



APPLICATION AND TYPES OF PHRASAL VERBS

Farg'ona viloyati Oltiariq tumani

2-son kasb – hunar maktabi

Ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada frazalar o'zi nima ekanligi, qanday kelib chiqqanligi va ingliz tilidagi frazalarning ma'nolari haqida yoritib berilgan.*

Kalit so'z: *Phrasal verbs, stand up-stand up, get on, get in, get up-get up, fall off-fall, Come back-come back.*

Annotation: *This article provides information on what the place of phrases is, what its origin is, and the content of English phrases.*

Keyword: *Phraseological verbs, standing-standing, standing, entering, standing-standing, falling-falling, returning-returning.*

We went for a long walk. After an hour we turned round (or around) and went back.

We went for a long walk. After an hour, we turned back and came back.

There are no verb phrases in Uzbek. But there is in English. The verb phrase is called phrasal verb in English. "How long has it been?", the answer is budir: a verb phrase is a phrase with a verb + auxiliary (preposition) or verb + syllable structure. Verb phrases can be classified into three types according to their content:

- Verb phrases that fully correspond to the meaning of the self-organizing verb and the helper. For example: go to go to. I go to Samarkand every year. – I go to Samarkand every year.

- Verb phrases that reflect the meaning belonging to one of the self-organizing verbs or facilitators. For example: stay up – awake. I don't like to stay up late. – I don't like to stay awake (not sleeping) until late at night.

- Verb phrases that express a new meaning, completely different from the meaning of the verb and helper that make up itself. For example: put up with – get



used to. The meaning of the phrase is apparently not related to any of the words put (to put), up (high), and with (with) in terms of meaning. He had to put up with the bad condition in the hotel. - He was forced to get used to the bad situation in the hotel.

In the minds of a student who has read so far, "what does Information need so much?" is a reasonable question. In my Russian group, my student students are, although I don't know Russian jaaa "К Чему Vsya ETA Infa?", they may be surprised. My students who drank English as water, such as Islombek Mukhtorov, or Davrbek Omonov, said, "what is all this information for?" - they would have said, but they would not say, because they know very well what verb phrases need. The reason for so much sloppiness is one - the more bread occupies a place on the Uzbek table, the more significant the verb phrases are in English. That is, without them it is impossible to imagine English. They are so important that individual dictionaries are removed from publication in dedication to verb phrases, and they are very haridorgir.

I present to you today a phrase with 10 verbs. As I do, to the point where I chew the contents and put them in your mouth. That's when you win. I hope you like it.

We started on it:

- Look forward to wait with impatience. Imagine that you are looking forward to someone's arrival. What would you do in this case? Of course, you would go out into the street and look forward (forward) towards (to). So a person looking forward to someone impatiently looks forward, staring at his future path. Could you imagine? Now let's make a statement with this phrase: I am looking at the calendar all the time because I am looking forward to my birthday. — I look at the calendar incessantly, because, looking forward to my birthday.

- Look for - looking for something (look for) a person looks around to find it (for) (look). The logical basis of this phrase is also now known to us. For example:



Yesterday I looked for this book in the library. - Yesterday I looked for this book in the library (I looked to find it).

- Look round-look around (watch). The phrase is a self-description of its meaning. A person watching a place will definitely do this by looking around (look round). For example: I was looking round in the shop when the shop assistant came up to me. – I was watching the store when the seller came to me.

- Put up with-get used to, endure. "Put up" means "to stop". A person who is used to something, agrees to endure (put up with) stops fighting, trying to change the state (put up), agrees to live accustomed to (with) any situation. Example: He put up at a bad hotel and put up with the bad condition there because he was very tired.- He stopped at a bad hotel and got used to the bad situation there, because he was very tired.

- * Find out-ask, know, inquire. A person who has been able to inquire (find out) a piece of information first finds this information (find) and then takes it to the surface and out (out) I found out that he had found out all the information. – I was able to ask if he had learned all the information by asking.

- Take off-take-off, take off from the ground. The phrase also has two parts. "Take" – "take" and "off" - "over". In the Flying (take off) aircraft schooner Olad (take), over the ground (take off) climbs to the top. For example: I took a picture of a plain which was taking off. - I took a picture of the plane rising from the ground.

