

**THE ANALYSIS OF THE WORD FORMATION SYSTEM OF PHRASAL  
VERBS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AS AN OBJECT OF MODERN  
LINGUISTIC RESEARCH**

**АНАЛИЗ СЛОВООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ФРАЗОВЫХ  
ГЛАГОЛОВ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК ОБЪЕКТ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ  
ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ**

**INGLIZ TILIDA FRAZEOLOGIK FE'LLARINING ZAMONAVIY  
LINGVISTIK TADQIQOTLARNING OBYEKTI SIFATIDAGI SO‘Z  
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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy ingliz tilida mavjud bo'lgan frazeologik konstruktsiyalarning shakllanishi, shuningdek ularning turlari va toifalarini tahlili berilgan. Ba'zi tilshunoslarning fikriga ko'ra, fe'l zarralarining birikmalari frazematik fe'llar hisoblanmaydigan asosli holatlar mavjud, bu haqda keyingi paragraflarda aytib o'tiladi.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** frazemali fellar, turkum, fe'l, yuklama, natija, yuzaga kelish.

**Annotation.** This article analyzes information about the formation of Phrasal verb construction and its types and categories that exist in present English language. According to some linguists there are some argumentative cases where the verb particle combinations are not considered as phrasal verbs which will be mentioned further.

**Key words:** phrasal verbs, categories, verbs, prepositions, resultatives, formations.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье представлена информация об образовании фразовых глагольных конструкций, а также анализ видах и категориях фразовых глаголов существующих в современном английском языке. По

мнению некоторых лингвистов, существуют аргументированные случаи, когда сочетания глагольных частиц не рассматриваются как фразовые глаголы, о которых будет упомянуто в дальнейших параграфах.

**Ключевые слова:** фразовые глаголы, категории, глаголы, предлоги, результативности, образования.

Since the language has always been on the focus area of human mind, there has always been an ongoing research and diverse surveys upcoming novelties answering the questions what? why? how? etc. Phrasal verbs are one of the irreplaceable and unique features of English language dating back Old English time strengthening its own position till the present time. From being a rare street language composition phrasal verbs dictionaries, nowadays, contain an enormous number of V + an adverb/preposition combination. In order to get into the real English atmosphere one should seriously take up the studies of phrasal verbs. An increasing number of phrasal verbs and different types of publications (books, dictionaries, articles) are making them another step higher. Phrasal verbs can be noticed on media, business, economy and other spheres of life and are used as official lexicons in official documents.

The aim of the article is to analyze the formation of phrasal verb construction, as well as the many forms and categories that can be found using in modern English language. Some linguists contend that there are a few disputable situations in which verb particle combinations are not regarded as phrasal verbs, which will be discussed further. One of the most challenging verb constructions in use today is the phrasal verb. Different linguists have engaged in disputes regarding phrasal verbs in the past and are still doing so now, but many unanswered concerns remain. These verbs are becoming more and more commonplace worldwide, and their number is increasing daily. As was partially mentioned below, phrasal verbs have a complex and varied construction scheme.

Phrasal verbs became so as a special phenomenon of English language. A number of linguists and scholars like L.Talmy (2000), P.Cole and J.Morgan (1975),

E.E.Golubkova (2013), A.U.Adahesh (2013), M.MacCarthy and F.O’dell (2004), S.Wang (2018) and etc. dedicated their work to determine the role of phrasal verbs in English language, their lexical units and as well as the nature of the second component and not only one time they readers focus on the polysemic phrasal verbs<sup>1</sup>. Learning English is becoming difficult due to phrasal verbs as they constantly and quickly alter their meaning. Most of the English words either have Latin (Roman) or Germanic root. If one takes a deeper look into the history of the words of Germanic origin, most of them are neutral and conversational vocabulary. PVs as well are mostly derived from the verbs of Germanic background. Through the timeline English language became so affluent with the assistance of foreign words along with natives. If phrasal verbs gained popularity among the population, foreign words enriched scientific and formal vocabulary stock.

Nowadays a lot of phrasal verbs have several alternatives with almost the same meaning originated from Latin, French and Greek languages. Following examples are some of them: blow up – explode; find out – ascertain; give up – surrender; go against – oppose; hand in – submit; leave out – omit; look forward to – anticipate; look up to – admire, respect; make up – fabricate etc.

As the American linguist D.Bolinger mentioned English language could not afford to create new terms or words on the ground of existing lexicon. Nevertheless, thanks to PVs, modern English language has unlimited possibilities of expressing situations and concepts. Phrasal verbs dictionary is still prospering and penetrating into the each sphere of human life. Because of its stylistic diversities phrasal verb has eliminated social barriers becoming the language of official documents. Even though phrasal verbs are grouped according to their stylistic differentiation we cannot guarantee their absolute classification as the verb can leap from one group to the other.

According to the semantic analysis, movement verbs are the primary values of phrasal verbs. For this reason most of them are made up from action verbs: get, take,

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<sup>1</sup> Lexico-phraseological features of PVs and difficulties in their study

put. There are mainly two classified types of phrasal verbs: idiomatic and literal. Literal PVs can be intuitively comprehended and guessed according to the base meaning of the main verb and can vary based on the prepositions used to clarify the meaning of direction or to give final intended meaning. Idiomatic PVs, however, should be memorized or looked up for the meaning, as they have almost no relation between the meaning of verb expression and the verb separately. For example: look forward – to expect, look up – to search for something, look like – to resemble etc.

