



The Discontinuous Verb in English

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The Discontinuous Verb in English^{1,2}

1. There exists in English a considerable group of basic verbs, each of which is, in certain of its occurrences, closely linked with a particle—adverbial or prepositional—in such a manner as to justify considering the two elements as constituting one discontinuous verb (e.g., *look up*, *-into*, *-for*; *make up*, *-out*; *carry on*, *-out*, *-through*; *pass off*, *-in*, *-over*, *-up*).³ This observation is supported by the retention of the particle along with the verb-component in the passive and by its substitutability by a single—usually a more learned—synonym.⁴ (Examples are legion: *take in* ‘absorb’ or ‘deceive’, *count out* ‘exclude’, *look into* ‘investigate’, *bring about* ‘cause’, *talk over* ‘discuss’, *find out* ‘discover’, *slow down* ‘decelerate’, *run up* ‘accumulate’, *egg on* ‘incite’; some of them loan-translations: *call off* ‘revoke’, *get around* ‘circumvent’, etc.).

That the two elements function as one verb is further demonstrated by the fact that the combination readily occurs in conjunctive parallel with

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² The author is indebted to Professor H. M. Hoenigswald for giving generously of his time and counsel in most helpful discussions on this paper; likewise to Professors C. C. Fries and A. F. Brown for reading a draft of the article and for offering valuable comments.

³ Zandvoort (*Handbook of English Grammar*, p. 587) says, “In sentences like *He looked at her*, *I never thought of him*, . . . and others, the verb plus preposition is practically equivalent to a single transitive verb; cf. *He saw her*, *I don’t remember him* . . . (. . . it is really the *verb* rather than the *object* which is prepositional).”

⁴ “By combining the more commonly used verbs of English . . . with some 16 combining particles . . . , it is possible to express a great variety of ideas with relatively limited vocabulary. Hence, there is a growing avoidance of many special verbs, such as *recover* ‘to get over’, *exhaust* ‘to use up’, *examine* ‘to look over’, and this disuse of such verbs threatens to cut down the active vocabulary of English very materially during the next few generations.” (A. G. Kennedy, “Future of The English Language,” *American Speech* VIII, Dec., 1933, 6).

By contrast, Mossé (*Esquisse d’une histoire de la langue anglaise*, p. 196) “approves”; “depuis le XIX^e siècle on a développé à l’infini le type verbe + postposition. A l’aide des éléments les plus simples, *up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *off*, *on*, *away*, *at*, *to* et les verbes les plus usuels, l’anglais s’est constitué une incomparable richesse de formations sémantiques”.

a single verb, having a common object or joint membership in a series (*I sent for and received the goods. He was never heard from nor seen again. He was adopted, cared for, brought up, and educated by the couple.*)⁵

1.1 Further evidence of the close cohesion of the components of a discontinuous verb is the juxtaposition of its two elements in other morphological configurations, with the particle prefixed or suffixed: *upstanding, ongoing, incoming, outstretched, outspoken, downtrodden, broken-down* (ruin), *put-up* (job), *paid-up* (bills), *sought-for* (results), *worn-out* (clothing), *shut-in* (invalid). In addition to these participial forms, the particle also clings to a number of negated past participles (as well as to their positive counterparts): *unsought for, uncalled for, unwept for, undreamed of*; ⁶ and is also found in the limited agent-noun type of *onlooker, bystander, overseer, outrider*, as well as in several other styles of compounding to be discussed below (cf. 8.2).

1.2 The pattern of verb with closely-associated particle following it is likewise characteristic of other languages of Germanic origin. In English it dates back to the Old English period when there developed a trend of replacing a verb having a prefixed locative particle with a combination in this form, i.e., the verb followed by a particle which represents the prefix in question.⁷ Old though it is, the pattern is still productive, especially in American English,⁸ yielding new examples such as *blast off, shell out, flunk out, break through, rope in, come across, string along, dream up, wait up, fall for, go for, get at* and a host of fresh technical items as well as slang⁹ expressions structured in this manner.

⁵ Jespersen lists many examples of such paralleling, quoted from old as well as from modern literature (*Modern English Grammar*, III [1949 ed.], 272-273.)

⁶ Though there is no negated form in the rest of the verb paradigm (**unseek, *uncall*, etc.).

⁷ George O. Curme in "The Development of Verbal Compounds in Germanic," *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* XXXIX, 320, says, "By a study of the entire Old English period, we can see that the newer tendency to place the adverb after the verb was constantly gaining on the older usage of placing it before the verb, especially in the case of such prefix-like adverbs . . . (*uplift, outstretch, offset, foretell* etc., and formerly also *downgo, forthbring*)."

⁸ Mencken complains of the vogue of "hitching a preposition to a verb, even to greater length in America than in England." (*American Language*, 1930 edition, p. 199) Vallins in *The Pattern of English* (Pelican, 1959), p. 130, makes a similar statement, though with less feeling.

⁹ A. G. Kennedy ("Future of the English Language," *American Speech* VIII, 11) makes a point not unfamiliar to linguists: "Colloquial English is the form of speech upon which the prophet should fix his attention most of all . . . to find trends and developments which may throw some light upon the future of the language. It is the language of short-cuts, of innovation and change . . ."

1.3 In the observation of a large number of examples, certain generalizations emerge with respect to the categories of verbs most likely to occur in this pattern, the selection of particles frequently associated with them, and the delineation of sub-patterns.

