



PHRASAL VERBS IN MODERN ENGLISH: TERMINOLOGY, FEATURES, CLASSIFICATION

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Annotation: *This article presents the usage of phrasal verbs in modern English and to know their features and classification. Phrasal verbs are a very significant phenomenon in modern English. They are extremely common in colloquial speech, where they often serve as less formal synonyms for verbs with Latin roots, they are also widely used in jurisprudence, economics and journalism.*

Key words: *vocabulary, phrasal verbs, classification, terminology, vocabulary instruction.*

INTRODUCTION: Phrasal verbs are a very significant phenomenon in modern English. They are extremely common in colloquial speech, where they often serve as less formal synonyms for verbs with Latin roots, they are also widely used in jurisprudence, economics and journalism. When learning English, phrasal verbs are given special attention, since without mastering this layer of vocabulary, it is impossible to achieve fluency. In addition, the model for the formation of these verbs is still productive: every year, several new combinations are steadily appearing, which are freely included in the usage.

Phrasal verbs have always been the object of close attention of researchers. Many scientific articles, dissertations and books are devoted to them. Nevertheless, phrasal verbs remain a controversial subject; their linguistic status is still undetermined. The question often arises as to which form formations phrasal verbs can be attributed: analytical or syntactic. Even the term “phrasal verbs” itself testifies to the duality of perception of this phenomenon: is it a phrase (“phrase”) or is it a word (“verb”)?

METHODS: Thus, the relevance of this article directly follows from the relevance and ambiguity of the phenomenon itself in the language. The scientific novelty lies in the fact that we present the classification of phrasal verbs according to the second element, which is much more characteristic of German linguistics than English.

The purpose of this article is to reveal the most pressing problems related to the linguistic status and functioning of phrasal verbs in modern English. The tasks are reduced to the following points: to understand the terminology and internal structure of phrasal verbs, to determine their main features and to give their own classification of this form formation. In the course of working on the article, we used several research methods, namely: comparative analysis of a number of sources, synthesis, and induction. The practical value of this work lies in the fact that the following classification of verbs can be successfully used in teaching English.

The first part is a simple verb, usually with great semantic potential, capable of forming many combinations of different meanings. This component does not cause controversy among linguists. What the second part is a much more complicated question. E. I. Anichkov calls this element “adverbial postposition”. O. S. Akhmanova considers it as “prepositions that turn into adverbs”, A. I. Smirnitsky - “prepositional adverbs”, S. B. Berlison - just adverbs. The most frequent term in the English tradition is “particle”. So, M. Swan is of the opinion that the second element is “small adverbs

or adverb particles" ("short adverbs or adverb particles"). R. Carter and M. McCarthy call it simply a particle, "particle". In addition, often in everyday life it is called a pretext.

Many of the above terms have often been criticized. The concept of "postposition" is already used in linguistics in relation to the suffix "s" of the possessive case; therefore, "unnecessary terminological homonymy" is created. Adverbs have their own lexical meaning and are members of a sentence, which cannot be said about the second component of phrasal verbs. Prepositions that are used to show connections between words in a sentence cannot be rearranged: "up the stairs" (up the stairs), but not "the stairs up", while the second element of phrasal verbs can be: "he fixed up the car" = "he fixed the car up" (he fixed the car).

There are researchers who believe that a phrasal verb is a unit of language, that is, a word. So, V. M. Okunev considers these formations as a "verb with a postpositive prefix" - a derivative analytical word. This approach, however, contradicts one of the fundamental linguistic laws expressed by V. M. Zhirmunsky in the article "On the boundaries of the word", in which the author speaks of such an important characteristic of the word as integrity. Phrasal verbs not only consist of two or three parts, but also syntactically allow "wedging" of other words: "he turned it down" (he refused).

