदद करना) : I will stand by him at any cost (किसी कीमत पर).
188. Stand for—*represent* (प्रतिनिधित्व करना) : The abbreviation W. T. stands for without ticket.
189. Stand out—*be easily seen* (स्पष्ट या विशिष्ट रूप से दिखाई देना) : Premchand stands out from the crowd of writers because of his distinguished style (विलक्षण शैली).
190. (be) taken aback—*be surprised and disconcerted* (चकित होना) : I was taken aback when I found her in my room.
191. Take after—*resemble (one's parents/grand parents) in appearance or character* (देखने या चरित्र में समान होना) : He takes after his father.  
None of his children takes after him.
192. Take back—*withdraw* (वापस लेना) : The bookseller refused to take back the already sold books.
193. Take down—*write, usually from dictation* (लिख लेना) : The reporters took down the leader's speech.
194. Take for—*suppose* (कुछ दूसरा समझ लेना) : I took him for a spy (जासूस). / Do you take me for a fool ?
195. Take off—*remove, leave the ground (of aeroplanes, helicopters etc)* (उतारना, धरती छोड़ना) : She took off her slipper when she entered the kitchen. / The plane will take off soon.
196. Take on—*undertake something* (हाथ में लेना) : I am ready to take on this responsibility.

197. Take over—*begin to have control of or responsibility for something, especially in place of somebody else* (किसी दूसरे से पद भार ग्रहण करना) : The new Principal took over the charge of the school.
198. Take to something / doing something—*begin to do something as a habit* (कोई कार्य आदत के रूप में शुरू करना) : He has taken to drinking wine. / Students should not take to *unfair means* (कदाचार).
199. Think over—*consider seriously* (गंभीरता से विचार करना) : Please think over what I have said.
200. Think of—*consider, remember* (पर विचार करना, याद करना) : What are you thinking of?
201. Turn down—*refuse, reject an offer/application/applicant* (रह करना, अस्वीकार करना) : The apex (सर्वोच्च) court turned down my petition.
202. Turn against—*become unfriendly or hostile towards somebody* (के विरुद्ध हो जाना) : I cannot turn against my friend.
203. Turn in—*go to bed* (सोना) : I usually turn in at 11 p. m.
204. Turn up—*appear* (शामिल होना) : He did not turn up on time.
205. Turn on / off—*start/stop* (चलाना/बंद करना) : Please turn on / off the light / radio.
206. Turn out—*produce* (उत्पन्न करना, साबित होना) : The factory turns out 1000 cars a month.
207. Work out—*solve, prepare* (हल करना, तैयार करना) : We should first work out the total expenditure (खर्च) of this project.
208. Wait on—*attend, serve* (सेवा या देखभाल करना) : He expected his son to wait on him *hand and foot* (पूर्ण रूप से).

### Exercise : 1

State which of the following sentences contain Phrasal Verb :

Examples :

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. He takes after his father                 | takes after : phrasal verb |
| 2. He gave up the project for lack of funds. | gave up : phrasal verb     |
| 3. We saved the boy from burning.            | No phrasal verb (x)        |
| 4. I need to look into the case thoroughly.  | look into : phrasal verb.  |
| 5. She is running in the field.              | No phrasal verb (x)        |

Test yourself :

- Most people take to gardening on retirement.
- There was nothing to look back to.
- How long this had been going on ?
- He did not want his children brought up in such a *tradition* (परम्परा).
- Life is not a bed of roses.
- We all went to the railway station to see her off.
- Turn the radio on.
- Write out a cheque.
- The teacher is explaining something to the boys.

10. I *regard* (आदर) him as my elder brother.
11. He used his computer to work out the cost.
12. I look on her as my sister.
13. She is growing up fast.
14. I am against drinking.
15. It was foolish of him weeping alone.
16. Can you take on this responsibility?
17. Your answer is not up to the mark.
18. Life is full of cares and *anxieties* (संताप).
19. I will call him a thief to his face.
20. When he was clearing his pistol, it went off by mistake.
21. His result was held up.
22. Don't keep off grass, it is more than *drugs* (औषधि).
23. A real friend stands by at the time of need.
24. Hard labour never goes *in vain* (ब्यर्थ).
25. We were in time for the flight.

