PHRASE VERBS AS PART OF THE PHRASEOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Thanks to active online communication lexicology and phraseology modern English is constantly enriched by neologisms, as evidenced updated dictionaries of phrasal verbs. Therefore, one of the important issues in the study Linguistics of the English language, in our opinion, is an analysis of phrasal verbs: them origin, development, transformation, importance and purpose of use, place in system of lexical units, their counterparts and predictions about them future use.

Phrasal verbs have always attracted the attention of linguists because they exist component of an active vocabulary of politicians, media, Internet resources, literary works, etc. and are characteristic of both general and special language in use [1].

Depending on the morphological nature of the postposition, all phrasal verbs can be divided conditionally into three following groups:

1) verb + preposition: «to pick up» — to call in, pick up, get (information), lift (mood); «To carry out» — to perform, carry out; «To set off» — to go (on the road), to call (action); «To make up» — to compose; «To stand by» — to prepare, wait, support; «To put off» — to reject (doubts, fears), to postpone, to suffocate, to cause disgust, to dissuade; «To cry out» — to shout, exclaim; «To come on» to appear (on stage), to come, to grow, to succeed, to obey (about the case in court); «To fall out» — to quarrel, fall out, happen; «To find out» — to know, understand, expose (deception, mystery), solve (mystery) [2].

2) verb + adverb: «to come across» — to come across, to meet by chance; «To break down» — to be upset; «To hang around» — to wander, to be idle; «To tell against» — to disclose, to certify, to respond; «To look ahead» — to look into the future, to anticipate; «To fade away» — to dry up, to freeze, to forget; «To get around» — to approach, to approach; «To put down» — to record, suppress (revolt), humiliate (someone), reduce (prices), consider, land, bring down (plane); «To turn around» — to bring out of crisis, to recover, to process (materials), to prepare (documentation), conduct activities, perform tasks [2].

3) verb + preposition + adverb: «to look forward to» — to look forward (pleasure); «To look down on» — to look down; «To go along with» — to accompany, to obey, to agree; «To come down with» — to take, accept, conclude, acquire; «To
Phrase verbs are idiomatic verb constructions that have a special status in English phraseology system. According to the classification of A. Kunin, phrasal verbs that have complete rethinking, lack of motivation, and, consequently, high idiomaticity, belong to class of idiomatisms, partial rethinking and motivation - to the class of idiophraseomatisms, and phraseological units characterized by full motivation and a low degree of idiomaticity, belong to the class of phraseomatisms [2].

Thus, phrasal verbs in English are very diverse both in their coherence or compatibility, and the additional meanings they have in the text. The phrasal verb is the only semantic unity that has its own characteristics [4].

Phrasal verbs are used, as a rule, only in an informal style (letters to a friend, colloquial language). Also, some verbs can be used in a semi-formal style. It is undesirable to use these verbs in a formal style of speech or writing. They indicate excessive familiarity and inconsistency with a serious style. To avoid such an incident, you need to know exactly in what style the conversation is conducted or the writing process takes place. In the semi-formal style with phrasal verbs should be careful, they should be used infrequently, but still possible.

References: