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ON THE LINGUISTIC STATUS OF MODERN ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS

Abstract: Phrasal verbs are a specific phenomenon characteristic of modern English. Currently, phrasal verbs are understood as stable combinations of a verb with post-positive particles of prepositional and adverbial origin. For many years, these combinations have been under the scrutiny of linguists. The reasons for the continued interest in PV for more than half a century are, first of all, in their wide distribution, high frequency of use, ambiguity and, most importantly, in the ability to interpret the status of PV in different ways.

Key words: phrasal verb, linguistics, approach, style, verb combinations.

Language: English

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Introduction

Before considering the problem of teaching phrasal verbs in a methodological plan and developing a technology for teaching FV, it is necessary to determine the linguistic status of these lexical units.

Stable combinations like make up, find out, get up are widespread in modern English: Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary contains over 5000 units. In addition, phrasal verbs are extremely common. So, according to The Bank of English, the occurrence of the phrasal verb give in is 60 occurrences per 1 million words. Words such as address, adopt, airline, airport and appearance have approximately the same frequency of use. The main sphere of functioning and use of these formations is colloquial speech, however, they penetrate in large numbers into all other functional styles, both directly and as part of words derived from them.

A significant number of works by both domestic and foreign linguists are devoted to the study of phrasal verbs. In the works of linguists of different years, FGs were considered from the point of view of their origin and development (R. Hiltunen 1983, M.P. Ivashkin 1988), phraseological combinations (SB Berlison 1964), behavior in various functional styles (V.I. T.N. Nikolaeva 1989), the contribution of the values of the components to the semantics of the

complex (Yu.A. Zhluktenko 1954, B.M. Dukhon 1983, L. Brinton 1988).

The study of linguistic works of the last 10-15 years shows that the field of research of phrasal verbs is expanding, they are considered from a variety of positions: contrastive linguistics (N.A. Lvova 1990), a speech approach to establishing the functional features of FG (E.A. Dolgina 1991), the diachronic approach (L.V. Shvedova 1997, T.A. Bakhanskaya 2001), the theory of semantic types (G.E. Belaya 1995), a complex, multilevel approach to the study of FG (N.N. Skomoroshchenko 1995), the functioning of FG on oversegment level (A.Yu. Grigoryan 1999), pointing theory (A.V. Kravchenko 1987, S.Yu. Bogdanova 1997), cognitive approach (E.E. Golubkova 1990, 2002, I.A. Yatskovich 2000).

Such a keen interest of linguists in FVs is explained not only by their widespread use, but also by the fact that the actual question of determining their linguistic status has not yet received an unambiguous solution. The linguistic phenomenon we are considering has a number of names in domestic and foreign linguistics, reflecting the different views of researchers on the nature of verb combinations: a compound verb (E. Krusinga, V.N. Zhigadlo, I.L. Pluzhnik), a broken verb (A. Live), two-word verbs (A. Taha), verb with postverb (N.N. Amosova,

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I.A.Kliyunaite, N.A. Lvova), verb with postposition (I.E. Anichkov, N.N.Skomoroshchenko), complex (I.V. Nogina), verbal complex (E.E. Golubkova), verbal adverbial phraseological unit (A.I.Smirnitsky, SB Berlison, L.A. Chinenova), verbal-adverbial combination / complex / lexeme (A Kennedy, M. P. Ivashkin, T. A. Bakhanskaya, J. G. Songolova), phrasal verb (L. Smith, D. Bolinger, K. Sroka, R. Hiltunen, G. I. Akhmanova, E. A. Dolgin, LV Shvedova, SY Bogdanova, A.Yu. Grigoryan, IA Yatskovich), verbal analytical lexeme (G.E. Belaya).

The term "phrasal verb", which is preferred to many other terms and is widely used nowadays, was first introduced into linguistic literature by L. Smith in his book "Words and Idioms Studies in the English Language" (1948): "... Even more numerous are idiomatic combinations of verbs with prepositions or prepositions used as adverbs. Collocations of this type, you can call them "phrasal verbs", such as keep down, set up, put through and thousands of others, are not only one of the most striking features of our language, ... they also belong to a huge number of idiomatic anomalies - phrases, the meanings of which are not derived from the meanings of the words that make them up." [1, p. 172]. The following statement of R. Hiltunen about the term "phrasal verbs" also seems convincing: standard status. It is the analytical structure of phrasal verbs that complicates their linguistic description. In verbose constructions, the features of all the original categories of their constituent parts are often brought together, and the existing categories may not be sufficient to describe new combinations. This is probably the reason for the disagreement regarding terminology in the literature. The term "phrasal verb" has two advantages over the others: it indicates that the given construction is a phrase, not a one-word unit, and it is easy to use" [2, p.17].

Domestic linguists, in particular E.A. Dolgin: "The uniqueness of English phrasal verbs, in contrast to similar units of the German language, in which the semantic fusion of components was accompanied by morphological restructuring and the emergence of an integral lexeme - a derived verb, consists in the preservation of their separately formed or "phrasal character" [3, p. 1].

The linguistic status of units of the "take off" type is controversial. The dialectical contradiction of the form and content of these nominative units is still hotly debated, especially on the issue of classifying them as units of syntax, word formation or phraseology. Different views on the status of the studied formations can be represented as two opposing points of view:

1) formations like "take off" are phrases (free or phraseological),

2) formations of the "take off" type should be attributed to words.