Generally the verbs most active in this kind of combination are of the old, common monosyllabic or trochaic "basic English" variety (many of them of "irregular" conjugation in modern English): *bring, send, take, set, go, come, look*, and many others, each occurring in combination with a considerable number of the particles.¹⁰ Of the more learned (often polysyllabic or iambic) verbs of classical or French borrowing, few co-occur with more than one or two of these particles, many with none.¹¹

1.4 Homonymy is a significant concomitant of this pairing of verb and particle—as some writers have noted with annoyance, in view of the increasing use of the discontinuous verb. Perhaps the widest semantic spread is that of *make up*, to which the *Webster Third International* ascribes thirty-five meanings. Confusion is further compounded by the obscuring of the original metaphor; therefore non-native speakers may find these verbs troublesome. Thus Mossé in criticizing Ogden's wide use of such combinations in *Basic English*¹² with the intent of reducing the vocabulary load (cf. footnote 4), makes the cogent point that for a foreigner *bring about* is harder to understand than *cause, keep on* than *continue, put up with* than *tolerate*.

There is also considerable variation—both diachronic and dialectal—in selection of the constituents of the pair as well as in meaning (e.g., British

¹⁰ Largely members of the group indicated as *F* by Fries (*Structure of English* [Harcourt, Brace, 1952]).

¹¹ In such "learned" combinations there is a notable tendency to redundancy, in that the associated particle in many cases reiterates or approximates the original connotation of the prefix.

<i>de-</i> 'from'	<i>co(n)</i> } 'with'	<i>in-</i> { 'in'	<i>a(d)-</i> 'to'
	<i>syn-</i> }	{ 'on'	
<i>derive from</i>	<i>coalesce with</i>	<i>imbed in</i>	<i>allude to</i>
<i>desist from</i>	<i>condole with</i>	<i>involve in</i>	<i>adhere to</i>
<i>deter from</i>	<i>comply with</i>	<i>indulge in</i>	<i>admit to</i>
<i>detract from</i>	<i>synchronize with</i>	<i>infringe on</i>	<i>attribute to</i>
<i>deflect from</i>	<i>sympathize with</i>	<i>intrude on</i>	<i>aspire to</i>

Similarly, *provide for, alienate from, refer back*, even careless *exhale out, reply back, include (me) in*. This tendency to attach a "superfluous" particle suggests that such expansion of a verb constitutes a pattern-habit in English.

¹² In which, of the 18 verbs used, the following are called operators (combinable with particles or with nouns to replace "superfluous" verbs): *come, get, give, go, keep, let, make, put, take, do*. Mossé's comment (here paraphrased) appears on p. 237 of *Esquisse d'une histoire de la langue anglaise*.

expressions: *get up*, *rub up* [roughly equivalent to American *bone up* 'prepare', 'study'], *see over* 'inspect', *do down* 'cheat', *walk over* 'change allegiance',¹³ *throw back* 'have a relapse', *take up* 'arrest', *take down* 'humiliate', and many others; (cf. a few longer combinations in 8.1)). Writing in California in 1920, A. G. Kennedy¹⁴ lists many expressions which seem strange in the East: *chirk up*, *nerve up*, *ginger up*; and others with glosses which would surprise an Easterner: *crack up* 'extol', *blow in* 'spend', *hang up* 'postpone', *pass up* 'pass without recognizing', and so on. Paul G. Brewster¹⁵ includes in "Still More Indiana Sayings" *iron off* 'pay', *lay off* 'intend', *tough it out* 'endure'. Army talk, trade-dialects and other special patois, are each characterized by a distinctive set of discontinuous-verb idioms.

2.1 It seems pertinent to observe the discontinuous verb from the point of view of a few consistent syntactic patterns, involving transitivity, passive transformation, word order, and relative stress¹⁶—all conditioned to some extent by the transitivity of the basic verb, which, in this respect, falls into several sub-classifications:

- (a) the originally non-transitive (e.g., *go*, *lie*, *rely*, *arrive*, *trifle*, etc.),
- (b) the verbs taking only cognate objects (*dance*, *live*, *dream*, *laugh*, *sleep*), which pattern like the intransitives,
- (c) the optionally transitive, in accordance with the context (*call*, *knock*, *try*, etc.),
- (d) the regularly transitive (*pull*, *bring*, *make*, etc.),
- (e) the middle-voice verbs, both causative¹⁷ (*break*, *burn*, *shut*, etc.) and 'attributive' (*wear*, *keep*, *drive*—cf. 5.2), which in discontinuous-verb combination pattern like the transitive verbs.

With respect to the base verb, transitive-intransitive opposition is far from clear-cut. The middle-voice types represent an overlapping in that each verb is transitive in one of its phases but intransitive in the other—each in a sense representing two homonomous verbs, analogous to the *rise-raise*, *sit-set* pairs (cf. footnote 25). Overlapping appears to a lesser degree in the cognate-object verbs, which are more likely to be used intransitively. Some decrease in the set of exclusive intransitives has been effected by the inroads of idiomatic expressions such as *walk the dog*, *run*

¹³ Cf. A. F. Hubbell, "A List of Briticisms," *American Speech* XVII (1942), 3–9.

¹⁴ *Stanford University Publications* I, No. 1 (1920).

¹⁵ Paul G. Brewster, "Still More Indiana Sayings," *American Speech* XVII, No. 2, Part I (1942), 130–131.

¹⁶ Of verb-component and particle. The term "major stress" will be used in the same context. (Contrastive stress and other environmental factors may somewhat alter the pattern in some contexts.)

¹⁷ Sweet, *New English Grammar* (Oxford, 1940 ed.), Part I, p. 90.

a business, act the part, argue a point. In addition we have a number of straddlers whose transitivity is determined by the context (*He speaks beautifully* vs. *He speaks English. She buys the groceries* vs. *She buys on the installment plan*). Despite this lack of precise dichotomy, the usual transitive-intransitive differentiation is appropriate here because of the fairly consistent patterning-contrast which obtains between the two categories: the exclusively—or generally—intransitive vs. the usually transitive.

