

PHRASAL VERBS AND VERBAL COMBINATIONS USED IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM VOCABULARY

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Abstract: This article concentrates on one particular aspect of the grammar and vocabulary of English: combinations of verbs with adverbial or prepositional particle which are generally called phrasal verbs. The benefits of this research should include the basis for teaching specialized travel and tourism vocabulary or grammar structures. Another outcome should be the list of the most frequently used phrasal verbs as they appear in the specialised travel and tourism vocabulary.

Keywords: specialised vocabulary, phrasal verbs, verbs with prepositions, communicative purpose, etc.

I. Introduction. Defining phrasal verbs

In modern English it is very usual to place prepositions or adverbs after certain verbs so as to obtain a variety of meanings, for example: *to look after-* to take care or to look for
1. to search, to seek
2. to beware. According to Cristina Ionescu¹ “ a phrasal verb is a combination between a verb and a preposition or an adverb which changes the meaning of the verb”. Phrasal verbs are usually used informally in every day speech as opposed to the more formal, official language where a single verb is preferred. Phrasal verbs have to be differentiated from verbs with prepositions, in which the preposition is part of a prepositional phrase and does not change the meaning of the verb. There are cases when a verb followed by a preposition can be either a prepositional verb or a phrasal verb. For instance, “*to come after*” as a prepositional verb means that a certain thing is placed after another one; but as a phrasal verb it means “ *to look for someone until you find him/her*”. According to the problem of semantic cohesiveness and idiomacy there are three types of combinations:

1. Non-idiomatic free combinations

In this case, both the lexical verb and the adverbial particle keep their proper meaning. It usually indicates movement and direction:

to get off- to leave a place

to get away- to leave, to go on a holiday

to go away- to leave a place, especially to enjoy yourself

to go out- to leave (your house)

to go off- to leave

Just as single-word verbs, phrasal verbs can be transitive or intransitive. When transitive, a nominal object can generally stand at either side of the particle (ex. 1), whereas a pronominal object must obligatorily precede it, as in ex.2 (cf. Bolinger²; Quirk et al.³, Biber⁴ et al.).

¹ Gramatica limbii engleze prin idiomuri, p.6

² Bolinger, Dwight. 1971. *The Phrasal Verb in English*. P.10-11

³ Quirk, Randolph, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech & Jan Svartvik. 1985. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. p. 1153-1154

⁴ Biber, Douglas, Stig Johansson, Geoffrey Leech, Susan Conrad & Edward Finegan. 1999. *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. London: Longman, p.404-405

ex. 1 Harold took [up] the challenge [up].

ex.2 Harold took it up.

2. Semi-idiomatic verbal and adverbial combinations

In these combinations, the lexical verb keep its meaning, whereas the particle becomes an intensifier or marker of completion:

to live it up- to have a lot of fun (during a holiday)

to freshen up- wash and clean yourself to feel refreshed

3. Fully idiomatic combinations

The meaning of the whole combination cannot be deduced from the parts, for instance: the eye of the day, bird's eye view, shoulder season, etc.

There are some verbs such as peter out or tamper with which can only occur as a multi-word verbs since there are no single verbs peter or tamper.

to peter out- to become gradually smaller, less, weaker and then come to an end.

tamper with- to touch something or make changes to it without permission in order to deliberately damage it.

II . Practical direction

The data are extracted from corpus amounting 100, 000 words by downloading or reading the pages of British hotel web sites, magazines or blogs. The United Nations World Tourism Organization⁵ defines tourism” as any activity that occurs when tourists travel, which encompasses everything from the planning the trip, travelling to the place, the staying itself, returning and reminiscences”.

The article has two directions: to provide a selection of the most commonly used phrasal verbs and idiomatic expressions and phrases using phrasal verbs in tourism and travelling and to offer guidance by explaining their meaning. It is, also, an attempt of representing a learning material which may facilitate the access to the English which is a language rich in phrasal verbs and verbal combinations.