### Exercise : 2

Match the Verbs on the left with their meanings on the right :

(A)		(B)	
1.	give up	(a)	convert into
2.	go back	(b)	begin
3.	count on	(c)	return
4.	call for	(d)	extol
5.	see about	(e)	rely on
6.	set in	(f)	abolish
7.	cry up	(g)	take care of
8.	turn into	(h)	require
9.	look after	(i)	deal with something
10.	do away with	(j)	leave

### Exercise : 3

Match the Verbs on the left with their meanings on the right :

(A)		(B)	
1.	get in	(a)	represent
2.	think over	(b)	decrease
3.	run over	(c)	indicate
4.	stand for	(d)	destroy completely
5.	fall off	(e)	consider
6.	wipe out	(f)	become adult
7.	grow up	(g)	arrive
8.	ring up	(h)	run away
9.	point out	(i)	to telephone
10.	make off	(j)	over flow.



**Exercise : 4**

Supply the appropriate particles from those given below :

(up, out, after, to, down, over, for, through, off, on)

1. I can't start the car; the battery has run .....
2. Look ..... the baby while I am away.
3. The price of fruit usually goes. .... in summer in Delhi.
4. I am looking forward ..... meeting my cousin next week.
5. Long side-burns went ..... years ago.
6. Please turn ..... the pages of the book.
7. Are you looking ..... a job ?
8. Keep ..... trying, one day you must overcome.
9. Look ..... your notes before the examination.
10. We must be ..... now.

**Exercise : 5**

Supply the appropriate particles from those given below :

(off, for, up, down, under, with, out, of, in, on)

1. The army soon brought the riot (दंगा) ..... control.
2. He knows how to deal ..... an angry man.
3. You need not cry ..... his real achievement (उपलब्धि).
4. When the situation was ..... of control, the army was called.
5. Terrorists (आतंकवादी) must not be let .....
6. She has taken ..... a job as nurse.
7. The Minister is engaged in disposing ..... all the files.
8. Vegetarian food is catching ..... very fast.
9. Her illness accounts ..... her absence.
10. Winter has already set .....

**Prepositional Phrases**

A prepositional phrase is a phrase consisting of a preposition and the noun following it. जैसे—

in	bed	on	top	under	age.	about	the situation
Prep.	N	Prep.	N	Prep.	N	Prep.	N

Prepositional Phrases Adjectival हो सकते हैं या Adverbial. नीचे दिए गए Examples को समझकर अपना concept clear करें।

1. The springs under the cushion are broken. (Adjectival phrase)
2. She listened to the speech with great attention.  
(Adverbial phrase, indicating manner)
3. He reached the airport at 11 o'clock  
(Adverbial phrase, indicating time.)
4. The cat was under the table. (Adverbial phrase, indicating place.)
5. I have warm memories of my childhood. (Adjectival phrase)

Prepositional Phrase Sentence में Preposition का ही काम करता है। इसके बाद हमेशा Noun/Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

1. He is junior to me in point of age.  
*Prep. phrase* *Noun*
2. She is at home in English.  
*Prep. phrase* *Noun*
3. My brother's name was at the top of the list.  
*Prep. phrase* *Noun*
4. Pakistan is at enmity with India  
*Prep. phrase* *Noun*
5. Mohan and Sohan are at variance with each other.  
*prep phrase* *Pronoun*

### Usage of Some Prepositional Phrases

1. As to/As for—*regarding* (सम्बन्ध में) : He said nothing as to his plan.  
As for politics, I cannot say anything.
2. At the bottom of—*essentially* (मूलतः) : An acre of land is at the bottom of all the quarrels in his family.
3. According to—as stated or reported by somebody/something (के अनुसार) : According to Ravi, it is a great movie.
4. Because of—*owing to, on account of* (के कारण) : He did not go to school because of/owing to/on account of his illness.

**ध्यान दें :** *Owing to* और *Due to* दोनों कारण बताने का काम करते हैं। दोनों के प्रयोग में अंतर है। *Owing to* किसी Verb या Adjective को Qualify करता है और *Due to* किसी Noun को; जैसे—

(a) *She was absent owing to her mother's illness.*

(b) *The absence was due to illness* (अवस्थिता के कारण अनुपस्थित हुई)

Sentence (a) में *absent* (Adjective) को *owing to*, qualify करता है। अतः यह (*owing to*) Adverb है।

Sentence (b) में *absence* (noun) को *due to*, qualify करता है। अतः यह (*due to*) Adjective है।

5. By dint of—*with the help of* (के द्वारा, से) : He got success by dint of hard labour.
6. By means of—*by the use of* (के प्रयोग द्वारा) : He got a good post by means of bribery (रिश्वतखोरी).
7. By virtue of—*on the ground of* (के बदीलत) : Vajpayee got honour by virtue of his devotion.
8. By force of—*with the help of* (की सहायता से) : Ritika regained her position by force of labour and *punctuality* (समय-पालन).
9. By the side of—*beside* (के बगल में) : The saint was sitting by the side of his disciples.

