

## **ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO RUSSIAN AND UZBEK**

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### **Abstract**

*In the English lexical system, the phrasal verb is known as the subject and component. The increase in interest in phrase verbs is associated with their active use in speech and writing by native English speakers. It is necessary to understand the semantic meaning of idioms in order to continue the conversation and develop fluent communication skills. Curricula, methods and tools for successfully teaching verb phrases are given in the article with a modern analytical view.*

**Keywords:** *phrasal verbs, types of phrasal verbs, different classifications, guessing from the context, teaching phrasal verbs.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Phrasal verbs are two or more words that together act as a completely new word, with a meaning separate from the original words. For example, pick up means to “grab” or “lift,” very different from the definitions of pick and up alone. Popular in spoken English, phrasal verbs can be quite confusing because their definitions aren’t always easy to guess—and there are thousands of them. In fact, many phrasal verbs are distinct variations on the same base verb, which can add to the confusion. [1]

### **TYPES OF PHRASAL VERBS**

Phrasal verbs are an almost countless group of verbs that, when combined with various prepositions or short adverbs, can take on a variety of new meanings. In a strict sense, there are three types of phrasal verbs:

#### **Directly phrasal verbs formed with the help of adverbs:**

give up - сдаваться, taslim bolmoq

find out - выяснить, узнать, bilib oling

take off - взлететь, быстро уйти, uchish, tez ketish

#### **Prepositional verbs:**

go on - продолжить, davom etmoq

look after - заботиться, присматривать, g'amxo'rlik qilmoq

come across - наткнуться, случайно найти, qoqilmoq, tasodifan topmoq

### **Phrasal-prepositional verbs containing both an adverb and a preposition:**

put up with - терпеть, мириться, chidash

come up with - придумывать, kashf etmoq,

look up to - уважать, брать пример, hurmat qilmoq, namuna olmoq

### **Guessing from the context: connecting your intuition**

Just as in the Russian language the prefix serves as a powerful tool for the formation of various verbs from the same root (ходить, выходить, приходиться, сходиться, уходить и т. д.), so in the English language the same role is played by prepositions and adverbs.

The meanings of some phrasal verbs are intuitive, as they are easily derived from their constituent elements: come back, go away, stand up, and so on. Others are idiomatic in nature, and their meanings just need to be remembered separately, for example: take after - take an example, be like someone.

In combination with various elements, the main verb can acquire a variety of meanings, which at first glance have little connection with each other in meaning. For example:

look — смотреть                      look for — искать

look after — заботиться              look up to — уважать

### **Separability of phrasal verbs**

Most phrasal verbs are undivided, meaning the preposition or adverb follows immediately after the main clause. You can say:

“She looks after her sister” (Она ухаживает за своей сестрой, U singlisiga g‘amxo‘rlik qiladi.), but you can’t - “She looks her sister after.”

However, there are many verbs that can be separated. The phrases “He took off his coat” (Он снял свое пальто, U paltosini yechdi) and “He took his coat off” are equally true. To figure out which verbs can be separated and which cannot, you need to remember two classifications. First, as we said at the beginning of the article, phrasal verbs form three subcategories: prepositional verbs, phrasal verbs and prepositional-phrasal verbs. Secondly, any verb can be transitive (иметь прямое дополнение) or intransitive (не иметь дополнения)

#### **•Prepositional verbs look like verb + preposition.**

A preposition is always followed by an object (noun or pronoun), so all prepositional verbs have a direct object. He is looking for his glasses. — Он ищет свои очки. U kòzoynagini qidirmoqda. Prepositional verbs cannot be divided, that is, we cannot put an object between its parts. You can’t say “He’s looking at his glasses for.”

#### **•Phrasal verbs have the form verb + adverb**

Short adverbs are not always easy to distinguish from prepositions. Say, in the sentence “You can count on them,” (Вы можете на них рассчитывать, Siz ularga ishonishingiz mumkin) on is a preposition, and in the sentence “You can go on,” (Вы можете продолжать, Davom etishingiz mumkin) it is an adverb. The grammatical difference is that an adverb does not always require an object. Thus, phrasal verbs can be both transitive and intransitive. For example:

“give up - сдать taslim bo‘lmoq (intransitive verb)

They failed many times, but never gave up. — Они ошибались много раз, но никогда не сдавались. Ular ko‘p marta xato qilishdi, lekin hech qachon taslim bo‘lishmadi.

put off - откладывать, saqlash (transitive verb)

We had to put off the meeting. — Нам пришлось отложить собрание. Uchrashuvni keyinga qoldirishga majbur bo‘ldik.

Intransitive phrasal verbs, by definition, are inseparable, since they do not have an object at all. Many transitive verbs are separable. If the verb is separable, then the object can appear either after it or between its parts:

“They turned down his offer” (Они отвергли его предложение. Ular uning taklifini rad etishdi.) is equivalent to “They turned his offer down”

Regarding separable verbs, there is one more rule: if the object is expressed in an expanded phrase, it is placed after the verb. If the object is expressed by a pronoun, it is placed between its two parts. Compare:

“She took off her expensive white coat” («Она сняла свое дорогое белое пальто») and “She took it off” («Она сняла его»).

