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**STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF PHRASAL
VERBS: BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF ENGLISH AND KAZAKH
LANGUAGES**

Annotation. Modern English language has a particularly large number of combinations of postpositions with verbs. Their number is growing steadily. This is evidenced by books, dictionaries, dedicated to phrasal verbs and their use. Along with the increasing number, the frequency of their use is also growing. This means that they perform a desired function due to their greater brevity and expressiveness. The study of phrasal verbs is one of the most difficult tasks for a person who wants to improve his or her level of the English language. This article discusses the definition, semantics, and origin of phrasal verbs in the English language. This article discusses the definition, semantics, and origin of phrasal verbs in English.

Keywords: phrasal verb, preposition, adverb, particle, semantics, dictionary, idiom.

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**АҒЫЛШЫН ФРАЗАЛЫҚ ЕТІСТІКТЕРІНІҢ ТАРИХЫ ЖӘНЕ
СЕМАНТИКАСЫ**

Аннотация. Заманауи ағылшын тілінде фразалық етістіктерге қатысты зерттеулер саны артып келеді. Бұған фразалық етістіктерге және оларды қолдануға арналған кітаптар, сөздіктер дәлел бола алады. Олардың санының артуымен бірге оларды қолдану жиілігі де артуда. Бұл олардың қысқалығы мен әсерлілігінің арқасында прагматикалық қызметін жақсы атқаратындығын білдіреді. Фразалық етістіктерді үйрену – ағылшын тілін меңгеру деңгейін көтергісі келетін адам үшін ең қиын міндеттердің бірі. Бұл мақала ағылшын тіліндегі фразалық етістіктердің анықтамасы, семантикасы, классификациясы және тарихи қалыптасу мәселелеріне арналған.

Тірек сөздер: фразалық етістік, шылау, үстеу, бөлшек, семантика, сөздік, идиома.

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**СЕМАНТИКА И ИСТОРИЯ ФРАЗОВЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

Аннотация. В современном английском языке растёт количество исследований фразовых глаголов. Об этом свидетельствуют книги, словари, посвященные фразовым

глаголам и их употреблению. Вместе с увеличением их количества растет и частота их использования. Это означает, что они выполняют желаемую функцию благодаря своей большей краткости и выразительности. Изучение фразовых глаголов одна из самых сложных задач для человека, который хочет повысить свой уровень владения английским языком. Данная статья посвящена вопросам определения, семантики, классификации и исторического формирования фразовых глаголов в английском языке.

Ключевые слова: фразовый глагол, предлог, наречие, частица, семантика, словарь, идиома.

For many decades, the interest of linguistic thought in the study of movement, the most amazing phenomenon in the world, and a vitally important concept of human activity, does not become weaker; on the contrary, it is constantly growing. Movement in the modern world is considered to be the main feature and the main sign of life. Interpretation of movement in linguistics is the focus of attention due to the prevalence of the principles of anthropocentrism. It is considered to be one of the central problematic issues in linguistic semantics. In English studies phrasal verbs have been widely described as a special English language phenomenon. Linguistics has a great number of works dedicated to the determination of the status of these lexical units, with their lexical and grammatical structures, characteristic features of polysemy, the nature of the second component, their functioning in language and speech. Despite a long history of the study of phrasal verbs, interest in the lexical-phraseological phenomenon never fades. Such scholars as L. Talmy, S. Lindner, P. Morgan, C.E. Gursky, E. N. Golubkov, S.Y. Bogdanova and others repeatedly drew attention to the characteristics of polysemous phrasal verbs. However, a comprehensive, systematic and solid description of these recurrent syntagmatic models of the explication of movement in modern linguistics has not been provided so far. It appears to be interesting and relevant to summarize the prior observations from the perspective of anthropocentric theory after the examination of semantic changes in the semantic structure of polysemous phrasal verbs of movement as well as methods of objectification and modification of the category of movement through space postpositions.