RESULTS: It should not be forgotten that the particle in phrasal verbs is homonymous with adverbs or prepositions, which leads to the following problem that all researchers of this phenomenon face: how to distinguish them from ordinary combinations of verbs with a preposition? The article by J. Lamont provides syntactic tests for determining phrasal verbs, and J. Povey lists their characteristic features in his manual. Researchers in some ways coincide, but in some ways they complement each other. For understanding, here is a general list with a little comparative analysis:

1. Synonymy with a simple verb: "put up with" = "tolerate" (endure), "get away" = "escape" (run away). This property of phrasal verbs demonstrates their semantic unity. Nevertheless, this test is not always indicative, since, firstly, many phrasal verbs can only be replaced by the phrase: "put up" - "stay somewhere for the night" (stop somewhere for the night). Secondly, some combinations of verbs with prepositions or adverbs can be replaced with one simple verb: "he went away" - "he left" (he left).
2. "Passivization" or the ability of phrasal verbs to form a passive voice. J. Lamont notes that this applies only to transitive verbs due to the fact that they can take a direct object and change logical subjects and objects without compromising the syntactic structure. "I handed in the document". / "I gave the document" = "The document was handed in by me". A verb with a preposition, on the contrary, cannot traditionally be translated into a passive: "I walked up the stairs". / "I went up the stairs" but not "The stairs were walked up by me". Passivization can be used to identify phrasal verbs, but only in conjunction with other methods.
3. J. Povey highlights another criterion that J. Lamont bypasses: idiomaticity. A phrase can be called an idiom when the meaning of the whole cannot be deduced from the meanings of its individual components. Indeed, many phrasal verbs are idiomatic: "give in", "come across", "take in". At the same time, there are a number of verbs whose elements clearly indicate their meaning: "take out", "hand in", "leave out". Finally, the same combination of verb + particle can have several meanings: one direct, easily deduced from the components, others figurative. In particular, "take out" in the first meaning is "pull out" ("Henry took out his wallet". / "Henry took out his wallet"), and figuratively - "to take to a restaurant" ("She's taking her parents out for dinner". / "She takes her parents to a



restaurant"). In the meanings of the verb "knock up" the contrast is even more impressive: originally it was "to wake someone up at night by knocking on the door", but in modern language the second meaning is much more frequent, and usually in the passive voice: "to be knocked up" (to get pregnant, fly in (colloquial)).

4. J. Lamont believes that the position of the adverb is important to distinguish phrasal verbs from ordinary combinations. The structure of a phrasal verb (including its complement) cannot be broken by an adverb; it can only be placed before or after: "I help her out often". / "I often help her out" or "I often help her out", but not "I help often her out" or "I help her often out". In combinations of verb + preposition, the adverb can absolutely rightfully be placed between these two components: "I went quickly into the room". / "I quickly entered the room."

5. J. Povey adds one more item to his list: questions that can be asked to phrasal verbs in a sentence can begin with interrogative pronouns "who / whom" or "what", but not with interrogative adverbs "where", "when". "John called up the man" - "Who did John call up?". / "John called this person" - "Who did John call?", but "John called from his office" - "Where did John call from?". / "John called from the office" - "Where did John call from?". Thus, it is possible to calculate verbs that are combined not with a particle, but with a preposition + noun or adverb, which in the sentence are circumstances of time or place.

DISCUSSION: In the era of fast changes in almost every sphere of life we cannot imagine the education system without teaching phrasal verbs or innovative methods of teaching them. Phraseology and terminology, especially, is inseparable aspect of language acquisition. Phrasal verbs are a multifaceted phenomenon that certainly deserves the attention of both researchers and those who learn English. The purpose of our article was to highlight the most controversial issues related to phrasal verbs: terminology, structure and language status, main features - and present our view on their classification. Thus, we came to the conclusion that phrasal verbs are a transitional phenomenon between a word and a phrase, and their second element is most appropriately called a particle. Knowing their features helps not only to distinguish them in speech, but also to distinguish them from verb plus preposition combinations.

The classification of phrasal verbs given in the article according to the second element gravitates toward semantic analysis and is primarily addressed to those who study English or are interested in semantics. Phrasal verbs are not only a common phenomenon, but also a productive model: more and more new examples appear in the modern language. Understanding the formations of this level is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary for everyone who is connected with the English language.

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ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW

ISSN: 2319-2836

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.603

Vol 11, Issue 06, 2022

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