2.2 Within each category—the transitive and the intransitive—there is a group of verbs which never occur independently, always being associated with some particle (or prepositional phrase or adverb): *put, lay, set, step*, and others; as well as certain “wedded pairs” (*auction off, jot down, tide over, cave in, dole out, balk at, cope with, trifle with, cater to, delve into, dote on*), of which the verb never (or hardly ever) appears without its particular particle.

2.3 The particles involved in the general pattern are of the preposition-adverb class,¹⁸ falling into three sub-classes according to their manner of combination with the base verb. *Up, down, out, off, back, and away* (here indicated as Group 1) characteristically have the pronominal¹⁹ object of the discontinuous verb intervening between the verb component and the particle, i.e., “mid-object” (*look it up, talk him down, set it off, send them out*). Those particles which precede any object—noun or pronoun—of the combined verb-and-particle (i.e., take a “post-object”) are *in, on, upon, at, for, to, of, with, after, from, into, against, and without*. These will be referred to as Group 3 (*rely on them, draw upon it, look after it, differ with him*). Group 2 constitutes a special category, consisting of *over, through across, along, about, around, and by*.

INTRANSITIVES

3.1 Operating like the intransitives is a limited class of verbs which can take a cognate object (or quasi-cognate objects of narrowly restricted range) but are otherwise intransitive, e.g., *laugh, frown, swear, fight, think*, (*laughed a great laugh; frowned an angry frown* or, *frowned his disapproval*;

¹⁸ At the risk of laboring the obvious, it might be well to note that historically as well as currently, there is widespread overlapping here; most of the common prepositions double as adverbs, the bases of distinction between the two being closeness of association with the verb or with a following noun or pronoun, and relative stress.

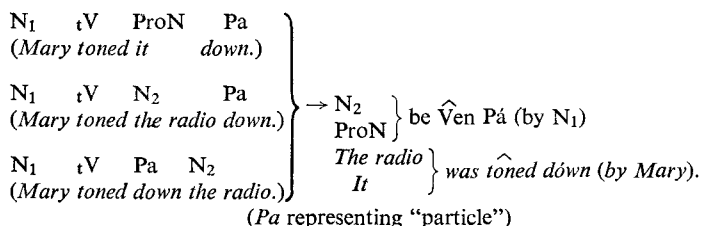
¹⁹ Also function-nouns (indefinite pronouns) and often, though not mandatorily, other vague-reference nouns, such as *thing, matter, item*.

²⁰ With some intransitives, *in* may function as do the members of Group 1 with transitive verbs (*swear him in, run him in*); with some transitives, this applies also to *on* (*bring it on, draw him on, lay it on*).

swore an oath; fought his fight or fought a battle; sighed a deep sigh). In the discontinuous verb form all of these—"true" intransitives as well as cognate-transitives—assume transitivity. The augmented verb takes an object (*sat it through, swore off tobacco, came upon it, ran the intruder out*); and it is capable of passive transformation (*was agreed on, was smiled at, was trodden down, was looked up*).

When an originally-intransitive verb combines with a particle of Group 1, the pronominal object is mandatorily in mid-position, but a noun object's position is optional, post-position being favored if it is associated with a relative clause or other long modifier following, or if special emphasis (or contrastive stress) attaches to the object, which is thus placed in prominent final position (*talked up the project which he was sponsoring, shouted out curses*). In the passive, the major stress of the expanded verb falls on the Group 1 particle.

The pattern here delineated—of intransitive verb with Group 1 particle—has the following transformation:



This construction, characterized by mid-object in the active and by stress on the particle in the passive voice, will be referred to as *M*. The usual passive stress pattern of *M* is secondary stress on the past participle and primary on the particle (*was loóked úp, was sêarched óut, was vóted dówn*)—although contrastive emphasis or other environmental factors may occasion deviation, in a given context.

3.2 With the particles of Group 3 (*in*,²¹ *on, upon, at, for, to, of*, etc.), the object of the discontinuous verb—whether noun or pronoun—always occurs in post-position, i.e., after the particle (*arrived at this decision, looked into it, wept for them, swore upon the Bible*). In this respect, the particle functions like a preposition. In the passive, it is the past participle of the verb which bears the major stress (*was frownéd on; was spokén to; was lived in; was fought with*). Here, too, the particle, being unstressed, resembles a preposition; however, it differs basically from the genuine preposition in that it has no object (*He was waited on. This will be dealt with*

²¹ Cf. footnote 19.

later.). The same applies to the transitives with Group 3 (*They were shot at. He was never heard from again.*).

This pattern, characterized by post-object in the active—and in the passive, major stress on verb rather than on particle—will be referred to as *P*.

P-construction represents the following transformation:

N_1	tV	Pa	N_2	\rightarrow	N_2	be	$V\acute{e}n\ Pa$	(by N_1)
(The members voted on the contract.) \rightarrow (The contract was voted òn (by the members).)								
N	tV	Pa	$ProN$	\rightarrow	$ProN$	be	$V\acute{e}n\ Pa$	(by N)
(The members voted on it.) \rightarrow (It was voted òn (by the members).)								

3.3 The particles of Group 2 (*over, through, across, along, about, around, by*) usually combine with intransitives in accordance with the *P* pattern; however, some of them—particularly the first two—pair with a few verbs in *M* construction, the characteristics of each pattern being consistently maintained in passive transformation as in other respects. (Thus, *talked it over* \rightarrow *was talkéd óver*, but *went over it* \rightarrow *was góne òver*.) Such overlapping would incur considerable homonymy in the active voice with noun object, were it not for a special variant of *M* with particles of Group 2, in which the noun-object occurs much more readily in mid-position. (*We thought the idea through*, rather than *we thought through the idea. They held the play over*, rather than *they held over the play*.) This almost-mandatory mid-object construction will be designated M_1 . In the M_1 pattern the infrequent post-object noun occurs in environments such as are conducive to post-object noun in *M*, i.e., before a modifying clause or phrase associated with that noun (cf. 3.1). The distinction between *M* and M_1 is thus not precisely dichotomous, but merely relative.