Phrasal verbs are one of the most complex aspects in the study of the English language. The term «phrasal verbs» was first introduced by an English linguist L.P. Smith and was recorded in the English-Russian dictionary of verb combinations published in 1986 in the USSR. Phrasal verbs, as their name suggests, refer to phraseology. Phraseology is a branch of linguistics studying phrases, i.e. word-combinations, but not all of them, only more or less stable. Phrasal verbs are compound (or composite) verbs (*multi-word verbs*), consisting of several words, one of which is a verb, and another (or others) is a preposition or an adverb that has the same form. For this reason, two or three words that make up a compound verb and look like a short phrase are often called phrasal verbs. Learning English presents difficulties in mastering phrasal verbs. This is because they can quickly and suddenly change their meanings, and there are so many of them. As all of the words of modern English, most verbs have either Latin (Romance) or Germanic origin. Historically, the words of Germanic origin belong to neutral or conversational vocabulary. The vast majority of phrasal verbs is based on the verbs of Germanic origin. English became abundant in foreign words that, along with native words, expressed the nuances of the same concepts. For example, the meaning of the word 'to foretell' can be expressed by the Latin word 'to predict' or the Greek word 'prophesy'. As a result, while native phrasal verbs continued to evolve naturally in the population, foreign words expanded a scholarly and scientific vocabulary. Even today, English continues to evolve along these two parallel paths. Therefore, hundreds of native English phrasal verbs have French, Latin, or Greek counterparts

with very similar meanings, but with a slightly more erudite ring to them. Here are just some of these synonyms: 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; point out – indicate; pull out – extract; put off – postpone; put out – extinguish; put together – assemble, compose; speed up – accelerate; stand up for – defend.

According to the American linguist Dwight Bolinger, until recently, the English language did not have many means to create new words based on existing ones. However, phrasal verbs have strengthened their position in the verbal lexicon of contemporary English. Having become a phenomenon of conversational level, they are essential for the communicative act, and offer unlimited opportunities to express virtually all concepts. The number of phrasal verbs is growing every day and, at the same time, the frequency of their use is also increasing. Phrasal verbs that are more infrequently used in conversation have already moved to the language of the media, business and economy. In addition, there are even some combinations that have replaced simple verbs with the same meaning. It is obvious that there is a significant stylistic diversity among phrasal verbs, reflected primarily in specialized dictionaries of phrasal verbs, where they are combined in different stylistic groups: formal, colloquial, and slang, but this classification cannot be called absolute, because the verbs can «jump» from one group to another. There are conversational phrasal verbs, such as the verb «to make up», which are so frequent in communication that after some time, they are starting to be used in written language, so they cannot be called spoken, and should be classified as neutral.

According to Jane Povey, the author of the book «Get it right», phrasal verbs are syntactic and semantic units. According to J. Povey, a phrasal verb can be replaced by a «simple» verb. This characterizes a phrasal verb as a semantic unity: come by – obtain, call up – telephone. However, many phrasal verbs are only equivalent to phrases: break down – stop functioning. Some theorists tend to regard second components *up, to, on, through, after, of* as prepositions, others as adverbs, still others call them postfixes, yet others particles. [1]

Regarding the semantics of phrasal verbs, it should be noted that their initial value is movement in space and result of the action. Therefore, a major part of them consists of movement verbs: to get, to put, to fall, to go and many others. The polysemy of phrasal verbs is explained by semantic transfer of initial value: *pull down – lower, destroy; put down – lower, underestimate the importance, criticize someone, kill (an animal)*. Postpositions of phrasal verbs often serve to clarify the action of a verb indicating the direction, for example: come in, go away, go out, step aside, step out, put away, put aside, go up, take off, turn over and many others. A postposition can also specify a verb aspect (telicity value): «sit» and «sit down, bum and bum down. Phrasal verbs are very common in the English language. They are actively used in everyday speech. The meanings of some phrasal verbs are intuitively understood due to the ability to make generalisations and to form new combinations out of their elements: come back – return, go away – leave, stand up – rise, etc. Other phrasal verbs have idiomatic meaning, and they should be memorized separately, for example: take after – follow someone, be like someone, look – turn your eyes in a particular direction, look for – try to find something, look after – take care of something, look up to – respect, etc.

The origin of phrasal verbs can be traced back to the earliest written records of Old English. At that time, prepositions and adverbs were used very literally, and denoted mainly direction, location, or orientation of an object in space. For example:

- The man *walked out* – *direction*.
- The man *stood by* – *location*.
- The man *held his hand up* – *orientation*.

