

CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASAL VERBS IN ENGLISH

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Abstract

The article reveals the problem of researching phrasal verbs in English on the basis of a comparative analysis with other phrasal units and existing classifications. The author presents semantic and pragmatic characteristics of phrasal verbs in English, as well as their comparative description with other phraseological units. The relevance of the presented research is the increasing interest of scientists in the problems of phrasal verbs usage, as well as the lack of study of phraseological units in general, since phrasal verbs are a reflection of the language culture and contribute to the understanding of the uniqueness of English phraseology. The author of the article also analyses the main linguistic trends in the study of English phrasal verbs. The presented analysis is based on encyclopaedic, explanatory and phraseological dictionaries, as well as idioms dictionaries. The material presented in the article on the analysis of phrasal verb research leads to the conclusion that due to the constant narrowing or expansion of the meaning of the main verb component of the phrasal verb, it is impossible to make a precise classification of these verbs and attribute them to one particular group.

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Introduction: Phrasal verbs hold a special place in the lexical-phrasal vocabulary of modern English. Such features of the phrasal verb as polysemy, individual specificity, due to which it is difficult to classify them, their dependence on the context, are the reason for the constant interest of linguists and scientists in the study of these phrasal units.

In spite of all the above features, we can still identify several criteria that characterise phrasal verbs as a separate group of phrasal verbs are a separate group of phrasal units:

- the phrasal verb can be replaced by a multi-lexemic verb: to put off - to postpone, to put up with - to tolerate. This criterion characterises the phrasal verb verb as a semantic unity, although it is not suitable for all phrasal verbs, as phrasal verbs can only be replaced by a word-form: to break down - to stop functioning;
- the phrasal verbs have the characteristics of idioms, i.e. their meaning cannot be from the meaning of its elements, because they are in this case indivisible: to bring up - to educate, to go off - to explode. But even this criterion cannot be applied to all verbs because of the multiple meanings of phrasal verbs;
- the position of the adverbial postposition before and after the noun used with the verb in question.

This determines the semantic load phrasal verb.

Of course, the above presented criteria describing the characteristics of phrasal verbs have limitations, but thanks to them, scholars can classify phrasal verbs based on one of its characteristics.

Many scholars and linguists have studied and are studying phrasal verbs. A considerable amount of work is devoted to aspects of the phrasal verb of the phrasal verb, such as the history of its formation, the definition of the essence of the term 'phrasal verb' itself, according to its intrinsic form and the main elements in its structure (post-verb, adverb, etc.). Due to the transition from one stylistic field to another, many phrasal verbs have nowadays changed their usage and acquired new meanings. This explains the relevance of studying the phrasal verb.

Since the appearance of such phrasal units as phrasal verbs, linguists have been trying to classify them according to different criteria: according to their types, sphere of use, structural content, stylistic features, etc.

The present study analyses modern classifications of phrasal verbs according to their grammatical and semantic peculiarities.

Currently, there are many different classifications in English classifications on the study of phrasal units. For example, Bally distinguished phrasal verbs into one group of lexemes [1]. Scientist A. Mackay classifies phraseological units by applying the methods of interpretive semantics, distinguishing lexemic and sememic idioms [2]. McCarthy and O'Dell divide phraseological units taking into account their grammatical features [3]. Classifying phraseological units, other linguists take into account the cognitive aspect of phraseological elements [4], and also distinguish similar constituent components of phraseological units [5].

Despite the fact that scientists have not yet come to a unified classification of phraseological expressions, according to which the distinctions The main principle behind any classification is V.V. Vinogradov's research based on the principle of semantic fusion. Vinogradov based on the principle of semantic fusion. This classification was worked out by N.M. Shanskij and S.G. Gavrin and they separated phraseological units based on the principle of functional-semantic complexity components of phraseological units [6].