- **to be out** (of this world)- *to be very beautiful, very good*
(partying)- *to go out (in town)*
- **to be off** (the track)- *to lose one's direction*
(the grid) – *to be on a holiday*
- **to be off-** (the map)- *very difficult to reach/to find*
- **to be turned into** (a hotel)- *to become a hotel*
- **to be not up too much** (a hotel, a resort)- *to be of a low quality*
- **to bring back** (a souvenir) (phr. v)- *to take something with you when you come back from somewhere*
- **to brighten up** (your day)- *to make someone feel happier*
- **to buckle up** (phr.v)- *to fasten your seat belt in a car, aircraft, etc*
- **cannot get hold of someone** (during a trip) phr.v- *not succeeding in speaking to someone on the phone*
- **to check in** (phr.v)- *register at a hotel*
- **to check out** (phr.v)- *leave, pay the hotel*
- **to check off** (phr.v)- *to write a tick next to something (on a list)*
- **to chill out** (slang)- *to relax*

⁵is the leading international organization in the field of tourism, which promotes tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development and environmental sustainability and offers leadership and support to the sector in advancing knowledge and tourism policies worldwide.

- **to come up with** (a new concept) (phr.v)- *to think of a new idea, concept*
- **to clog up** - *to block /to become blocked usually by tourists*
- **to crave for** (a destination)- *to have an extremely strong desire to go somewhere*
- **to curl up** (in a seat)(phr.v)- *with your arms and legs bent close to your body*
- **to cut off** (phr.v)- *to be isolated*
- **to dash off** (phr.v)- *to leave somewhere quickly*
- **to deal with (difficult customers)** (phr.v)- *to handle*
- **to do up** (phr. v)- *to pack your things*
- **to draw in** (phr.v)- *to get dark earlier in the winter*
- **to drop somebody off** (phr.v)- *to let somebody exit your car at a specific time*
- **to go on a tour** (id.)- *to visit several parts of a country or area*
- **to gaze up** (at the stars)- *to look at the stars for a long time*
- **to get on** (your bike) (id.)- *to tell someone to start moving*
- **to get off** (to a flying start) (phr.v)- *to start well a holiday*
- **to get off** (on the wrong foot) (id.)- *to start badly a holiday*
- **to get through (customs)** (phr.v)- *to cross the border*
- **to get a kick from/out of something (id.)-** *to get a feeling of pleasure from doing something*
- **to get away** (phr.v)- *to leave / to go on holiday*
- **to get around** (a destination) (phr.v)- *to go or to travel to different places*
- **to get in** (a plane)- *to arrive at the airport*
- **to get round to**(phr.v)- *do something you have been intending to do for a long time*
- **to go on (a pilgrimage)-** *to travel to a holy place for religious reasons*
- **to hang out** (phr.v) – *to spend a lot of time in a particular place or with particular people*
- **to hang about** (phr.vb)- *to spend time without any real purpose*
- **to hang around** (phr.v)- *to stay somewhere with no real purpose*
- **to head off** (phr.v)- *to leave a place suddenly, especially because you disapprove of something*
- **to head for** (phr.v)- *to go/to travel towards a particular place in a deliberate way*
- **to hop on** (the subway)- *to get it on especially after a suddenly decision*
- **to hunt for-** (bargains)- *to look for something (usually cheap)*
- **to kick off** (the holiday season) phr.v- *to start*
- **to kick about-** *to stay / to travel with a fixed plan*
- **to jet off-** *to travel by plane to many different places*
- **to lay out (money)** (phr.v)- *to spend a lot of money (during a holiday)*
- **to lay over** (phr.v)- *to stay somewhere for a short time before continuing your trip*
- **to let up** (phr.v)- *to improve*
- **to lounge** (on a secluded beach)- *to stand/ to sit /to lie in a relaxed/ lazy way*
- **to lounge around-** *to relax in a lazy way*
- **to look forward to** (phr.v)- *to be excited about something, that is going to happen*
- **to look on to** (a room) phr.v- *to have a view to*

