

*Definitions of English phrasal verbs with 'File'. Learn the meaning of phrasal verbs starting with 'File', read definitions and view examples of English phrasal verbs from [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)*

Enter with effort or force Example: He moved to New York to carry on his work. The firm has decided to close down its Chicago branch. Look forward to Meaning: Feel pleased and excited about something that is going to happen Example: We look forward to hearing from you soon. Her answers were noted down on the chart. The chairman was forced to step down due to ill health. Become successful or popular very fast Example: Her business has really taken off. Fill a particular amount of space or time Example: These files take up a lot of disk space. Weigh up UK Meaning: Consider carefully the advantages or disadvantages of a situation Example: Make a copy of information Example: Do and complete a task Example: The building work was carried out by a local contractor. Get on UK Meaning: Continue or start doing something Example: Can we please get on, because there are a lot of things still to discuss. Keep up with Example: The group plans to set up an import business. Discover a fact or piece of information Example: Can you find out what our customers think of their local bus service? With the weather worsening, they have called off their field trip. To return a call or telephone someone again. Make a short visit without making an arrangement in advance Example: It took me several hours to fill out the application form. We would be eager to join in projects of that sort. We have no plans in the immediate future to lay off workers. The meeting has been put back to next week. Run out of Meaning: Have no more of something Example: Many companies are running out of money. We brought in a management consultant to sort out the mess. To begin to have control of or responsibility for something Example: To rescue somebody from a difficult situation, especially financial problems Example: The bank helped to bail out the struggling company. In times of economic hardship, firms cut back on training. The firm will go under unless business improves. If an agreement, plan, sale etc. The planned purchase of the racecourse fell through. To move away from something or stop being involved in it Example: The project became so expensive that we had to pull out. To stop getting worse Example: Property prices are still falling, and show no signs of bottoming out. To stop rising or falling and become steady Example: Inflation has begun to level off.

*Free download A Guide to Phrasal Verbs (PDF) Each phrasal verb has its own entry with a full-sentence definition, which allows phrasal verbs to be shown in their correct grammatical context.*

For the bitext, run the corpus cleaner included with Phrasal: The Berkeley aligner distribution contains an example configuration file. Assume that you have these files: A3 Language Model Estimation Estimate a language model from both the monolingual data and the target-side of the parallel data: However, you should verify the files and paths before proceeding. Tuning and evaluation consists of eight stages, which are configured for convenience in a script. To see the phases, run: Extract phrases from dev set Purpose: Extract translation rules from the parallel data for the development set. Estimate model weights from the dev set. Extract phrases from test set Purpose: Extract translation rules from the parallel data for the test set. Decode translate the test set. Output results file Purpose: Evaluate translation quality using BLEU. This step outputs a. The reference directory must have a particular format. For example, here is how to make a reference directory for newstest Multiple references can be specified by naming the files e. Generate a learning curve from an online run Purpose: Evaluate weight vectors produced during each training iteration on the test set. This file can be used to identify the weight vector that generalizes best from those generated by the tuning algorithm. Running the above steps correctly on our system results in the following learning curve on newstest This results compares fairly well to the WMT results given that we only used a fraction of the data. We ran with 16 threads, and each of the eight learning iterations lasted about four minutes: You can see the tuning objective function score by searching for "BLEU", e. The other two "stdout" logs capture all system output to the console for the dev and test steps. You should look at the "stdout" logs for Java exceptions. In particular, if the paths in your vars file are not configured properly, then you will see Java FileNotFoundException information in these logs. You can also inspect the intermediate weight files generated by the learning algorithm: Word Classes Phrasal 3. To use these featurizers you need mappings from words to classes for the source and the target language. Phrasal includes an implementation of a very fast word clustering algorithm that allows you to train word classes on corpora containing billions of tokens within a few a hours. As the following table shows, this is up to three orders of magnitude faster than other popular tools:

**Chapter 3 : Software/Phrasal - NLPWiki**

*Phrasal verbs in context. File 1; File 2; File 3; File 4; File 5; File 6; File 7; Copyright © Oxford University Press, All Rights Reserved.*

