



Semantic Aspects of Phrasal Verbs in English

Khakimova Dilshoda Oybek qizi

Faculty of English philology and teaching, Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan,
dilshodaa.khakimova@mail.ru

Annotation: The article below includes general and specific information about phrasal verbs in English, and provides authentic examples from worldwide dictionaries for different kinds of phrasal verbs that are used in both written and spoken English. Besides, semantic principles of phrasal verbs are explained.

Key words: phrasal verb, collocations, meaning, transitive phrases, intransitive phrases, English language, vocabulary.

I. INTRODUCTION

Phrasal verbs are the combination of two or more words to form a new word. They also have at least one preposition or suffix - known as a particle that changes the meaning of the verb from the original verb [1]. Phrasal verbs are an important part of the English language and can be difficult for non-native speakers to understand and use correctly. A phrasal verb is a combination of a verb and one or more particles that acts as a predicate or an adverbial clause. Phrasal verbs can have a literal meaning, such as "turn off the lights," or a transitive meaning, such as "give up" or "vacate." can have. As such verbs are common in spoken English and are used in both informal and formal contexts. They are often used to express actions or thoughts that cannot be conveyed using a single verb. For example, the phrase "endure" means to put up with or endure something that cannot be expressed using a single verb. They can be separable or non-separable. Disjunctive phrases have a particle that separates from the verb, such as "off" or "exit." Non-separable phrases have a particle that is not separated from the verb, for example, "give up", "done". It is necessary to understand whether the phrasal verb is separable or inseparable in order to use it correctly. Phrasal verbs can also have different meanings depending on the context in which they are used. For example, the phrase "look up" can mean to look up information in a dictionary or on the Internet, or it can mean to improve or be better. Understanding the context in which a phrasal verb is used is essential to understanding its meaning.

II. METHODS

Schneider points out those phrasal verbs, for example, find out or call off, are verb-particle combinations which are frequently semantically not transparent at all and strongly idiomatic, so the combination of two words to a new, complex lexical unit is practically complete [2]. Phrasal verbs are very important in spoken English, so English speakers use phrasal verbs spontaneously and in everyday communication. In linguistics, it is said that idioms add flavor to communication and speech. Thus, to achieve native English communication, one must learn to use idioms. However, learning the meaning of idioms and using them correctly is not as easy as you think. EFL/ESL students and learners of English usually do not have the ability to understand the meaning of idioms

in English communication and cannot use idioms correctly and effectively. Many learners of English find it extremely difficult and awkward to use phrasal verbs, unlike English speakers who use them consciously and almost every day. Understanding the meaning of commonly used idioms in English, as well as the ability to use idioms, should be considered an important part of learning English as a second/foreign language. However, phrasal verbs are inconsistent in many English as a second/foreign language classrooms and materials. ESL/EFL environments pay very little attention to such an important feature of English and a necessary part of everyday vocabulary.

Phrasal verbs are widely used by English speakers in both formal and informal communication. Phrasal verbs are very important and are a fundamental part of the English language. It is estimated that More than 5,000 different phrasal verbs are used in the English language. Phrasal verbs are an important part of the English language, and they can be very difficult for non-native speakers to understand and use correctly. A phrasal verb is a combination of a verb and one or more particles that acts as a predicate or an adverbial clause. In this article, we will study the grammar of English idioms and give examples with full explanations.

Phrasal verbs consist of a verb and one or more particles, which can be adverbs or prepositions. A particle(s) can change the meaning of a verb to form a new expression. For example, the verb "look" can have different meanings when combined with different particles. Phrasal verbs can be separable or non-separable. Inseparable phrases have a particle that can be separated from the verb, while inseparable phrases have a particle that cannot be separated from the verb. It is necessary to understand whether the phrasal verb is separable or inseparable in order to use it correctly. For example, "turn off" is a separable phrasal verb, so you can say "turn off the lights" or "turn off the lights." However, "give up" is an integral phrase, so you can't say "give up on the project", but rather "abandon the project". Phrasal verbs can be transitive or intransitive. Transitive phrases require a subject, while intransitive phrases do not.

Phrasal verbs can have a direct or transitive meaning. Direct phrasal verbs have a direct meaning that can be understood from individual words. For example, "turn off the lights" means to turn off the light. Mobile phrases have an idiomatic meaning that cannot be separated from individual words. For example, "surrender" means to stop doing something, but it doesn't mean to physically give something to someone.

1. Turn off: To delete

- Please turn off the TV before going to bed.
- I always forget to turn off the light when I leave the room.