In addition, both adverbs and prepositions indicated the relationship of a verb and an object in a sentence:

- The woman *stood by* the house – *location*.
- The thief *climbed out* the window – *direction*.
- He *hang* the coat *over* the fire – *orientation in space*.

A phrasal verb is a stable combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb, or a verb with a particle (the term «postposition» is considered to be the most widely used in special literature), where the verb means action, and the preposition, the adverb, or the particle means its character or orientation. Many verbs depending on the postposition completely change their meanings. Being an idiom, a phrasal verb cannot be translated literally. However, in rare instances, a literal translation may help to understand the expression more or less. Many phrasal verbs have the value that is impossible to deduce from the values of its components, therefore, their value should be regarded as integral. In other words, the value of these units is difficult to predict. Phrasal verbs that include a preposition are known as prepositional, and phrasal verbs that include a particle are also known as particle. [2]

Since ancient times, there has been a distinction between notional words and function words in Turkic and Indo-European languages. This is evidenced by the presence of functional words in Orkhon-Yenisey written monuments. So, in what way were words divided into lexical and function ones? Speaking about the analytical form of words V.M. Zhirmunsky writes: «The development towards lexicalization leads to the formation of more or less strong *phraseological units* ... The development towards *grammaticalisation* (morpholisation) leads to the transformation of a group into a new grammar (analytical) form of a word». It is clear that function words are derived from notional words not with the help of morphological or syntactic means but as a result of their development, i.e. semantic process. This required a subordinate bond of two notional words where one was affected by another. As a result, one of the two notional words, which served as a coordinator, gradually, lost its independence of its lexical meaning (objectivity or denotation value) and converted to a half-auxiliary word. «Usually the words that have wider (more general) meaning are exposed to grammaticalisation. Among these verbs are verbs of a greater value, for example, with a value of «have» (possess), «start» (become), static and movement verbs such as «stand» (stay), «walk» (to move), etc. According to their grammatical function, these verbs become auxiliary or coordinative verbs: modal verbs that lose their lexical modality due to their semantic change, personal pronouns whose *verb forms* indicate person.

An analytical form of a verb is a natural phenomenon in the development of a language, occupying a special place in its grammatical structure and performing a complex function. Relatively little study of this problem is determined by the fact that the nature of a verb is not discovered enough, while it continues to play an important role in the grammatical system of a language. The theory of grammar is based on the comprehensive study of grammatical system. In this regard, the study of *analytical verb forms*, describing a complex structure of grammar, is of particular importance. In determining the analytical form of a verb, we proceeded from the position that the analytical form of the word, as the most specific analytical composition that is taken by itself, is a combination of a main word (in its particular form) with a known function word. [3] Along with the term «an analytical form of the word», we use another term – «an analytical formant» – by which we mean an affix, which closes a main verb, and an auxiliary verb, which helps to express a grammatical meaning. In Turkic languages an analytical formant follows a main verb, and it is not separated by a main verb as in the case of Indo-European languages, the components of the analytical formant are linked not only by the unity

of values, but also a place and their contact use: *жаз+а сал, кел+е бер, айт+а сал*, etc. Thus, in Turkic languages, it is more convenient to consider them as a linguistic unit used in speech as a morpheme. Therefore, an affix with an auxiliary verb that forms the analytical form of a verb in a particular grammatical meaning, creates a symbolic unity of the analytical formant. Take, for example, the analytical formant *-а ал*. Joining any verb, it forms the analytical form of modality: *жаз+а ал, бер+е ал, айт+а ал*, etc. In this example, the analytical formant is stable, it is only the main verb that changes. The analytical formant *-а ал*, as a ready formant of the language, used in speech when it is necessary to express a possibility of the action of the subject. External signs of an analytical form of a verb have some common features with such linguistic phenomena as a compound and composite verb, a stable and free combination of words. It is significant to identify their distinctive features both in theoretical and practical aspects.