•**Phrasal-prepositional verbs have the form verb + adverb + preposition.**

“Since these verbs end in a preposition, they are always followed by a direct object. Like prepositional verbs, they are inseparable.” [2]

Studying the linguistic status of phrasal verbs, Vinogradova D.S. emphasizes that the phrasal verb is not the only term; there are also such interpretations as “complex verb”, “compound verb”, “verb with postpositive prefix.” According to the author, it is precisely because of the “ambiguity of perception components of phrasal verbs, problems arise with determining their linguistic status” [3]. A number of researchers determine the meaning of the verb, adverb and prepositions as full-fledged units of an integral structure, without highlighting the verb as its main component. Pivonenkova T.B. classified phrasal verbs into nine semantic groups in which “the meaning of the verb component has the greatest influence on the meaning of the phrasal verb” [4]. According to Eshtokina M.I., “postpositively located to the verb the element has its own meaning” [5]. The author is convinced that both the preposition and the adverb after the verb do not change their meaning, are independent of it, and the verb, on the contrary, it changes the shades of its meaning due to the presence of one or another preposition or because of their position relative to the verb. Thus, when organizing teaching phrasal verbs, it is necessary to create tasks whose purpose is to develop the practical skill of using phrasal verbs in a certain context and the ability to adequately translate postpositions. Theoretical and practical significance of the results of the study research consists of analyzing the semantic features of translation phrasal verbs into Russian. Since not every foreign language contains phrasal verbs, their use in works of fiction.

The English language is defined as a feature of English literature. Traditionally referring to the unit of conversational style, phrasal verbs actively to build the teaching of phrasal verbs. The first thing to do is focus students' attention on a large number of postpositions in English, and on their ability to change the structure of a phrasal verb semantic meaning of the entire structure. Thus, the same verb in combination with different particles will change its connotation. To solve this problem requires not a separate study of verbs and prepositions, but taking into account their ability to have figurative meanings and the context in which the phrasal one is used verb (to keep down, to keep back, to keep up, etc.). Using this method, it becomes possible to determine the systematicity and logic of a single linguistic fact. According to this methodology, students a small group of phrasal verbs is offered, the meaning and construction of which they become familiar with, then they perform tasks such as matching and gap filling, translating such verbs from Russian into English in context and outside context according to the principle from simple to complex. However, memorization is not always is easy and allows you to actively use the learned phrasal verbs in speech. For more active memorization and use of complex vocabulary combinations (phrasal verbs), according to the author, requires colorful, memorable visualization - visual material in the form of pictures with images situations, drawings, etc. The second way to overcome difficulties in learning phrasal verbs lies in the situational-thematic method, according to which phrasal postpositions (adverbs, prepositions, or both at the same time), with which these verbs are used.

As you know, the process of learning English, like any other foreign language, implies achieving the main goal - mastering the skill of free communication in everyday communication situations, and knowledge phrasal verbs just allow you to “hold on freely” in any speech are used by the authors of works in the speech of heroes, dialogues to create their speech portraits and a “live” atmosphere of communication. Due to their emotional content and expressiveness, phrasal verbs are used more often than their equivalents in literary works. When translating phrasal Verbs into Russian should take into account the variability of their meanings under the influence of context. Let’s look at some examples.

The phrasal verbs get on (продвигаться вперед, преуспевать) and get off (покидать место, высказываться, выходить) are part of the Complex construction object. During translation, words

are replaced - participles are replaced by verbs, the sentence is simplified, but the syntactic organization preserves the version reflected in the original.

1. I looked away. I didn't want anything to do with him. – Я отвернулся. At all didn't want to deal with him. Phrasal verb looks away (смотреть куда-то в сторону, отводить взгляд).

In this context, the translation of the verb in the variant “turned away” is due to a cause-and-effect relationship - he turned away due to the fact that he did not want to have nothing to do with him.

2. She'll need great inner strength to get over the tragedy. - Ей понадобится немалая внутренняя сила, чтобы пережить трагедию.

The phrasal verb gets over (справиться, пережить, оправиться) implies location of the object after the structure. The preposition over meaning “над, сверх” enhances the connotation of the verb - to gain the upper hand over something, to overcome.

Let's consider other examples where the phrasal verb gets over changes the shade of its semantic meaning under the influence of context.

I don't know how we're gonna get over this problem. – Не знаю, как мы справимся с этой проблемой.

She can't get over her shyness. Она не может справиться со своей застенчивостью.

3. Everything was covered in dust and spiders' webs. Все было в пыли и паутине.

The phrasal verb cover in has several meanings - “to cover with something” “cover”. Due to the ease of restoring the semantic component in context when translating a construction, attention is focused on the passive constructions rather than on a phrasal verb, thus deletion occurs and substitution.

4. “I forgot to tell you about that.” “They kicked me out.” - Забыл сказать тебе об этом. Они вышвырнули меня.

The verb kick (пинать) in combination with the preposition out (прочь, из, за пределы) forms a phrasal verb with the meaning “put out”, “throw out”. Personal a pronoun in the objective case, which is located in the middle of the construction, indicates an object in relation to which an action was performed, expressed by a phrasal verb.

## CONCLUSION

Phrasal verbs are an important part of the English language, and due to their idiomatic nature, it can sometimes be difficult to translate them directly into Russian and Uzbek. When translating English sentences into Russian or Uzbek, it is necessary to take into account the context and meaning of the sentence in order to find the most correct translation. It should be noted that literal translation of English phrases into Russian or Uzbek does not always work. Useful for understanding the idiomatic meaning of English phrases and finding equivalent phrases or expressions in Russian or Uzbek that convey the same idea. In general, translating English phrases into Russian and Uzbek requires a good understanding of both languages and their corresponding idioms. It can be difficult, but with practice and knowledge of both languages, it becomes easier to convey the nuances and meanings of idioms correctly.

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