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Learning phrasal verbs in English lessons and the difficulties of working with them

The article deals with the difficulties of learning phrasal verbs in English lessons. Numerous English phrasal verbs originally originated in colloquial speech, but later became firmly established in literary English. The use of phrasal verbs in speech makes it more lively and idiomatic. The meanings of such verbs can be easily guessed, or they can be completely incomprehensible without knowledge of the translation.

Keywords: colloquial speech, transitive, intransitive, classification

В статье рассматриваются трудности изучения фразовых глаголов на уроках английского языка. Многочисленные английские фразовые глаголы первоначально возникли в разговорной речи, но позже прочно вошли в литературный английский язык. Использование в речи фразовых глаголов делает ее более живой и выразительной. Значения некоторых из этих глаголов можно легко определить из контекста, тогда как другие могут быть совершенно непонятны без знания точного перевода.

Ключевые слова: разговорная речь, переходный, непереходный, классификация

One of the main problems facing English learners is without a doubt the phrasal verbs.

Phrasal verbs are inherent in all standard species-tense verb forms, properties of intransitivity and transitivity. In addition, English phrasal verbs can be divisible (transitive) and indivisible (transitive and intransitive) units. It is also necessary to take into account that the same verb can easily be transitive in some meanings and intransitive in others. A phrasal verb is a combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb, or both a verb and a preposition with an adverb, which is one member of the sentence and forms thus an integral semantic unit. [1] Therefore, the same verb usually takes on completely different meanings, depending on the following preposition or adverb. For example, look after – to look after, take care of the cat; look for – search; look forward to – look forward to something; look through – view, look through (newspaper, magazine, etc.); look up – search in a dictionary, etc. Phrasal verbs are somewhat reminiscent of verbs in Russian, when, depending on the prefix, their meaning changes (go, reach, go, go, etc.).

In English, there are about five thousand phrasal verbs, but the native speakers themselves use several hundred in oral speech, and in written speech no more than a thousand phrasal verbs. Previously, it was believed that the use of phrasal verbs is typical for colloquial speech, for the media, jurisprudence, economics, for modern literary works, and in the formal text, they are advised to be avoided and replaced with non-phrasal equivalents. However, language is a dynamic phenomenon; it does not stand still, but changes and develops. So, if you listen to the inaugural speech of US President Barack Obama in 2009, you will notice that it is replete with phrasal verbs, such as pack up, wear out, carry on, pick up, dust off, call for, call on, put off, give up, face down, stand up for, roll back and so on [5].

There are several types of classification of phrasal verbs.

1. Transitive and intransitive phrasal verbs.

The whole group of such verbs in English is divided into transitive and intransitive:

- Transitive phrasal verbs are created using direct object: She looked for a book on genetics or John decided to put off his plans.

- Intransitive phrasal verbs (intransitive) do not require direct addition and are used exclusively in the active voice: I walked in the park for half an hour ("I walked in the park for half an hour").

In addition to the above classification, this grammatical category forms two more groups: separable and non-separable.

- Inseparable phrasal verbs include a number of transitive verbs and all intransitives. A clear and simple example of such a construction would be a sentence with the structure run into: His car ran into the tree – "His car ran into the tree." Two parts of one structure must certainly be next to each other and cannot be shared by other members of the sentence.

• Separable phrasal verbs (separable) - constructions in which the addition can be placed after the verb or between its parts. The two sentences You should turn off the music and You should turn the music off are identical in their meaning and are translated - “You should turn off the music” [4].

One of the most effective methods for studying phrasal verbs is the method of combining them into thematic groups. For example, when going through the topic "Friends and relations", you can parse such verbs as: bring up, fall out (with), get on (with), go out with, grow up, let down, look after, split up [2, from. 48], and in the topic “Body and lifestyle” it is easy to introduce such verbs as: cut down (on), fall down, get over, go off, lie down, put on, sit down, stand up [2, p.124]. Further, these verbs are worked out in "gap fill" exercises, exercises for paraphrasing sentences containing phrasal verb equivalents for sentences with phrasal verbs presented in the topic under study, etc. Many Cambridge and Oxford textbooks use this method when introducing a new topic.

Recently, the method of memorizing phrasal verbs by context has been gaining popularity. This method is based on the fact that since they are found in almost every text, dialogue or song, they can be gradually memorized, focusing on the use of phrasal verbs in the process of communicative communication. The teacher must point out phrasal verbs in the text. Also, within the framework of this method, it is possible to recommend the preparation of sentences that explain the meaning of the studied phrasal verbs [3].

So, we examined the concept of "phrasal verb", analyzed various approaches to the classification of phrasal verbs and compared the methods of their study. The teacher's task is to prevent mechanical memorization of phrasal verbs. Verbs should be introduced in small groups of four to eight units in a natural context, relying on personality and communication.

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