The provided information on the differences of Phrasal verb categories can be understood deeply in the following vivid examples:

PVs	with adverbs (VA, VAO, VOA)	with prepositions (VPO)	with adverbs plus prepositions (VAPO)
Literal	Walk out	Walk out the door	Jump up on the table
	Fall down	Fall down the stairs	Come out of the house
	Hang up your coat	Come into the house	Walk away from the car
	Take down the picture	Stay in the car	Get down off the ladder
Idiomatic	Work out	Count on	Do away with
	Bring up	Run into	Put up with
	Carry out	Come across	Make off with
	Make out	Wait on	Come down with

In the course of recent evaluations, English PVs develop conceptually more complex and abstract meanings based on primary spatial – directional meanings. At the same time, the polysemy of any phrasal verb is not arbitrary. This phenomenon happens as a consequence of the mechanism actions of cognitive metaphor. The mechanism action of a cognitive metaphor boils down to the fact that more abstract

entities are conceptualized in terms of concrete object if even a remote similarity is found between them. Within this approach, phrasal verbs are considered as linguistic units with motivated semantics, in contrast with the traditional approach.<sup>2</sup>

At the present time, phrasal verbs are more tended to be chosen in particular situations rather than their synonymous verbs as they have certain stylistic connotation that limit their usage: add up – calculate, buy out – purchase, carry on – continue, carry out – execute, give up – surrender.

One of the main parts of language system development is analogy which mainly manages formation of new language units. When forming a derivational phrasal verb model, there were mainly included monosyllabic verbs rooted from Germanic language as “... in modern English, monosyllabic units as primary lexemes are used in the assembly of more complex analytical units and exhibit greater flexibility in syntactic positional terms.”

Bolinger (1971) on his works studied and discussed phrasal verbs from different angles and gave characteristics underlying unusual features of them. He was mainly focused on the verb syntax and the semantics of PVs as well. According to Bolinger “Phrasal verb is a floodgate of the metaphor”. Machonis (2009) also has mentioned about idiomatic nature of phrasal verbs. While Bolinger’s work was mainly about description of the nature of phrasal verb, Gorfach (2004) tried to find the reason for phrasal verb usage. According to Bolinger’s studies, a verb which paired with particle whose role is preposition in the sentence is called “nonphrasal prepositional verbs”. As an example he pointed out the verb “rely on” confessing that the particle is acting here as preposition. For example:

1. He usually **relies on** tea to get into a hot conversation with his neighbors.

According to Bolinger’s views “Phrasal verbs denote both an action and the result at the same time”. He also describes that the part where the particle stands further identifies whether it’s a prepositional phrase, adverbial phrase or just a phrasal verb paired with article.

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<sup>2</sup> New phrasal verbs’ formation in the modern English language

Unlike Bolinger (1971), Gorlach in her further surveys relied on the syntactic/semantic theory to analyze PVs which is in some ways similar to Seassures theory about semiology. Bolinger mentioned that formulation aspect of phrasal verbs is more perfective or completive. Gorlach instead states that the particles are “considered as sharing more similar features with resultatives”. A section on the resultative aspect is necessary to give a comprehensive review of English phrasal verbs. Many writers claim that when a verb is used with a particle, the verb gains a resultative quality. However, there are some similar viewpoints mentioned by both authors, e.g. the interpretation of resultative aspect. Gorlach final interpretation of result is “perception of actions and events integrally with their actual or potential result”. The relation of resultatives and perfectivity was mentioned by both linguists.

In addition to historical data, the following facts of the modern English language, cited in the work of G.E. Belaya (1995):

- 1) all verbs of motion participate in such formations, verbs of state relatively rarely function as the first components of the units under consideration;
- 2) it is possible to use adverbs that wedged between the components. The most frequently wedged adverbs are "right", "back", "straight": "But just as surely the stock will go back up within a week...", however, other adverbs can also be wedged: "Ceci sat silent , drink in hand, staring impassively out into the shadows";
- 3) formations like to take off can correlate with prepositional phrases, cf.: “She came in with a rack of hot toast” and “She came into the room with a rack of hot toast”;
- 4) the combinations under consideration can correlate with combinations of the verb 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;
- 5) 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";
- 6) the second component can function as a preposition: “They went out the door to their bikes.”[Galskova, 2004; 336].

As methodological techniques, tests for splitting (She went down - She went. She was down.) and transformation of adjectivization (He moved the lever up and down. - His up and down movement of the lever) are offered, (examples from [Belaya 1995; 12-13]. However, as G.E. Belaya notes, with the exception of the diachronic data on the adverbial origin of the second components, all other arguments given to argue this point of view do not apply to all cases of the speech functioning of the formations under consideration:

- 1) the proposed tests for substitution and splitting are often impossible: "You're being tiresome", her father cut her off. —\* Her father cut her. She was off;
- 2) with the exception of cases when several second components are used, the transformation of adjectivization is impossible (Not came up -\* His up coming);
- 3) wedged adverbs often refer to the entire education, rather than defining the second component: "Already she had passed smoothly over to unquestioning delight";
- 4) inversion, wedging, the use of several second components with one verb also do not apply to all formations of this type;
- 5) with an ellipse of the verb, the second component does not turn into a regular adverb, but represents the whole formation: "Its advantage tonight was that its windows faced out the front of the house, not out the rear";

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.

All in all, this article tried to present information about the formation of Phrasal verb construction and its types that exist in present English language. Phrasal verbs are one of the most complicated, yet most used verb-construction of present time. There have been and still are ongoing debates about Phrasal verbs by different linguists still leaving some questions uncovered. The number of these verbs is growing day by day and gaining popularity all over. The formation system of Phrasal verbs is complicated and diverse as was partially explained above.

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