Analyzing and systematizing all the known in modern philology classifications, we can conclude that phraseological units are divided according to two main criteria: lexical-semantic and structural-grammatical [5]. These criteria were proposed by linguist Dmitrieva O.P., who also studies phrasal verbs, classifying them according to the main four types of phraseological units: phraseological conjunctions, phraseological unities, phraseological expressions and phraseological combinations. Using this classification, the scientist considers the essence and concept of the phrasal verb and from this position refers them to certain types of phrasal verbs [5].

With regard to our study, of all existing classifications, the classification presented in the study of C. Bally is suitable, based on the principle of separability and indivisibility of the meaning of the components [1].

According to this principle, a group of phraseological units is distinguished, which called free combinations; it includes phrasal verbs, because this group includes phraseological units deprived of semantic stability.

For example, phrasal verbs like to blow off, to cover up, to clean up are included are included in this group. The components included in these verbs retain their semantic meaning. Thus, one of the meanings to clean up is formed from the main meaning of the verb to clean up and the post-verb up. Together they have the following meaning "to act of making a place clean and tidy".

Besides, some researchers single out phrasal verbs, which form a group of group of phrasal verbs [4].

The peculiarity of these verbs is generalization of their semantics. For example, the meaning of the phrasal verb to give up is a fusion of two meanings: a) the verb to give and b) the postpositive up into a generalised transferable 'to stop trying to do smth'.

Comparing the two groups of phrasal verbs (phrasal unities and It should be noted that the verbs of the second group, which are free combinations, are semantically decomposable and also have the possibility, though limited, of replacing their components [4], [5]. Thus, For example, if the phrasal verb to blow off is replaced by to blow to blast, a phrasal verb to blast off ("to leave the ground and go up into the air") is formed, which has which is synonymous with the phrasal verb to blow off ("to move by force of a current air away from one place towards another") [5].

If we consider phrasal verbs from the position of determining the degree of Meanings of phrasal verbs, the following verbs can be included in the group of phrasal collocations: to crawl out, to bubble round, to bump up. This group of phraseological units was identified by V. V. Vinogradov [6]. Its components cannot be interchanged or replaced by synonyms, and their semantics is not broken. But here also it should be noted that phrasal verbs belonging to the group of phrasal fusions often have at least two opposite meanings, one of which one of which will be idiomatic. Thus, the phrasal verb to bubble round means "to chat" and "to make a fool of smb" [7]. [7]. As can be seen from the example, one one of the meanings of the presented verb ("to make a fool of smb") is idiomatic, so this phrasal verb has semantic cohesion, and replacing even one component will lead to the destruction of its semantics.

V.V. Vinogradov believes that in principle any phrasal verb is semantically cohesive, and the substitution of a postlogue or substitution of a synonym for the original verbal component leads to either partial or complete its semantics. Thus, according to The Oxford Thesaurus: An A-Z Dictionary

Oxford Thesaurus: An A-Z Dictionary of Synonyms"[8], the verb to make has over 50 synonyms. When the verb is replaced with As a part of the phrasal verb to make up, synonyms in the dictionary form phrasal verbs with the post-verb up with a meaning different from the original variant. For example, the phrasal verb to make up has a synonym for to fix. If we add up to fix up, we get a phrasal verb with a completely different meaning to fix up (to repair, decorate, or change something so that it is ready for use).

The next group of phraseological units according to the principle of determining the degree of motivation of meanings, identified by V.V. Vinogradov, is the group of phraseological combinations. It includes phrases consisting of It consists of words with non-free meanings, which are used only in a particular combination.

V.V. Vinogradov writes that phraseological combinations are characterised by The presence of a synonymic, parallel turnover, associated with the same reference word [6]. This group includes such phrasal verbs, which have a commonly used and situational type of meaning. Phrasal verbs to come along (to arrive, to appear, to make progress) and to come on (make progress, improve, develop) have similar meanings, since both verbs have a component to make progress. However, these verbs cannot be called full synonyms, because the semesoms of the phrasal verb to come along are to arrive, to appear, which are absent from the phrasal verb to come on. Thus, phrasal verbs belonging to the group of phrasal combinations remain partially non-free and are limited to a certain situation of use [4].