- Take after-look alike in terms of character. There is a proverb in Uzbek: "the horse will be replaced by the toy". That is, toy grows up and takes the place of the horse (take). Of course the (take) colt who took the horse's place will be born after the horse (after) and will definitely look like him. Any similar human child is born after their parents (after) and takes their specific aspects from them (take). For example: He is a very good natured boy. He takes after his father. – He is a very sociable child. He looks like his father.



- Do well in-to succeed in a field. If we analyze this phrase, then we can learn from it the following meanings. A person who wants to succeed in an area must work/act well in that area (do well) and of course these hattı actions are carried out within that area (in). So working well inside a field (do well in) as long as it leads to success in it. For example: He is working very hard on his English and he is doing very well in it. - He is working very hard on English and is achieving success in this area.

- Run out-run out. At first glance, it seems that there is no connection between the words that make up this phrase and the meaning of this phrase. But there are definitely links! You just need to be able to see it. Imagine. your car runs out of gasoline (run out). In other words, gasoline runs towards the motor in the process of operation of the car (run), and it goes outside the gasoline tank (out). As a result, gasoline runs out (run out). For example: On the way to Samarkand the petrol in my car ran out. – On the way to Samarkand, my car ran out of gasoline.

I waited outside the shop. I didn't go in. – I waited in the store exterior. I didn't go inside.

- **Get in-car ride**

Sarah opened the door of the car and got in. (= into the car)
Sarah opened the door of the car and went out to Machin.



- **Get on-out**

The bus came, and I got on. - The bus came and I went out.



- **Stand up-stand up**

He stood up and left the room. - He stood and left the room.

- **Get up-get up**



I usually get up early. (=get out of bed) – I usually get up early.

• **Look up-look up your head**

• Look up-look up your head we looked up at the stars in the sky. – We go to the
away or off



• **Run away (or run off)**

The thief ran away. - The thief escaped.

• **Drive away (or drive off) – drive away**

Emma got into the car and drove away. (AR ... drag AFF)

Emma got into the car and drove away.

• **be/go away (=in / to another place**

Tom has gone away for a few days. - Tom has been on a trip for a few days.



* **Climb over-exceed**

The wall wasn't very high, so we climbed over.

The wall is not too high, so we have exceeded.

* **Turn over-open/book a page**

Turn over and look at the next page. - Open the page and look at the next **page**.



* **Down-down**

The picture went down. - The picture fell.

* **Sit-sit**

Are you going to sit? - Do you want to pass?



* **Look out – look out**

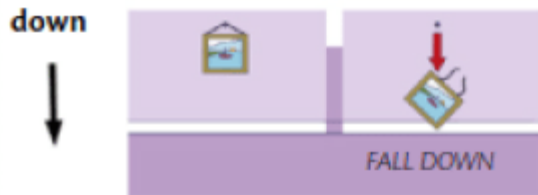
I went to the window and looked out. - Men went to the window and looked.

* **Came out-get out of the car**



The car stopped and a woman left. (=out of the car)

The car paid off and the woman got out of the car. Mashina to'ladi va ayol mashinadan tushdi.



- **Fall off-fall**

Be careful! Don't fall off. - Beware! Do not fall?



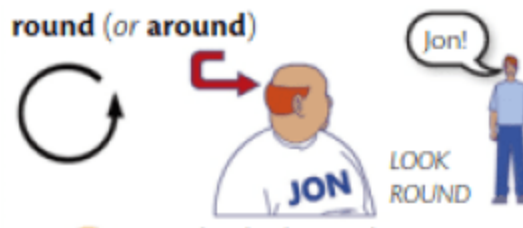
- **Come back-come back**

Go away and don't come back! - Go and don't come back.

- **Go back-come back**

We went out for dinner and then went back to our hotel.

We went out for lunch and then came back to our hotel.



- **Look (a) round-turn**

Somebody shouted my name, so I looked round (or around).

Someone called my name shouting, so I turned and looked.

- **Turned (a) round-turn back**

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