- **to make something (out of)**- *to change a thing into something else*
- **to meander through/ along**- *to walk somewhere in a slow, relaxed manner*
- **to move on**- *to leave the place where you have been staying and continue to another place*
- **to pop in / into**- *to go inside of a place very quickly*
- **to pick up the tabs** (Amer.)- *to pay something that others have had*
- **to pick up** (phr.v)- *to collect at a specific time*
- **to push off**- *to start moving in a boat , on a bicycle or when swimming or jumping by pushing against something with your arms/ legs*
- **to push one's way**(through the crowd)- *to try to get quickly through the crowd*
- **to push on**- *to continue travelling somewhere especially after you have had a rest*
- **to push in**- *to go in front of other people who are already waiting in a line for something*
- **to put you** (in a good mood)-*to relax yourself*
- **to put the arm on**- *to ask for a lot of money*
- **to put away** (your phone) (phr.v)-*to close your phone (especially during a holiday)*
- **to put up** (feet) (phr.v)- *to relax*
- **to put off** (a holiday) (phr.v) – *to delay/ to postpone*
- **to put up phr.v**- *to offer someone temporary accommodation*
- **to put on** (free plays in public parks) phr.v-*to play them, usually for free*
- **to rack up** (the charges) (phr.v)- *to raise*
- **to roll back** (phr.v)- *to reduce prices/taxes*
- **to roll off** (the plane)- *to get off the plane without any worry*
- **to roll in** (phr.v)- *to appear in large quantities, numbers(tourists)*
- **to roll (a window) down** (phr.v)- *to open a car window*
- **to run on** (solar power) (phr.v)- *to use solar power*
- **ro run out (of money)** (phr.v)- *to spend all the money*
- **to see around** (phr.v-) *to visit a place*
- **to see somebody off** (phr.v)- *to say goodbye at the airport*
- **to set forth** (phr.v)- *to begin a journey*
- **to stop back** (phr.v)- *to go back to a place you have been earlier*
- **to stop in** (phr.v)- *to make a short visit to a place or a person, especially while you are going somewhere else*
- **to stop off** (phr.v)- *to make a short visit to a place during a journey especially to rest or see someone*
- **to stop over** (phr.v)- *to change your flight*
- **to set out** (phr.v)- *to start a journey (especially a long one)*
- **to shell out (money)** (phr.v)- *to pay a lot of money for something especially unwillingly*
- **to sit around/ about** (phr.v)- *to sit and do nothing most of the time*
- **to sit back** (phr.v)- *to settle in a comfortable chair*
- **to soak up** (the sun)- *to lie in the sun for a long time*
- **to soar over**- *to look very impressive*
- **to splash out** (phr.v)- *to spend a significant amount of money on something*
- **to stagger off** (through the crowd)- *take the most direct way possible*

- **to stick around-** *to stay in a place a little longer(waiting for something to happen)*
- **to stick to the path/road-** *to stay on a marked path or road that you do not get lost*
- **to stick to (a single bag)-** *to take only one bag during a flight(usually according to the rules)*
- **to stop over** (phr.v)- *to change your flight*
- **to scratch off**(a new place)- *to tick it off (in a list)*
- **to take off** (a plane) (phr.v)- *to leave the airport*
- **to tear somebody away-** *to make yourself or someone else leave a place when you or they do not want to leave*
- **to tuck in** (phr.v)- *to make somebody comfortable in bed by arranging the sheets around him/ her*
- **to tuck away** (a place) phr.v- *a place which is in a quiet area*
- **to tuck into**(phr.v)- *to eat something with pleasure*
- **to venture out-** *to go somewhere that can be dangerous*
- **to walk out** (phr.v)- *to leave a place suddenly, especially because you disapprove of something*
- **to walk up and down-** *to walk backwards and forwards*
- **walk back and forth-** *to go in one direction and then in the opposite direction and repeating this several times*
- **to waste away**(phr.v)- *to spend a lot of money*
- **to wander around-** *to walk somewhere with no particular reason or destination*
- **to wander through-** *to walk slowly across or around an area usually without a clear direction/purpose*
- **to wander off-** *to walk away where you are supposed to stay*

III. Conclusion:

This article has tried to highlight the most representative or common phrasal verbs, since travelling is an important part in our lives, many phrasal verbs being often used in everyday communication among friends usually on social media as well as in different other areas of interest. We also, observed that a large amount of phrasal verbs allude to movement as the broad focus in tourism is on travellers away from home and the services they utilize , including transportation modes, lodging services, etc.The specific objective of this study is to be a collection of common phrasal verbs and verbal combinations related to travelling and tourism and updating the content by including terms that have come into use more recently.

It seems evident that the students, unlike natives, prefer to use single-word verbs to phrasal verbs especially idiomatic ones through the use of the latter is more appropriate. This leads to the recommendation that phrasal verbs should be given special emphasis during English classes with the aim of enabling the learners to achieve an effective and efficient communication.

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