10. For fear of—*because of fear* (के भय से) : Some boys do not enter a darkroom for fear of a ghost.
11. For the purpose of—(के लिए, के प्रयोजन से) : He went to the bank for the purpose of withdrawing some money.
12. For the sake of—(के लिए, के वास्ते) : We struggle for the sake of our existence.
13. For want of—*scarcity of, due to shortage of* (की कमी के कारण) : Crops generally fail for want of rain.
14. In case of—*in the state (event) of* (की हालत में) : We must have patience in the case of failure.
15. In connection with—(के सम्बन्ध में) : He came to my house in connection with his sister's marriage.
16. In common with—*along with* (साथ-साथ) : My case was heard in common with other cases.
17. In consequence of—*as a result of* (के फलस्वरूप) : In North Bihar, crops fail in consequence of flood.
18. In consideration of—*considering* (के विचार से) : She deserves scholarship in consideration of her merit (मेधा).
19. In course of—*while processing* (के सिलसिले में) : The President threw light on many issues in course of his address.
20. In defence of—*in protection of* (के बचाव में) : The duty of a lawyer is to argue honestly in defence of his client.
21. In defiance of—*in violation of* (के विरुद्ध) : The agitated workers took out a procession (जुलूस) in defiance of the bill (विधेयक).
22. In favour of—*on the side of* (के पक्ष में) : I am in favour of compulsory women education.
23. In front of—*opposite* (के सामने) : There is a garden in front of my house.
24. In honour of—*as a mark of respect* (के उपलक्ष्य में) : The school remains closed tomorrow in honour of the Education Minister's Visit.
25. In lieu of / In stead of —*as a substitute for* (के बदले में) : I read Sanskrit in lieu of Hindi.
26. In opposition to—*against* (विरुद्ध) : She married a German in opposition to her father's wish.
27. In point of—*in respect of* (के विचार से) : He is superior to me in point of age or in respect of age.
28. In prospect of—*In the hope of* (की आशा में) : She tried again in prospect of qualifying again.
29. In quest of—*in search of, on the look-out for* (की खोज में) : He is in quest of a good job. Lord Buddha wandered in search of peace. Are you on the look-out for a job ?
30. In spite of—*notwithstanding* (के रहते हुए, बावजूद, होते हुए भी) : My father works hard in spite of his old age.

31. In sight of—*see* (दृष्टि के सामने, दृष्टिगोचर होना) : He came in sight of a hill, i.e. he saw a hill.
32. In the face of—*in the teeth of* (के प्रतिकूल, के विरुद्ध रहने पर भी) : Dr Ambedkar achieved greatness in the face of / in the teeth of many difficulties.
33. In the guise of—*in false dress* (के बनावटी वेश में) : The extremists entered the house in the guise of policemen.
34. In the rear of—*in the hindmost position* (के सबसे पीछे) : The policemen were going in the rear of the procession.
35. In order to—*to* (के लिए, के वास्ते) : We should work honestly in order to get success.
36. In proportion to—*in a ratio, corresponding to* (के अनुपात में) : We get reward in proportion to our skill and industry (युक्ति और परिश्रम).
37. In regard to—*in connection with*, (के सम्बन्ध में) : I have nothing to say in regard to this matter.
38. In unison with—*in accordance with, in agreement with* (अनुकूल) : My views are not in unison with yours.
39. On the brink of / on the verge of / on the point of—*about to, near* (छोर पर, किनारे पर) : His career is on the brink of ruin. His father is on the verge of retirement. The old man was on the point of death.
40. On the ground of / on the basis of showing cause—(के आधार पर) : He applied for a week's leave on the ground of or on the basis of his sister's marriage.
41. On the part of—*on the side of* (के हक में, की ओर से) : I am willing on my part to support you. (मैं अपनी ओर से तुम्हारी सहायता के लिए तैयार हूँ।)  
There was no objection on the part of the Principal.
42. On the score of—*on the ground of* (के आधार पर) : Shivam deserves scholarship on the score of his merit.

### Exercise : 6

*Pick out ten prepositional phrases from the passage given below and indicate whether they are Adjectival or Adverbial :*

In India as elsewhere every girl or boy has fond and warm memories of his childhood, from the day he begins to talk to his mother and father in broken syllables. Invariably a child learns and recognizes the faces of his mother and father, of sisters and brothers who play with him constantly, or the servants who prepare his meals or watch him play in the nursery. He must also remember the rich colours of the butterflies and birds which children every where always love to watch with open eyes. I must say, because when I was three and a half, all these memories were removed and with the prolonged sickness I started living in a world of four senses—that is, a world in which colour and faces and light and darkness are unknown.