

**FILOLOGIYA FAKULTETI 5141400 XORIJIY TILLAR VA ADABIYOTI  
(INGLIZ TILI VA ADABIYOTI) TA'LIM YO'NALISHI**

# **REFERAT**

**Mavzu: “The verb “to get” and its’ usage”**

**Bajardi:**

**A. Lutfulina**

**Tekshirdi:**

**N. O'sarova**

# PLAN :

I. Introduction.

II.1. Where can the verb “get” be used.

2. Phrasal verbs with “get”.

3. Synonyms and Antonyms of the verb  
“get”

4. The use of “get” in the Passive Voice.

5. Idioms with the verb “get”.

III. Conclusion.

IV. Glossary.

V. Used literature.

# Introduction.

In English the most important and complicated part of speech is the verb.

The verb is a part of speech which denotes an action and it is divided into several parts. They are:

1. Notional verbs.
2. Auxiliary verbs.
3. Link verbs.
4. Modal verbs.

The main part of verb is considered notional verb.

Notional verbs are verbs which have full meaning of their own and are used as a simple predicate of the sentence.

One of the verbs which is used as a notional verb is the verb “get”.

The verb “get” is considered a polysemic verb and it is used as a main verb, a phrasal verb and in other cases. By my course work I’m going to open the various ways of using of the verb “get”.

In my first paragraph, I tried to show how and where we can use the verb “get”.

While searching on my course, I found many senses of “get” in English and their meanings. They aren’t all senses of this important verb but they can give to intermediate level learners the main senses of this verb.

Except this, I’m going to give some information about the usage of “get” as a phrasal verb, its usage in passive voice and idioms with “get” and their meanings.

First of all, I am going to begin my work with answering the following question.

# Where can the verb "GET" be used?

This seems like a very simple question but there is no simple answer.

The verb 'to get' is used in many senses in English and can be confusing at times. Here is a list of the top ten uses of 'to get' with simple explanations and example sentences. Of course, these are not all the senses of 'to get'. In fact, there are many phrasal verbs with 'to get'. This list is meant to give intermediate level learners the main senses of this important verb.

## Sense 1

get = acquire -- (come into the possession of something; "She got a lot of paintings from her uncle"; "They got a new pet"; "Get your results the next day")

## Sense 2

get = become -- (to change into a state; "He got annoyed when he heard the bad news"; "It must be getting more serious"; "Get going!")

## Sense 3

get = receive -- (receive something; "I got some clothes for Christmas."; "His movie got a good review"; "I got some books from my girlfriend.")

## Sense 4

get = arrive -- (reach a destination; "She got home at 7 o'clock"; "She didn't get to Chicago until after midnight")

## Sense 5

get = bring, fetch -- (go and bring or take back; "Get me those books over there, please"; "Could you get the wine?")

## Sense 6

get = experience, undergo -- (of mental or physical states or experiences; "He got an idea"; "She gets vertigo when she looks out the window."; "They get nauseous when they drive.")

### Sense 7

get = make, score -- (achieve a point or goal; "Nicklaus got a 70"; "The Brazilian team got 4 goals"; "She got 29 points that day")

### Sense 8

get = contract, take -- (be stricken by an illness, fall victim to an illness; "He got AIDS"; "She got pneumonia"; "She got a cold from Tom.")

### Sense 9

get = induce, stimulate, cause, make someone do -- (cause to do; cause to act in a certain way; "My children finally got me to buy a computer"; "My wife got me to pay attention to the speaker.")

### Sense 10

**get = pay back**

-- (take vengeance on or get even; "We'll get them!"; "That'll get him good!"; "This time I got him")

The verb "get" is one of the 100 commonest words in the English language, and one of the top 20 verbs. It has very diverse meanings, and is used in a variety of ways. Specialists will say that it is not usually good form to use **get** in writing, but it's so useful that it is difficult to avoid.

Here is a summary of the main ways we use get.

#### 1. Get + noun/pronoun(object)

When **get** is followed by a noun or pronoun, it usually means something like *receive, fetch, obtain, or catch...*

I **got** a postcard from Darren yesterday.

Did you get some flour when you went to the market.

#### 2. Get + adjective

When get is followed by an adjective, it usually means *become...*

I can't climb those stairs so quickly these days – I must be **getting old**.

Turn that radiator on so you can **get warm** .

### 3. Get + preposition

When **get** is followed by a preposition, usually some kind of change or movement is implied...

What time do you usually **get up** in the morning?

Why don't you **get out** of the house and get some fresh air?

### 4. Get + past participle

A. **Get** is often used for expressions where other European languages use reflexive verbs. We use this to talk about something we do to ourselves:

get dressed  
get lost  
get engaged  
get married  
get divorced  
get confused

B. **Get** can also replace *be* in passive structures such as...

The thief **got** caught when he used a stolen credit card (= was caught).

I **got** invited to Terry's wedding (= was invited).

C. When there is an object before the past participle it can mean to finish doing something...

It has been so humid lately that it takes days to **get** the washing dried.

**Get** your room tidied and we'll go to the park.

D. We can use the same structure (**get** + object + past participle) to talk about arranging for something to be done by somebody else.

I must **get** my hair cut – it's looking terrible.