In a very few cases a Group 2 particle co-occurs with the same verb both in M_1 and in *P* constructions. Here, too, each pattern is consistent (*ran him through* (with the sword) \rightarrow *was rún thròugh*, but *ran through it* \rightarrow *was rún thròugh*).

3.4 An interesting characteristic of some originally-intransitive verbs in *P*-combinations is the greater (or the exclusive) acceptability of the passive when the expression is used metaphorically (a), rather than literally (b), metaphoric or idiomatic quality constituting a frequent attribute of the discontinuous verb. The formal criterion for the metaphoric “passivable” type (a) is lack of independence of the verb-component, i.e., the inability of the simplex (verb without particle) to substitute for the discontinuous verb in a defined context. Thus, in the following examples, “The committee arrived” cannot serve as a shorter substitute for “The committee arrived at this decision”; however, “They arrived” can stand for “They

arrived at the hotel." Both of these features of the (a)-type—inseparability in the active, and co-occurrence of the components in the passive—reflect the close linkage of the components, their constituting one discontinuous verb.

(a) *The committee arrived at this decision.* → *This decision was arrived at by the committee.*

(b) *They arrived at the hotel.* **The hotel was arrived at (by them).*

(a) *They acted on his suggestion.* → *His suggestion was acted on.*

(b) *They acted on the stage.* **The stage was acted on.*

(a) *They looked to the leader for guidance.* → *The leader was looked to for guidance.*

(b) *They looked to the hills in the distance.* **The hills were looked to.*

(a) *They went over the situation in detail.* → *The situation was gone over in detail.*

(b) *They went over the bridge.* **The bridge was gone over.*

(a) *They looked through the evidence.* → *The evidence was looked through.*

(b) *They looked through the knothole.* **The knothole was looked through.*

(a) *They ran through the mathematical proof.* → *The mathematical proof was run through.*

(b) *They ran through the school yard.* **The school yard was run through.*

3.5 The examples above are of *P*-construction. With respect to *M* (for original-intransitives) two additional formal correlations obtain: in the *M* construction the passive transformation is possible:

(1) where mid-object is feasible, and

(2) where the optional juncture (when the object follows) comes not between the components of the discontinuous verb, but after the particle:

(a) *He ran up | heavy debts* (= *He ran them up*). → *Heavy debts were run up.*

(b) *He ran | up the stairs* (≠ *He ran them up*). **The stairs were run up.*

(a) *He looked over | the accounts* (= *He looked them over*). → *The accounts were looked over.*

(b) *He looked over the high barrier* (≠ *He looked it over*). **The high barrier was looked over.*

These (b) cases are, of course, not true discontinuous verbs, but mere juxtapositions of the same components, which do not even represent true homonymy—in view of the juncture-contrast. The infeasibility of mid-object (a basic concomitant of *M*) supports the exclusion of these cases from the discontinuous-verb category.²²

²² For *P*-construction, the optional-juncture criterion holds only for Group 2 combinations ((a) *They came across | this information.* (b) *They came | across the stream.*), but not for Group 3, where the juncture-point, if any, precedes the particle both for (a)

PARTICLE-ASPECT

4.1 Although English has no consistent structural representation of aspect,²³ the particle, particularly of Group 1, often performs such a function. *Up*, the most prolific as well as the most productive particle currently,²⁴ frequently suggests intensity or totality (*dry up, eat up, seal up, clean up, fix up, cut up, buy up, use up, swell up, heal up, grind up, break up, burn up, tear up*). With adjective- and noun-derived verbs *up* is generally causative (*even up, pretty up, clear up, clean up, dry up, sober up, ready up, warm up, tidy up, dirty up, foul up, jack up, crank up, cake up, slop up, jam up, doctor up, scent up*). Not bearing its usual adverbial or prepositional denotation, *up* does not contrast with its antonym, *down*. In fact, in some combinations these two particles approach substitutability (*close up* or *close down* the establishment, *burn up* or *burn down* the house, etc.), the effect of *down* resembling that of *up*, with an added "negative" (destructive) slant (the latter connotation also in *break down, hunt down, wear down, shut down, shoot down, put down* [a revolt]). *Out* contributes a connotation of thoroughness and culmination (*work out, puzzle out, carry out, fight out, wear out, seek out, sweat out, buy out, sell out, burn out, think out, turn out* 'end', *give out* 'be exhausted'). *Off* contributes a terminative slant (*pay off, write off, shut off, call off, sleep off, swear off, finish off*).

Back and away do not combine with as wide a variety of verbs; more-

and for (b) ((a) They arrived | at this decision. (b) They arrived | at the station). Nor does the adverb-insertion slot serve as a distinguishing marker; with Groups 2 and 3 it precedes the particle for both (a) and (b). The *P*-construction transitives behave in the same manner as the intransitives with respect to juncture and to intervening adverb.

²³ Though this may be argued of the "progressive" verb forms as representing the durative, it is not consistently true of the present progressive which (in most non-copulative verbs) has largely become the tense of the contemporaneous (*I'm walking to work. It's snowing.*)—filling the gap occasioned by the shift of the "present tense" to other phases, chiefly the habitual or iterative (*I drive to work. It snows in Alaska.*) and the non-timed, such as axioms and expressions of emotion or of principle (*I hate it. I believe in democracy. God is love. The square of 2 is 4.*). In some environments the present progressive refers to the future (*I'm going by boat. He's taking the 2:17.*). Thus with respect to aspect the pattern of the various progressive and non-progressive "tenses" is not symmetrical in contemporary English.