Supporters of the first point of view interpret FV as phrases of varying degrees of freedom (A.I. Smirnitsky, V.N. Makeenko, I.E. Anichkov, N.N. Amosova, C.E. Gursky, M.P. Ivashkin, etc.). To substantiate this point of view, such a sign of FG as its separate formation becomes decisive. To understand the nature of the second element, A.I. Smirnitsky: "If in any language formation AB unit A (or B) is a part of a word, then unit B (or A) is also a part of a word, and, on the contrary, if A (or B) is a word, then B (or A) is at least a word, i.e. either a word, or a more complex formation ... a phraseological unit or even a free phrase, but in no way a part of a word" [4, p.163]. However, as rightly noted by E.V. Golubkova (1990), this judgment does not contradict, for example, the understanding of the second component as an official word in terms of its systemic affiliation.

Perhaps due to this, the supporters of this point of view on FV as a phrase are not unanimous in assessing the part of speech belonging to the second component of these formations. A significant number of scientists believe that these formations are phrases of a verb and an adverb (I.V. Arnold, S.B. Berlison, C.E. Gursky, M.P. Ivashkin, etc.). This approach to the status of the second components of FG, in which they are included in the number of adverbs or prepositions, I.A. Kliyunaite distinguishes it as "undifferentiated" [5, p. 9].

This traditional point of view is based on diachrony data, which quite convincingly testify to the adverbial origin of the second components of phrasal verbs (see, for example, the works of A.S. Nenyukova 1950, M.P. Ivashkin 1988). In addition to historical data, the following facts of modern English, given in the work of G.E. White (1995):

1) all verbs of movement participate in such formations, verbs of state relatively rarely function as the first components of the units under consideration;

2) when combining verbs with second components, the simultaneous use of the adverb of direction is impossible;

3) it is possible to use adverbs wedging between the components. The adverbs "right", "back", "straight" are most often wedged in: "But just as surely the stock will go back up within a week ...", however, other adverbs can also be wedged in: "Ceci sat silent, drink in hand, staring impassively out into the shadows";

4) it is possible to combine several second components with one verb: "Like falling dominoes, Amos came over and down";

5) inversion is possible, in which the second element takes a position in front of the verb: "But along came the third-place Russians, Oksana Gritschuck and Evgenee Platov, whose 1950-s rocking free dance was judged superior";

6) in some cases, it is possible to replace the second component with the adverbs "here", "there", or

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synonymous second components without causing significant damage to the meaning of the statement;

7) formations like to take off can correlate with prepositional phrases, compare: "She came in with a rack of hot toast" and "She came into the room with a rack of hot toast";

8) the combinations under consideration can correlate with combinations of verbs and adverbs like "downwards", "upwards", "inwards", "onwards": "The golden ball of opportunity had been thrown up for you, my boy", said Mr. Leadbetter in a last touch of poetical fancy ". Compare: to throw the ball upwards;

9) the second component and the prepositional phrase can be homogeneous members of the sentence: "Amos looked at the top of the tent then back down at Dune";

10) the second component can function as a preposition: "They went out the door to their bikes ".

There is another approach to the problem of FV, which involves solving the issue from more general positions. Digressing from the differences between a word and a combination of words, some scholars define what is in common that lies at the heart of both and on the basis of which they can be combined into one, larger group. This is common - the nominative nature of words and phrases, their belonging to the nominative units of the language. The commonality of words and phrases in linguistics has long been known. The nominative character of word combinations was noted in the works of V.V. Vinogradov (1972), O.S. Akhmanova (1952), A.A. Ufimtseva (1986), V.M. Zhirmunsky (1976). A natural consequence of the nominative nature of the phrase is such a feature as the unity of meaning. It is this feature that is put at the forefront, when FGs are considered primarily as nominative units of the language, and the question of their strict attribution to a particular category (word or phrase) fades into the background. This approach is chosen, for example, in the work of G.E. White (1995). In her opinion, the specificity of these formations, the conjugation of features of different-level units necessitates a holistic approach to their consideration, and all attempts to overcome the internal inconsistency of formations of the "to take off" type by

emphasizing some properties and belittling the importance of opposite properties do not give a positive result. the fact of the existence in the language of such formations that combine the formal, semantic and functional features of two basic multi-level formations - words and phrases "[6, p. 182].

The group of researchers who primarily emphasize the transitional nature of education is joined by L.V. Shvedova (1997). She considers FV as a special kind of combination of words (a verb and an element of adverbial meaning - postverb), characterized by semantic integrity, which brings it closer to the word as an ideal unit of nomination, and defines it, following R. Hiltunen, as a lexicalized unity.

As can be seen from the review, it is difficult to unambiguously determine the status of a phrasal verb. The framework of our study does not imply attempts to polemize with the authors of one or another point of view on the status of FG and does not require us to define the units under study.

Consideration of the status of phrasal verbs will help to identify their linguistic features, without which it is impossible to develop a scientifically based methodology for teaching phrasal verbs.

The study of the literature on these units shows that there is no single view of their linguistic status and level belonging among domestic and foreign linguists. The described units are characterized by a discrepancy between the plan of their content and the plan of their expression, which is reflected in their structural (graphic) separate design with semantic integrity. Representing a special unit of nomination, FVs in modern English occupy an intermediate position between the analytical derived unit and the phrase.

FVs have a number of features that create their originality and specificity: 1) separate formality, 2) idiomatity, 3) polysemy, 4) heterogeneity of grammatical structure, 5) features of accentuation, 6) stylistic heterogeneity of phrasal verbs. These features can be the cause of difficulties in the study of the units in question. The typical mistakes of students revealed during the diagnostic section made it possible to determine the difficulties associated with the assimilation of the form, meaning and characteristics of the use of FV.

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