Separating verbs according to their semantics, it should be noted that a significant number of studies are devoted to the study of the semantics of postlanguages. At In our opinion, such classifications are not precise, because the lexical The meaning of the postlogue interacts with the meaning of the verb component and determines the whole meaning of the phrasal verb.

In this regard, the most precise classification according to the semantic criterion is presented in the studies of T.B. Pivonenkova and A.R. Zabolotskaya.

T.B. Pivonenkova divides phrasal verbs into verb-adverbials, which are polysemantic and consist of a

verb component and a prepositional adverbial. The scholar divides this group of verbs into subgroups according to their figurative meaning and identifies several such subgroups: phrasal verbs describing the human condition, success/failure in affairs, interpersonal relations, behaviour in society, beginning or completion of actions, thought operations, etc. operations, etc. [9]. This classification is rather narrow and detailed, which is not always convenient when studying phrasal verbs [9], [10].

A.R. Zabolotskaya, when classifying phrasal verbs according to their semantic feature, presents a more extensive division and distinguishes compositional and non-compositional verbs [11]. Compositional verbs include combinations with the directional particle that retain their spatial meaning: to come out (to discover), to go away (to run away); combinations with an aspectual particle, which gives the whole phrasal verb the completeness of the action: to cry out, to finish up.

Non-compositional phrasal verbs have the characteristics of idiomatic combinations, because it is impossible to isolate the meaning of the whole phrasal verb from its components separately. In other words, such phrasal verbs are indivisible: to all out (quarrel).

When phrasal verbs are considered in terms of the relationship between their components (verbal and post-verb), they are simple combinations consisting of of denominative elements, and verb combinations where the main role in determining meaning lies with the verb element [12]. Most phrasal verbs, unlike phraseological Most phrasal verbs, unlike other structural units, have a complex semantic structure and a wide semantic volume, which favour a richly developed polysemy.

Many combinations are limited in their lexical-phraseological relations, which is a consequence of:

- Phraseologically related meanings;
- The fact that they denote an action (process) of a more special nature than the action (process) expressed by a verb. According to this criterion, phrasal verbs are divided into polysemantic combinations, the meaning of which is context-specific and depends on the subject and object of the action. Structurally conditioned combinations, which usually consist of of three components, and are a more complex structure, e.g. fall in with, make up with. The third component, although included in the semantic structure of the phraseological unit, is endowed with more independence than the other components, as it fully preserves its lexical meaning and syntactic function. The third component of verb phraseological units indicates that combinations equivalent to verbs, like monolexic verbs, have developed their propositional control [13].

Thus, it can be said that phrasal verbs have many similarities characteristics with groups of phrasal units. But despite this, it is impossible to classify phrasal verbs into one particular group. In our study, we agree with a number of scholars [4], [5] who believe that when studying features of English phrasal verbs, there is no distinction between concepts of 'phrasal unit', 'phrasal unity' and 'phrasal verb'. On this basis, we should agree with the opinion of V.V. Vinogradov, who argued that there is a constant "conflict" in the language between linguists who are trying to systematise and classify phraseological combinations, including phrasal verbs. Constant disagreement in research on phraseological units arises because phraseological units are constantly moving from one group to another.

Thus, the analysis of phrasal verbs shows that there is often a complete or partial narrowing or, on the contrary, an expansion of the original semantics of the verb component as the key element of the phrasal verb. As a result, the phrasal verb moves from one classification group of phrasal units to another.

From the above, it must be concluded that one of the main research questions for linguists is the question of the classification of phrasal verbs. We have analysed modern classifications and noted that phrasal verbs should be classified into one or another group taking into account the semantics semantics of the verb component, the type and place of the post-verb, and the definition of a possible replacement by a synonym.

Furthermore, the study revealed that not all phrasal verbs can be classified, as some of them are semantically indivisible, which makes it impossible to identify its individual component.

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