²⁴ Combining with *up* exclusively: *swell, bind, fix, shine, build, live, plough, save, deliver, bang, cheer, heal, heat, cover, choke, print, dress, churn, use, light, add, lick, rise, stop, rear, brew*, and many others; also many noun-original verbs: *face, bone, board, bunch, drum, coop, smoke, jam, paint, thread, butter, powder, shore, line, steam, pile, cake, hole, clock, frame, crank, end, store, scent, sum, stock*; and adjective-originals: *tidy, clear, clean, even, foul, pretty, sober, ready, warm, rough, etc.*; in addition *up* is conspicuously common in combination with verbs which pair with a variety of particles.

over it is difficult to differentiate their locative use from their combinatory effects. *Away* approximates the iterative or the durative in *hammer away* (at), *eat away* (at), *chug away*, *bang away*, *tear away* (at) but the inchoative in imperatives (*Fire away! Talk away! Sing away!*).

Obviously these quasi-aspectual features are not consistently matched with particular particles, nor do we find clear-cut contrasts among them. Almost all the particles represent some variant of the intensive or the terminative—or both. Another inconsistency derives from the part played by idiom, or potential substitutability of the simplex for the combination. There is an approximation of substitutability in *eat*—*eat up*, *write*—*write down*, *pay*—*pay off*, *help*—*help out*, *bang*—*bang away*, etc.; but the same slot could surely not be filled by *put*—*put down*, ‘defeat’, ‘crush’; *give*—*give out* ‘be exhausted’; *deliver* ‘save’ or ‘bring’—*deliver up* ‘betray’; *call*—*call off*; *swear*—*swear off*; *blow*—*blow up*.

However, while this does not pattern neatly as a system, the aspect-like function is so widespread in the discontinuous verb as to be a significant—and apparently, productive—feature of this verb-form.

TRANSITIVES

5.1 The other verb category is made up of originally-transitive verbs, of which many become intransitive in combination (conversely to the originally-intransitive verbs, cf. 3.1):²⁵ *watch out*, *get about*, *take off* (in flight), *set out*, *give in*, *catch on*, and so forth. (As observed above, some of the usually transitive verbs function intransitively in certain environments: *He gives generously to various charities. She paints, and her sister writes. He always pays promptly*; cf. 2.1).

5.2 Included in the transitive category are potentially causative verbs, which are transitive in their causative sense; otherwise, intransitive in middle-voice construction (e.g., *He burned the logs*—*The logs burned brightly. I closed the door*—*The door closed. He broke the toy*—*The toy broke. She worked the gadget*—*The gadget worked*).²⁶ Of related character (and with some overlap of membership) is a set of verbs which can be used

²⁵ Many of those which—as discontinuous verbs—remain transitive, co-occur with a different set of objects (*carry a package*—*carry out a threat*; *test a candidate*—*test out a theory*; *head a committee*—*head off disaster*; *show a picture*—*show up a swindler*; *bring a gift*—*bring on a calamity*).

²⁶ Each of these verbs in its two phases—causative (*He stopped traffic*.) and intransitive (*The traffic stopped*.)—corresponds to a pair of the type of *raise*—*rise*, *lay*—*lie*, *set*—*sit*. (*He raised the flag*—*The flag rose. He laid the book on the table*—*The book lay on the table*.)

in middle voice with a non-personal²⁷ subject to indicate a characterizing attribute of the subject—usually thus occurring in the “present” tense with a qualifier like *easily*, *well*, *poorly*, or a substituting expression—verbs of the type of *wear*, *wash*, *drive*, *read*, *sell*. (*Linen wears and washes well. This car drives beautifully. His textbook reads like a novel.*) This construction seems to be spreading by analogy to occasional use with many additional verbs. (*This meat cuts like butter. That roads travels easily.*) In accordance with their attributive function, many of these verbs transform to predicate-adjective constructions with the suffix *-able*. (*This type reads easily* → *This is (easily) readable type. The fabric washes well* → *It is a washable fabric.*)

5.3 The transitive verbs associate very freely with the particles of Group 1,²⁸ the combination following the *M* pattern (characterized by mid-object for pronouns, but optionally mid- or post-object for nouns—the major stress being on the particle in the passive), as with the intransitive verbs. The transitive verbs are much more widely represented in the *M* pattern than are the intransitives, pairing with a far greater variety of the Group 1 particles, often with all of them. For some of these verbs, the appended particle functions as a locative (particularly *-back* and *-away*; also *keep out*, *send off*, *push out*), though aspectual connotation is more common (*write up*, *do up*, *find out*, *beat down*, *pay off*). There are many metaphorical and idiomatic expressions (e.g., *hold out*, *turn up*, *shake down*, *pass off*, *bring out*, *play down*, *turn down*, *keep up*, *make out*); and considerable homonymy (*hold up*—traffic, a bank, your hand; *bring up*—a suggestion, a child, a package; *make up*—a new scheme, a quarrel, her face; *show up*—a visitor, a flaw, or ‘make an appearance’; *give out*—awards, or have one’s strength *give out*).

5.4 With the particles of Group 3 (*in*, *on*,²⁹ *upon*, *at*, *for*, *to*, *of*, etc.) the transitive base-verbs operate as do the intransitives with these particles (*P* construction), though they are far less widely matched with Group 3 particles than are the intransitives. Thus, objects occur after the particle; and in the passive, it is the verb component which carries the stress, not the particle (*heard of him* → *he was heard of*; *called upon them* → *they were called upon*).

Although the particles *in* and *on* when attached to transitive verbs yield a number of overlappings of *M* (often *M*₁) and *P* constructions, sometimes with the same verb, total consistency is maintained within each construc-

²⁷ Or in novel use, personally: *Such friends wear well. This candidate would sell readily. That author reads pleasantly.*

²⁸ With transitive verbs, particles *in* and *on* operate both as members of Group 1 (*M*) and as members of Group 3 (*P*)—sometimes with the same verb (cf. 5.4).