N.A. Baskakov describes an analytical form of a word as one of the stages of morphological development of a word. He notes that all the stages of morphological development of a word really exist in Turkic languages. The author examines the development of analytical forms diachronically and notes that there are tendencies of the gradual grammaticalisation of free word-combinations. On that basis, he recognizes three ways of expressing grammatical meanings in Turkic languages: a) a combination of notional words with function words; b) analytic formants) synthetic forms. [4] Thus, N.A. Baskakov not only recognizes the fact of the existence of analytic forms of the words in Turkic languages but also briefly examines their position in a number of other means and indicates their evolution. E. V. Sevortyan also believes that there is undisputed presence of analytical forms in Turkic languages, and focuses attention on their distinctive features in relation to free word-combinations. [5]

It is essential for the theory of an analytical form of a word and free word-combinations to distinguish mutually exclusive characteristics. Therefore, the works of N.A. Baskakov and E. V. Sevortyan are the contribution to the theoretical development of the problem of analytism in Turkic languages. It is also important that the authors draw attention to the need of researchers to distinguish an analytical form of a verb from many other similar linguistic phenomena, which until now have not received a detailed description. A monograph by A.A. Yuldashev [6] and a research by N. Oralbayeva in Kazakh linguistics [7] play an essential role in the development of the theory of analytical verb forms in Turkic studies.

The analysis of the facts of the Kazakh language suggests that there has been an examination of various linguistic phenomena in compound verbs. For example: 1) a compound verb: *келіп кет, айттып бар*, 2) a composite verb: *жәрдем ет, қызмет қыл*, 3) a set phrase: *жүрек жұтқан, көзі ашылу, жүрек жалғау*, 4) analytical forms of a verb: *ала сал, келе қал, жылып сала бер*. These phenomena should be differentiated. Analytical forms of a verb in the Kazakh language have not been clearly distinguished from complex verbs for now. To differentiate them, it is necessary to identify their specific features and to show which of them are common or similar and which are individual, distinctive.

An analytical form of a verb and a compound verb have the following common characteristics: 1) both have two components, 2) a first component in both structures in most cases is in the form of adverbial participle, 3) they are the same part of a sentence, their components in both cases are written separately, 4) their relationship with the other parts of the sentence is also the same.

However, they differ in the following features:

1. Components of compound verbs are derived from notional and equivalent words. The components of analytical forms of a verb are notional and auxiliary verbs, therefore, they are not equivalent.

Both components of a compound verb form its lexical meaning: *кіріп шық, келіп кет, алып қайт, сатып ал*, etc. This criterion is common for compound words of any part of speech

in many languages. *Радиоүзел* (Russian), broadcasting centre (English), *anobaba* (Turkish), *он эки* (Kumuk), *құмтош* (Uzbek), *билэйзүк* (Uyghurs), *күні кеше, қызыл ала* (Kazakh). These examples show compound words of different languages, different parts of speech, and all the components express both lexical and grammatical meanings. They are equally involved in the creation of a new meaning of a complex word. M.D. Stepanova argues that in cases where a certain component of a complex formation takes on a general character and loses its lexical meaning, it is regarded as a half-suffix. [8] There she sees a grammatical process. And she does not recognize such formations as complex words. Despite this, in a verb the criterion of a complex word is often taken into account, and the combination of a main and auxiliary verb is very often considered as a compound verb. In this case, some linguists distinguish two groups in compound verbs: a) with unequal components and b) with equal components. Some researchers, correctly understanding the essence of compound verbs, prove that auxiliary verbs also have lexical meanings, i.e. deny their lexical emptiness. «If you take that view – writes F.A. Ganiyev – composite verbs cannot be regarded as complex words because, as it is known, combinations consisting of words of notional and functional parts of speech do not belong to complex words. One of the components in such phrases would not have a lexical-semantic meaning. That would contradict the principle of «complexity» of a word. If auxiliaries did not have lexical meaning, and were used only for conveying grammatical meaning, composite verbs would represent a complex form of a verb, which would be different from a main word in some grammatical function». [9]

Indeed, if some component has no lexical meaning, it does not form a complex word, particularly a compound verb. Therefore, compound verbs are the verbs whose components are equally involved in the formation of their lexical meaning.

2. A compound verb expresses a lexical meaning. The analytical form of the verb expresses, in addition to the lexical meaning, lexico-grammatical and grammatical meaning of a certain category. For example, *айтып бар* is a compound verb: it expresses a single complex lexical meaning, *айта сал* is an analytical form of the verb category of the character of an action; it expresses a lexical meaning and lexico-grammatical meaning, which dominates in the creation of this form.

