

**ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO RUSSIAN AND UZBEK*****Sayfidinova Aziza Tolibovna****Fer.SU english teacher****Mirzayeva D.I.****Fer.SU english teacher (PHD).d,**say838670@gmail.com +998947030010***Annotation**

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**

teaching phrasal verbs, type of phrasal verbs, connecting intuition, classification of verbs.

**Аннотация**

В лексической системе английского языка фразовый глагол известен как подлежащее и компонент. Рост интереса к фразовым глаголам связан с их активным использованием в устной и письменной речи носителями английского языка. Необходимо понимать смысловое значение идиом, чтобы продолжить разговор и развить навыки беглой коммуникации. В статье с современной аналитической точки зрения представлены учебные программы, методы и инструменты для успешного обучения глагольным словосочетаниям.

**Ключевые слова**

обучение фразовым глаголам, тип фразовых глаголов, подключение интуиции, классификация глаголов.

**Annotatsiya**

Ingliz tili leksik tizimida frazema predmet va komponent sifatida tanilgan. Faza fe'llariga qiziqishning ortishi ularning ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchilar tomonidan nutq va yozishda faol qo'llanilishi bilan bog'liq. Suhbatni davom ettirish va ravon muloqot qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish uchun idiomalarning semantik ma'nosini tushunish kerak. Maqolada fe'l so'z birikmalarini muvaffaqiyatli o'rgatish uchun o'quv dasturlari, usullari va vositalari zamonaviy tahliliy nuqtai nazardan berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar**

frazemalarni o'rgatish, frazemalarning turi, bog'lovchi sezgi, fe'llarning tasnifi.

Phrasal verbs combine two or more words to form a completely new word that has a different meaning than the original words. For example, "Fetch" means "to catch" or "to raise," which is very different from the definitions of "Find and raise". Popular idioms in spoken English can be confusing because their definitions are not always easy to guess, and there are thousands of them. In fact, many idioms are just different variants of the same basic verb, which can make things even more confusing.

### TYPES OF IDIOMS

Idioms are an almost innumerable group of verbs that acquire different new meanings when combined with different affixes or short suffixes. Strictly speaking, 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:p

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

### Connect your intuition

Just as in Russian the prefix serves as a powerful tool for forming different verbs of the same root (ходить, выходить, приходить, сходиться, уходить и т. д.), in English prefixes and suffixes play the same role.

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 - сдаться 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]

Vinogradova D.S. studying the linguistic status of phraseological units, he emphasizes that phraseological units are not separate terms; There are also such interpretations as "complex verb", "complex verb", "verb with a postpositive prefix". According to the author, "due to the ambiguity of the perceptual components of expressions, problems arise with determining their linguistic status" [3]. A number of researchers determine the meaning of verbs, adverbs and prepositions as integral units of an integral structure, highlighting the verb as the main component.

Pivonenkova T.B. divided phraseological units into nine semantic groups, in which "the meaning of the verb component has the greatest influence on the meaning of the phraseological unit" [4].

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 M.I.Eshtokina, "the postpositive element of the verb has its own meaning" [5]. The author is sure that neither the preposition after the verb nor the adverb does not change its meaning, it is independent from it, and the verb, on the contrary, changes its meaning due to the presence of one or another adverb or its own meaning. Changes the shades of his nose. Their position in relation to the verb. Thus, when organizing the study of idioms, it is necessary to create tasks whose purpose is to develop the practical skills of using idioms in a certain context and the ability to adequately translate postpositions. The theoretical and practical significance of the research results lies in the analysis of the semantic features of the translation of phrases into Russian. Since not every foreign language has idioms, their use in works of art.

English is defined as a characteristic of English literature. Traditionally, actively building the teaching of phrasal verbs, referring to the unit of speech style. The first thing is to draw students' attention to the large number of postpositions in English and their ability to change the semantic meaning of a phrasal verb structure. Thus, the same verb combined with different particles changes its meaning. To solve this problem, it is necessary not to study verbs and prepositions separately, but

to take into account their ability to have a figurative meaning and the context of the phrase in which the verb is used (lower, lag behind, hold, etc).

Using this method, it will be possible to determine the systematicity and logic of one linguistic fact. According to this methodology, students are offered a small group of phrases whose meaning and structure they are familiar with, and then they adapt and fill in the gap, translating such verbs from Russian into English in context and outside context. Perform tasks such as from simple to complex. However, memorization is not always easy and allows you to actively use learned phrases in speech. For more active memorization and use of complex vocabulary combinations (phrasal verbs), according to the author, colorful, memorable visualization - visual materials in the form of pictures with images of situations, drawings, etc. The second method of elimination. Verbs are in the case-subject mode, according to which phrasal adverbs (simultaneous adverbs, accusatives, or both) are used with these verbs.

It is known that the process of learning English, like other foreign languages, means achieving the main goal - mastering the ability to communicate freely in everyday communication situations, and knowledge of phrasal verbs allows you to "speak freely" in any language. ". Authors of works use the speech of characters in dialogues, create portraits of their speech and a "living" communication environment. Due to their emotional content and expressiveness, idioms are used in literary works more often than their analogues. When translating phrasal verbs into Russian, it is necessary to take into account the variability of their meaning influenced by context. Let's look at some examples.

The phrasal verbs get on (продвигаться вперед, преуспевать) and get off (покидать место, высаживаться, 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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