²⁹ Cf. footnote 28 above.

tion. In combinations for which mid-object is feasible (i.e., *M*), the passive has stress on the particle; but wherever only post-object (*P*) can occur, the passive strongly stresses the past-participle of the verb, rather than the particle. Homonymy in the passive voice is accordingly avoided. Thus *It* (the dress) *was sêwed òn*, based on *She sewed on it*, is differentiated from *It* (the button) *was sêwed ón*, from *She sewed it on*. *It* (the frightened puppy) *was túrned òn*, but *It* (the electricity) *was túrned ón*. This overlap, as well as this consistency of stress pattern, is also to be found in the causative verbs, as in *flew it in* → *was flôwn ín*; *flew in it* → *was flôwn ín*.

5.5 While the particles of Group 2 (*over*, *through*, *across*, *along*, *about*, *by*) generate largely post-object-stressed-verb patterns (i.e., *P* construction) with the intransitives, with most of the transitives they are widely used in virtually mandatory mid-object construction, such that pronoun-objects always occur in mid-position and noun-objects generally so, i.e., *M*₁ (cf. 3.3). As in the case of Group 2 with the intransitives, this almost-obligatory mid-position is useful in avoiding homonymy, to which combinations with particles of Group 2 would otherwise be prone, the ambiguity deriving from the locative character of the particle, which could give an optionally post-positional *M* noun the appearance of being in *P* construction. (*See it through* = *see the undertaking through*, but not equivalent to *see through the undertaking*; similarly, *get it over* = *get the ordeal over*, but not equivalent to *get over the ordeal*; *drive it across* = *drive the car across*, but not *drive across the car*, the rejected variant in each case not being substitutable for the mid-object pronominal version.) Like the *M*₁-*P* overlappings with *on* and *in* (cf. 5.4), these Group 2 overlaps (particularly common with *over*, *through*, *across*) maintain consistency for each of these constructions in the stress-pattern of the passive (*saw it through* → *was sêen thróugh*; but *saw through it* (e.g., the deception) → *was seén thròugh*).

5.6 As in the case of the intransitive verbs discussed in section 3.4, acceptability of the passive form is, for some transitives in *P* construction, contingent on metaphoric or idiomatic (a) use as opposed to the literal (b). Here, likewise, the formal criterion for the passivable type (a) is lack of independence of the verb component. Thus, "He counted" cannot substitute for the first example, as can, "The children counted" for the second.

- (a) *He counted on their loyalty.* → *Their loyalty was counted on (by him).*
- (b) *The children counted on their fingers.* **Their fingers were counted on by the children.*
- (a) *The manager saw meticulously to every detail.* → *Every detail was meticulously seen to by the manager.*
- (b) *The sailors saw clearly to the horizon.* **The horizon was clearly seen to by the sailors.*

(a) *They turned to the agency for advice.* → *The agency was turned to for advice.*

(b) *They turned to the rear door as an exit.* **The rear door was turned to as an exit.*

(a) *The investigators saw through the deception.* → *The deception was seen through by the investigators.*

(b) *The observers saw through the window.* **The window was seen through by the observers.*

For the originally-transitive verbs in *M* construction, feasibility of the passive obtains throughout (correlating with the mid-object qualification and with post-particle juncture, but not necessarily with metaphor-idiom character). Thus:

He carried out the threat. → *The threat was carried out.*

They carried out the corpse. → *The corpse was carried out.*

The contract } *was drawn up.*
The bucket }

The basic principles } *were brought out.*
The samples }

The subtle idea } *was gotten across.*
The heavy load }

6.1 There are idiomatic verb-particle couples which occur in the active voice only (whether the base verb is a transitive or an intransitive), most commonly pairing a regular intransitive with a particle of Groups 1 or 2. One category of these “non-passivable idioms” (indicated as x in the tables) is characterized by stress on the particle—thus somewhat resembling *M*-construction—and by lack of object (*play along* ‘cooperate’, *fall out* ‘quarrel’, *stand out* ‘be prominent’, *throw up* ‘regurgitate’, *fall through* or *go under* ‘fail’, *give out* ‘be exhausted’, *look out*, *give in*).

The other and less common type (symbolized by an asterisk in the tables) occurs with particles of Group 3. It stresses the verb component and takes post-object (*take to* ‘like’, *take after* ‘resemble’, *fall for* or *go for* ‘be attracted by’, *fall upon*, *live by*). Interesting “minimal pairs” include *come to* ‘revive’, and *come to* ‘total’ or ‘result in’, *go on* ‘continue’ and *go on* ‘rely upon’, *go by* and *go by*. There are also “pairs” contrasting *M*-construction and x-idiom, e.g., *make (it) out* ‘discern’ and *make out* ‘manage’, *run (it) down* ‘disparage’ or ‘pursue’ and *run down* ‘cease operation’, *give (it) up* ‘forego’ and *give up* ‘surrender’, *run (him) out* ‘expel’ and *run out* ‘be used up’.

Colloquially there seems to be a trend toward a non-passivable *M*-type with empty *it* as mid-object (*live it up*, *shoot it out*, *hit it off*).

CRITERIA

7.1 Superficially the *M* pattern bears a resemblance to mere co-occurrence of verb and adverb. However, the transformability of the *combination* into the passive, as well as its aspectual character, assigns it to the discontinuous-verb category. A further indication is the metaphoric or idiomatic sense of the combination—the whole not constituting the semantic sum of its parts. In consonance with these criteria, a number of verbs of motion which frequently co-occur in close association with a variety of the particles have been excluded, the combination being considered verb-plus-adverb rather than discontinuous verb (*dash, lead, spread, swing, move, fling, rush, aim, roll, dig, wave, hurl, bow, cast, twist, etc.*), as well as certain combinations with verbs which are otherwise represented (thus, *jump up, go across, slip down, carry up, follow about* or *-after* are excluded, but *jump to* a conclusion), *go over* (an account), *carry out, slip up, follow up* or *-through* are considered acceptable).