3. A compound verb consists of two components that function as a single lexical unit. The analytical form of the verb consists of a lexical unit and an analytical formant that perform different functions.

4. Affixes of voice joining the last component of a compound verb: *айтып барғыз, келіп кетімі*, etc. In analytical forms of a verb, affixes of voice are in postposition to the verb root, but the preposition in an analytical formant: *айт+ қыз +а сал, оқы+т+а бер, оқы+ т+а түс*.

5. A compound verb is a ready reproducible lexical unit. The analytical form of the verb is created in the process of speech. Formant is a ready element of the analytical forms of the verb. The verb takes on a particular analytical formant depending on the context and meaning in the process of speech.

The study of analytical verb forms demonstrates that they are an essential part of the grammatical structure of the Kazakh language, and a verb is especially rich in them. Analytical verb forms have their own specific character which distinguishes them from compound and composite verbs, stable and free word-combinations.

Despite the fact that many languages are different from each other in their system of specific forms, with the help of which universal conceptual categories in all the natural languages find their expression, and each language in its own way divides the world, and has its own way of conceptualization, comparison is one of the most important components of the conceptual system

of any language. Linguistic typology is a comparative study of the structural and functional features of languages regardless of the nature of genetic relationships between them. A typological study of the languages aims to determine similarities and differences between languages (language systems), which are rooted in their most common and most important properties (for example, the way morphemes are connected) and do not depend on their genetic relationship. A particularly difficult problem is inability or incorrectness of translation of phrasal verbs and *phraseological units*. E.A. Kemelbekova claims: «Phraseological units, i.e. phraseological expressions, are set word-combinations with complicated meanings of individual words, turns of speech that have such features as separability, reproducibility, sometimes equivalence and correlation with the word. Translation of *phraseological units* from English into other languages always presents some difficulties because of the semantic integrity and complexity of such structures. For example, «to get out of bed on the wrong side», «*сол аяғымен тұру*»; «Fish begins to stink (or stinks) at the head», «*балық басынан шіриді*»; «nothing is stolen without hands», «*өзел тұрмаса шөптің басы қимылдамайды*».[10] However, it is important to understand that such difficulties arise in translation in almost any language pairs. Despite the existing problems with foreign languages in Kazakhstan, and the difficulties of translation itself, we can surely state that the process of normalization of *relationship* between *languages* in Kazakhstan is already under way. This is demonstrated, for example, by the translation of animated films from English into the official language (rather than Russian-English or English-Russian translation as it was before) provided by a republican youth movement «Bolashak».

Compound verbs are widely used in the Kazakh language because they can express various and very subtle meanings, therefore, the structures that form compound verbs should be examined both in terms of *word formation* and *expression of the type of action*. In compound verbs formed by combining the main verb in a participial form with *-a// -e// s* or *-yp// -ip// -n* with auxiliary verbs. The main semantic meaning of a compound verb is in its first component, and auxiliary verbs bring an additional lexical hue. Beyond their structure, they retain a full lexical meaning, and are used as independent verbs. In comparison with simple verbs, from which the components of such a structure are formed, a compound verb is a completely new form, which can be a complex word, sometimes written together representing the joining of two morphemes. For example, in the Kazakh language there is a complex word *әнер – достань, әкет – забрал* that is different from a compound verb *альп кетті – took away* first of all structurally. It does not consist of morphemes representing one word as in the first case, but independent words, where the second word changes its original meaning to some extent. As a result, the original meaning is partially lost. In addition, a compound verb is different from a word-combination, where the components retain their independent meaning. Let's compare: *сөйлеп тұр (to speak) и альп кетті (took and left)*. The first structure does not belong to the compound verb. It presents a verb phrase or analytical forms of the verb. The main feature of such structures is *semantic independence* of their *components*. On the one hand, auxiliary verbs are the means of formation of new lexical units - compound verbs, on the other - the means of expression of the types of action, various semantic nuances. A *compound verb* is structurally different from a *composite verb*, whose first component is a notion. Both groups of structures are formed mainly with the help of auxiliary verbs, which give them not only different shades of meaning but indicate time and aspect. Compound verbs differ from free verb phrases because they, firstly, express one new concept (which can be derived from the individual meaning of its elements) and represent a single unit in a sentence: For example, 1. – *Баланы тастап*