2. Take out: remove

- Is it possible to take out the trash before going to work?
- The dentist had to take out my wisdom teeth.

3. To put on: to put on

- I have to put on a jacket because it's cold outside.
- She put on her favorite dress for the party.

4. To give up: to stop doing something

- I will give up smoking next month.
- He gave up his dream of becoming a musician and became a doctor instead.

5. To get over: to recover from something

- It took me a long time to get over my ex-boyfriend.
- He finally got over his fear of flying.

Phrasal verbs are an important part of the English language and can be difficult for non-native speakers to understand and use correctly. By understanding the grammar of phrasal verbs, including

their inflection, transitivity, and transitive meanings, non-native speakers can learn to use them effectively in both spoken and written English.

III. RESULTS

As Brown suggests that there are three main reasons why students struggle with idioms. First, the sheer numbers: there are currently more than 5000 phrasal verbs, most of which exist in written and spoken forms and in the formal and informal registers of British, American, and Australian English. So, if one wants to understand and speak English well, it is important to know the most common of them. The second difficulty is that their meanings are often completely different from the meanings of the individual words from which they are composed, that is, many are un-compounded and therefore idiomatic. In addition, they can have several meanings, e.g. A phrase like put out can have many meanings. A final learning problem is the unpredictable grammar of phrasal verbs, mainly the terms governing the separation of verb and particle. Rules related to word order, transitivity, passive constructions, and a gerund or infinitive after a verb should also be considered [3].

IV. DISCUSSION

Phrasal verbs are a combination of a verb and one or more particles, such as prepositions or adverbs. Phrasal verbs can be difficult for non-native speakers to understand because their meaning is often idiomatic and cannot be inferred from the individual words that make up the phrase. For example, "turn up" means to increase the volume or intensity of something, while "look after" means to take care of someone or something. One of the reasons phrasal verbs are important is that they are commonly used in spoken English. In fact, phrasal verbs form an important part of everyday conversation, especially in informal settings. If you want to communicate effectively with English speakers, you need to understand and use idioms correctly. If you look at the different idioms used in English, you will find that some of them have very clear meanings, and the addition of verbs creates new contractions that are clear in meaning. On the other hand, some phrasal constructions lead to a detached unit of meaning, that is, the overall meaning of a particular phrase has little or no correspondence to the meaning of the individual element from which this unit is formed. Many phrases have different meanings, and some have more than ten meanings. Seidl and McMardie refer to this when they write that "any compound can have multiple idiomatic meanings depending on the words that precede and follow it, i.e., its 'collocations'." [4] Additionally, they are used frequently in written communication. Whether you're writing an email, a business report, or an academic paper, phrasal verbs help you get your point across more clearly and precisely. Using the right phrasing also adds nuance and depth to your writing, making it more engaging and persuasive. Also, phrasing is an important part of academic writing. Academic papers require a high level of precision and accuracy, and using the right phrasing can help convey complex ideas more clearly. In addition, using idioms in academic writing can demonstrate your command of the English language and your ability to communicate effectively in a professional environment. Then mastering idioms will help you improve your general English. By understanding the nuances of phrasal verbs, you can develop a more complex understanding of the English language and improve your listening, speaking, reading and writing skills. In addition, the correct use of idioms helps to avoid common mistakes and misunderstandings caused by using the wrong word or phrase.

V. CONCLUSION

Phrases in the English language have their own semantic aspect, that is, the meaning of a phrase cannot always be deduced from the individual words that make up the phrase. For example, "give up" means to stop doing something, "give in" means to surrender to someone or something. The meaning of a phrasal verb can also change depending on the context in which it is used. For example, "turn off" can mean turning off a device or losing someone's interest, depending on the context. Some idioms have multiple meanings, which can make them more difficult for non-native speakers to understand and use correctly. For example, "run out" can mean using everything, expiring, or leaving the place quickly. The semantic side of phrasal verbs can also change depending on the particles used in the phrasal verb. For example, "to look at" means to fix your gaze on

something, while "to look for" means to look for something. In conclusion, the semantic aspect of idioms in English is complex and requires careful attention to context and usage.

REFERENCE:

1. <https://learnenglishfunway.com/>
2. Schneider, E. W. (2004). How to Trace Structural Nativization: particle verbs in the world Englishes. *World Englishes*, 23 (2), 227-249.
3. Brown, R. (2004). *Review of Really Learn 100 Phrasal Verbs*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
4. Seidl, J. and McMardie, W. (1978) *English Idioms and How to Use them*. United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.