The metaphor-idiom criterion reflected in the infeasibility of substitution of the simplex for the combination is the basis of the inclusion of the *x* idioms, even though they are incapable of passive transformation: *run out, go off, come up* and so on. (*They ran out of supplies, A bomb went off, The topic came up.*)

Many of these combinations—both exclusively-active idioms and *M*-pairs—exist side-by-side with homonymous literal expressions. (*The generous patron came across* vs. *The ferryboat came across. The bomb went off* vs. *The wanderer went off. He put on an act* vs. *He put on his coat.*)

7.2 With respect to the *P* pattern, the absence of an object for the “preposition” when the expression is in the passive, structurally differentiates the construction from verb-plus-associated-prepositional phrase. In accordance with this criterion, the test here employed is the independence of the combination—its not requiring a (preceding) object. Thus *was heard of* is deemed acceptable, but not *was made of*; because *He was heard of* can occur as a unit, but *It was made of* would require an object or an implied (or zeroed) object, as in . . . *the material that it was made of*, or . . . *the material* \wedge *it was made of*. Accordingly many frequently-co-occurring verb-plus-particle pairs have been excluded, such as *bear on, change into, leave for, hold against, or bring upon*.

8.1 Tangential to this general pattern, but not included in the listings, are combinations associated exclusively with a particular noun-object: *lose sight of, take care of, set fire to, make love to, find fault with, make fun of, take-, get-, or keep hold of, take notice of, take advantage of, take cognizance of*—all in *P*-type construction and transformable to the passive;

likewise with post-object, but not passivable: *give ear to*, *cross swords with*, *take pity on*, *make eyes at*, *get the hang of*, *get the better (best, worst) of*, *keep an eye on*. Another related pattern uses two successive particles, as a rule with post-object in the active and stress on the first of the particles in the passive: *get away with*, *do away with* (American) and *make away with* (British), *go through with*, *make off with*, *put up with*,³⁰ *bear down on*, *listen in on*, *go in for*, *look in on*, *get in on*, *cut in on*, *check up on*, *bear down on*, *rub off on*, *look forward to*, *look up to*, *face up to*, *lead up to*, *play up to* (American) and *make up to* (British); but with mid-object, *get over with*. Others (like the *x* idioms) are rarely or never used in the passive: *make off with*, *go along with*, *get by with*, *get in with*, *go in for*, *go back on*, *drop in on*, *take up for*, *make up for*, *get back at*, *catch up on*, *gang up on*, *add up to*, *come up to*, *boil down to*, *come up against*, *run up against*.

8.2 Compound verbs³¹ of which the first element is a preposition-adverb prefix³² are obviously related to the discontinuous verb.³³ Here, too, the merger confers transitivity on combinations of which the verb component is intransitive when uncompounded (*overcome*, *overlook*, *outrun*, *outlive*, *undergo*). This pattern is still productive with *out-*, *over-*, and *under-*, each of these prefixes being semantically consistent and transparent in the newer compounds (*outnumber*, *overrate*, *overproduce*, *undersell*), but often metaphorically obscured in the older ones (*understand*, *undertake*, *outwit*, *withhold*, *forego*, *overcome*). In such verb-compounds, the major stress falls on the verb-element. Reversing the stress-pattern yields the corresponding noun³⁴ (*òverflów-óverflòw*, *ùpsèt-ùpsèt*, *òffsèt-òffsèt*) (as in the familiar stress-contrast between noun and verb in *subject*, *contract*, *insult*, *refund*, etc.). This noun-stress-pattern also obtains for compounds of reverse morphemic sequence: *breakup*, *windup*, *getup*, *fallout*, *handout*, *try-out*, *pullover*, *push-over*, *turnover*, *break-through*, *drive-in*.³⁵

³⁰ On which was based the historic Churchillian retort to his secretary, who insisted on avoiding terminal "prepositions," "This is arrant nonsense up with which I will not put."

³¹ H. Marchand, "Compounds with Locative Particles as First Elements in Present Day English," *Word* XII (1956), 391-398. Also D. Bolinger, "Stress and Information," *American Speech* XXXIII (1958), 5-20.

³² Representing the original O.E. pattern.

³³ Identical morphemes combined in these two patterns are likely to differ semantically (*uphold*—*hold up*, *upset*—*set up*, *outlive*—*live out*, *overlook*—*look over*).

³⁴ Productivity is far higher in the nominal forms than in the verb. Orthography is quite inconsistent in the noun compounds, some being treated as a single word, some as two, and some hyphenated.

³⁵ "The verb-adverb combination is often converted . . . , such a combination as *clean up* not only replacing verbs like *reform*, but serving as a noun in *the latest cleanup* and as an adjective in *cleanup days*." (A. G. Kennedy, *op. cit.*, 6.)

SUMMARY

9.1 The discontinuous verb represents the cohesion of a verb and a following particle of the adverb-preposition category. Though old in origin, this pattern is still productive, especially with the particles *up*, *out*, *off*.

9.2 The verbs involved include intransitives (with cognate-object verbs that function like them) and transitives (with a sub-group of middle-voice verbs). Association with the particle affects the transitivity of the verb, conferring transitivity on the originally intransitive verbs, so that the combination takes an object and can occur in the passive; and divesting many originally transitive verbs of their transitivity.

9.3 Syntactically the discontinuous verb occurs in two patterns in consonance with particle-selection. One group of particles yields the *M* pattern, characterized by pronominal mid-object in the active and by major stress on the particle in the passive; another occurs in the *P* pattern, with post-object and with major stress on the verb-component (past participle) in the passive. Still another particle-grouping occasions both constructions. A limited sub-class of discontinuous verbs is restricted to active voice, usually with stress on the particle.