Examples[ edit ] There are at least three main types of phrasal verb constructions depending on whether the verb combines with a preposition, a particle, or both. These phrasal verbs can also be thought of as transitive and non-separable; the complement follows the phrasal verb. Who is looking after the kids? They picked on nobody. I ran into an old friend. She takes after her mother. Sam passes for a linguist. You should stand by your friend. If they are transitive, they are separable. They brought that up twice. You should think it over. Why does he always dress down? You should not give in so quickly. Where do they want to hang out? She handed it in. Who can put up with that? She is looking forward to a rest. The other tanks were bearing down on my panther. They were really teeing off on me. We loaded up on Mountain Dew and Doritos. Susan has been sitting in for me. The aspect of these types of verbs that unifies them under the single banner phrasal verb is the fact that their meaning cannot be understood based upon the meaning of their parts taken in isolation: Some notes on terminology[ edit ] The terminology of phrasal verbs is inconsistent. Modern theories of syntax tend to use the term phrasal verb to denote particle verbs only; they do not view prepositional verbs as phrasal verbs. He walked across the square. She opened the shutters and looked outside. When he heard the crash, he looked up. Sometimes it is called an adverb, and at other times an intransitive prepositional phrase. Concerning the history of the term phrasal verb, Tom McArthur writes: In origin the concept is based on translation linguistics; as many single-word English and Latin words are translatable by a phrasal verb complex in English, therefore the logic is that the phrasal verb complex must be a complete semantic unit in itself. One should consider in this regard that the actual term phrasal verb suggests that such constructions should form phrases. In most cases however, they clearly do not form phrases. Hence the very term phrasal verb is misleading and a source of confusion, which has motivated some to reject the term outright. This similarity is another source of confusion, since it obscures the difference between prepositional and particle phrasal verbs. A simple diagnostic distinguishes between the two, however. When the object of a particle verb is a definite pronoun, it can and usually does precede the particle. You can bank on Susan. You can take on Susan. You can take her on. He is getting over the situation. He is thinking over the situation. He is thinking it over. This trait of phrasal verbs is also what makes them interesting for linguists, since they appear to defy the principle of compositionality. The following dependency grammar trees illustrate the point: These words form a catena because they are linked together in the vertical dimension. They constitute units of meaning, and these units are stored as multi-part wholes in the lexicon. Shifting[ edit ] A complex aspect of phrasal verbs concerns the distinction between prepositional phrasal verbs and particle phrasal verbs that are transitive, as discussed and illustrated above. Particle phrasal verbs that are transitive allow some variability in word order, depending on the relative weight of the constituents involved. Shifting often occurs when the object is very light, e. Fred chatted up the girl with red hair. Fred chatted her up. Fred chatted the girl up. Fred chatted the redhead up. Fred chatted the girl with red hair up. They dropped off the kids from that war zone. They dropped them off. They dropped the kids from that war zone off. Mary made up a really entertaining story. Mary made it up. Mary made a really entertaining story up. Shifting occurs between two or more sister constituents that appear on the same side of their head. The lighter constituent shifts leftward and the heavier constituent shifts rightward, and this happens to accommodate the relative weight of the two. Dependency grammar trees are again used to illustrate the point: The trees illustrate when shifting can occur. English sentence structures that grow down and to the right are easier to process. There is a consistent tendency to place heavier constituents to the right, as is evident in the a-trees. Shifting is possible when the resulting structure does not contradict this tendency, as is evident in the b-trees. Note again that the particle verb constructions in orange qualify as catenae in both the a- and b-trees. Shifting does not alter this fact. Similar structures in other languages[ edit ] Phrasal verbs are represented in many languages by compound verbs. As a class, particle phrasal verbs belong to the same category as the separable verbs of other Germanic languages. For example in Dutch , de lamp

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aansteken to light the lamp becomes, in a principal clause , ik steek de lamp aan I light the lamp on. Similarly, in German , das Licht einschalten to switch on the light becomes ich schalte das Licht ein I switch the light on. A few phrasal verbs exist in some Romance languages such as Lombard due to the influence of ancient Lombardic: We are keeping the old equipment on standby, in case of emergency. Neil can provide technical backup if you need it. The match was halted by the onset of rain. If the particle is in first place, then the phrasal noun is never written with a hyphen, if the particle comes second, then there is sometimes a hyphen between the two parts of the phrasal noun. The two categories have different values. Particle-verb compounds in English are of ancient development, and are common to all Germanic languages, as well as to Indo-European languages in general. Some such compound nouns have a corresponding phrasal verb but some do not, partly because of historical developments. Modern English has no exact verbal phrase equivalent to the older set on, but rather various combinations that apply different nuances to the idea of starting a processâ€™such as winter has set in, set off on a journey, set up the stand, set out on a day trip, etc. Verb-particle compounds are a more modern development in English, and focus more on the action expressed by the compound. That is to say, they are more overtly verbal.

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*Examples of phrasal verbs are: \_I ran into my teacher at the movies last night. run + into = meet \_He ran away when he was run + away = leave home Please, note: The examples above are color-coded to highlight: the phrasal verb in green ; its original verb in blue ; the preposition or adverb in orange ; and the new meaning in purple.*

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