кет, Ақдұртқа! Таста, өтінемін сенен, қалдыра кет баламызды! – Зорыққан аттай алқынып, даусы қыр-қыр етіп, жүсіріп келе жатып, қасқырға жалынды. – Е, бәсе! Апырай, ә! Олжаның астында қалыпсыз әйі! Тура апанның өзінен, ә? Әйтеуір, аман құтылып кеткенсіз... Ақыры қоржынды ердің үстінен түсіріп, Бостонның үйіне алып кірді. 2. Базарбай қолын жасқап та үлгермеді, Босбон мылтығын кезеніп қалып, тіпті көздемей-ақ басып салды (Ch. Aitmatov). Compound verbs in the first sentence are: *тастан кет-*, *қалдырып кет-*, *жүсіріп кел-*, *құлып кет-*, *алып кір-* во-втором: *аналитические формы глагола: кезеніп қалып, басып салып*. The components of compound verbs cannot be separated from each other, i.e. a notional word cannot be inserted between them without a change in their meaning. Secondly, there is an interdependence between the components of compound verbs, for this reason, none of the components can be omitted without destroying the integrity of the compound verb. A compound verb is a unity that reflects not only action, but also its character. There are more than 20 auxiliary verbs involved in the formation of a compound verb in the Kazakh language. These verbs express the character of the action (*aktionsart*). Өлсе өлер табиғат, адам өлмес, Ол бірақ *қайтып келіп, ойнап-күлмес* (Абай). Соққанда кеп, миямның жар қабағын, бір минуттық тынымға зар боламын. Менің жарық дүнием, шуағымды, *Ала кетсем* деймін де, қарманамын... (М. Makatayev). The ability to combine a verb with another is possible due to the semantic interdependence of the components.

Proponents of the second viewpoint that define the above systems as a combination of two separate words (morphological level) with a possible idiomatisation of their components (lexical level) are I.E. Anichkov, S.B. Berlizon, M.P. Ivashkin, A.I. Smirnitsky, M.M. Yesayants. Studies of these scholars emphasize the semantic cohesion of the components of certain combinations. Nevertheless, this fact in the context of the approach under consideration does not affect the essence of the linguistic definition of verb phrases as word-combinations and their components as separate words. Thus, verbal complexes as any syntactic group can have a meaning which cannot be influenced by the meanings of its components. Inside the corpus of such formations there are such linguistic units which are characterized by the absence or presence of idiomatisation of their components to a greater or lesser extent.

It is difficult for us to agree with the argument of V.N. Zhirmunsky that the development of lexical boundaries leads to *phraseology*, the development of the grammatical structures leads to analytical forms. After all, words can never develop unilaterally, they develop both in a grammatical and lexical way. The very existence of polysemantic meanings of words, which were mentioned, affects the valence (grammatical relation of these words) whether they have no impact on grammar.

All this suggests that compound verbs formed by various modifying verbs from the same simple verb are able to express diverse and very *subtle shades of meaning*. A compound verb, different from a simple verb, first of all, is very close structurally to the latter due to the ability to express a concept and to have all *categorical features* of a verb as a part of speech. Compound verbs are lexical units denoting compound action verbs, and formed according to certain word-formation models and patterns. Therefore, *the description of the structure of compound verbs, their function, semantic and cognitive properties, identifying their nature and characteristics in all aspects* is one of the main tasks of the researchers of the Kazakh language. [11]

The analysis of the frequency of use of phrasal verbs in the English language, conducted by A.V. Kunin, distinguished a number of the most common phrasal verbs. [12] The most

frequently used phrasal verb is the verb *pick up*. When translating the verb *take*, it should be used in its broadest sense: from literal translation – *take / pick up anything* to selecting means of public transport. There are other meanings – *get, meet, catch, etc.* Another popular phrasal verb is ‘*go on*’ – the frequency of use of this verb is very high. It is translated in the form of order, advice – *keep going*; continuation of action; – *get out (of)* – often used with a preposition – *leave* etc. It can sound as order or advice. While expressing these meaning, the verb represents a fusion, but the so-called buzzwords (e.g. «the hell») are inserted in between; – *go back – return to anything, anywhere, to anyone*; – *come on* – is used to say: *Come on! Hurry!* etc. It also refers to *move, pass / pass, start, etc.*

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