9.4 The role of the particle, especially of the *M*-yielding group, approaches the aspectual. Along with this aspectual character of the discontinuous verb, metaphor and idiom play an important role in it, metaphoric use correlating with acceptability of the passive (as between members of homonymous pairs), and constituting a significant feature of this verb structure.

9.5 Both homonymy and variation—the latter in the pairing of constituents as well as in the denotation of a given combination in different periods or in different dialects—are common in the discontinuous verb; yet the pattern as such is characteristic of English everywhere.

NOTES ON THE TABLES

10.1 In the accompanying tables I have omitted many verbs which occur with only one or two associated particles; their great number would make the tables unwieldy. Very many of these combine with *up* only (cf. footnote 24); others with *up* and *down*, or with *up* and *out*, or with these three. Likewise omitted are exclusive-co-occurrence verbs, those having linkage with only one or two other particles: *track down* or *-in*, *explain away*, *sell out*, *test out*, *drown out*, *gather up* or *-in*, *beg off*, *bump off*, *gloss over*, *tide over*, *trust in*, *accede in* or *-on*, *wish for*, *long for*, *hope for*, *guess at*, *balk at*, also a number which combine only with *on* and *upon*: *rely*, *insist*, *depend*, as well as the “wedded pairs” listed in 2.2 and the three-word combinations (8.1):

I have also excluded archaic-residue cases with *-forth* and *-aloft*; and also combinations with the particle *without*, which has a very limited range of co-occurrence in this pattern (*go without*, *do without*); likewise technical or highly specialized forms such as the old nautical combinations based on *heave*, *haul*, and *batten*, as well as new engineering terms.

The more learned, non-native polymorphemic words have been largely excluded. They are less prone to such combination, and, when they do thus occur, the variety of associated particles is very limited; nor are these base-verbs productive in the discontinuous-verb pattern. (For explanation relative to the transitive-intransitive categorizing, cf. 2.1.)

10.2 The symbols used in the tables are:

- M { pronominal mid-object; noun-object position optional,
stress on particle in passive.
- M_1 like M , but noun-object almost always in mid-position
- P { object in post-position
stress on verb component in the passive.
- x "idiom"—no passive, stress on particle
- $*$ "idiom"—no passive, stress on verb component
- \sim metaphorical

In the interest of simplicity, superfluous symbols have been omitted in the tables. I have therefore not indicated as metaphorical (i.e., underlined with a wavy line) the x combinations, since they can be assumed as such. I have also omitted separate x indication where the combination occurs both as object-free idiom and in M or P construction (*make up*, *hang out*, *start off*, *come across*, *pass on*). Also, when the same combination may occur in the literal sense as well as in the metaphorical-idiomatic, I have listed it as the latter. Thus the metaphorical symbol does not imply exclusion of literal use, and frequently attests to homonymy (*fall through*, *take up*, *carry out*, *let down*, *take in*, *look upon*, *call for*).

10.3 With respect to the precise selection of combinations, some explanation is in order. There may well be much justified divergence of opinion as to the acceptability of certain combinations, and as to the specific pattern-designation in particular cases: e.g., whether it should be M or M_1 —there being no precise dichotomy here in any case—whether it should be M or x , or whether the metaphor-sign is appropriate for a given pair. Wide variation in these respects exists between one dialect and another, even between one idiolect and another. The tables should be interpreted as an illustration of the pattern as a whole, open to modifications in detail. The general design obtains, nonetheless, as a characteristic English verb-pattern, both widespread and productive.

cognate-object :	GROUP 1								GROUP 2					GROUP 3											
	UP	DOWN	OUT	OFF	BACK	AWAY	OVER	THROUGH	ACROSS	ALONG	ABOUT	AROUND	BY	IN	ON	UPON	AT	FOR	TO	OF	WITH	AFTER	INTO	FROM	AGAINST
fight	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		Ṁ	Ṁ						P	Ṁ	Ṁ	P	Ṁ							
live	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		P	Ṁ			P	P			P	P	P	P							
laugh	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		P	Ṁ			P	P			P	P	P	P							
smile	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		P	Ṁ			P	P			P	P	P	P							
frown	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		P	Ṁ			P	P			P	P	P	P							
hiss	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		P	Ṁ			P	P			P	P	P	P							
swear	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		P	Ṁ			P	P			P	P	P	P							
stare	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		P	Ṁ			P	P			P	P	P	P							
pray	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		P	Ṁ			P	P			P	P	P	P							
sigh	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		P	Ṁ			P	P			P	P	P	P							
think	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		P	Ṁ			P	P			P	P	P	P							
sleep	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		P	Ṁ			P	P			P	P	P	P							
dream	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		P	Ṁ			P	P			P	P	P	P							
blow	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		P	Ṁ			P	P			P	P	P	P							
sing	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		P	Ṁ			P	P			P	P	P	P							
dance	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		P	Ṁ			P	P			P	P	P	P							

INTRANSITIVE
(base verb)

[illegible]

TRANSITIVE (base verb)	GROUP 1						GROUP 2						GROUP 3														
	UP	DOWN	OUT	OFF	BACK	AWAY	OVER	THROUGH	ACROSS	ALONG	ABOUT	AROUND	BY	IN	ON	UPON	AT	FOR	TO	OF	WITH	AFTER	INTO	FROM	AGAINST		
stop	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
crack	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
fill	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
fire	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
point	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
fly	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
shake	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
grow	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
ring	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
boil	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
drop	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
hang (hung)	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
attributive:																											
keep	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
read	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
write	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
drive	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
sell	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
sew	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
wear	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
wash	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		
play	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ	Ṁ		