Peter has gone to the garage to ask about **getting** the car fixed.

### 5. Other uses:

**get** + -ing usually has the meaning *to start doing something*:

You should **get going** otherwise you'll miss your train. (= you should leave now)

**Get** + to + infinitive often has the meaning *to persuade*:

I can't **get** my husband to agree on the color of the carpet.

The verb "get" has several meanings and they are used in various ways in sentences. They are followings:

1. A) (linking verb) to start to be in a particular state or have a particular quality.

**Ex:** (become) It's getting late-I have to go.

- b) used with past participle to form passive:

**Ex:** The team is determined not to get beaten again.

I'm sick of getting shouted at for things that aren't my fault.

2. (never passive) A) to do something or have it done for you:

get something done;

**Ex:** You need to get your hair cut.

Get something doing some thing;

**Ex:** Hal managed to get my email working again.

B) to make someone do something or persuade them to do it.

Get somebody to do something;

**Ex:** I'll get Andrew to give you a call

**3. To move to or form a position or place:** + down, + in, +into,

**Ex:** Abby had climbed a tree and couldn't get down.

Dad stopped the car and told me to get in.

She forgot the key and got in to the house through the window.

**4. To progress to a particular point when you are doing something.**

**Ex:** How far did you get with your homework.

**II. to get + to:**

**Ex:** I got to page 100 of this book before I understood what was going on.

**III. to get + to + to:** to make or help some body or something to start doing something or making progress or going somewhere.

**Ex:** A new manager was brought in to get things moving.

**I. Get + somewhere/nowhere to make some/no progress**

**Ex:** I'm not getting anywhere with this essay.

At last she is starting to get somewhere in her career

**II. Somebody's getting there** - used for saying that someone is close to achieving something when this is difficult or is taking a long time.

**Ex:** Everyone finds driving difficult at first but you're getting there.

**1. To fit or put something a place.**

**Ex:** you can get a lot of things into this bag.

**2. To understand somebody or something.**

**Ex:** Everybody laughed but Harold didn't seem to get the joke.

**3. To have the opportunity or be able to do something.**

**Ex:** Did you get visit the Louvre when you were in Paris.

**4. To kill someone.**

**Ex:** It was cancer that got him in the end.

**9. To answer the door or telephone.**

**Ex:** It's OK, I'll get it.

**10. To use a particular vehicle to travel somewhere.**

**Ex:** It's easiest if you get taxi from the station.

**11. To be able to receive particular broadcast on your television or radio.**

**Ex:** Do you get cable here.

**12. To reach somebody by telephone.**

**Ex:** Is there number where I can get you this evening.

**13. To prepare a meal.**

**Ex:** It's time to start getting dinner.

**14. To annoy someone.**

**Ex:** It really gets me how everyone laughs at her stupid jokes.

TO GET + direct object = to obtain, to receive, to buy:

To obtain

**Examples**

- She got her driving license last week.
- They got permission to live in Switzerland.

To receive

## Examples

- I got a letter from my friend in Nigeria.
- He gets \$1,000 a year from his father.

To buy

## Examples

- She got a new coat from Zappaloni in Rome.
- We got a new television for the sitting room.

TO GET + place expression = reach, arrive at a place:

## Examples

- We got to London around 6 p.m.
- What time will we get there?
- When did you get back from New York?

TO GET + adjective = to become, show a change of state:

## Examples

- It's getting hotter.
- By the time they reached the house they were getting hungry.
- I'm getting tired of all this nonsense.
- My mother's getting old and needs looking after.
- It gets dark very early in the winter.
- Don't touch the stove until it gets cool.

**TO GET + preposition / adverb** is used in many phrasal verbs. Here are some of the most common ones:

## Examples

### Phrasal Verb Meaning

**get at** try to express

**get away with** escape punishment for a crime or bad action

**get by** manage (financially)

<b>get down</b>	descend; depress
<b>get off</b>	leave a form of transport (train, bus, bicycle, plane)
<b>get on</b>	enter/sit on a form of transport (train, bus, bicycle, plane); have a relationship with someone; manage
<b>get out of</b>	avoid doing something, especially a duty
<b>get over</b>	recover (from an illness, a surprise)
<b>get through</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. use or finish the supply of something</li> <li>2. to succeed in an exam or competition.</li> <li>3. (telephone) succeed in talking to someone on the telephone.</li> <li>4. To use up or finish something.</li> <li>5. To deal with a difficult or unpleasant experience or to help someone to do this.</li> <li>6. To succeed in making some one understand or believe something(+ question words).</li> </ol>
<b>get up</b>	leave your bed
<b>get up to</b>	do - usually something bad

### Examples

- He **got on** his bicycle and rode down the street.
- He **gets up** at 6.00 a.m. every morning.
- She **got out of** the washing-up every day, even when it was her turn.
- We **got off** the train just before the bomb exploded.
- 1. We've **got through** all the sugar - can you buy some more?
- 2. She got through her exams without too much trouble.
- 3. I tried to phone you but couldn't get through.
- We are getting through a lot of coffee.
- 4. I don't know how I got through the first couple of months after Andy's death.
- 5. We can't get through to the government, just how serious the problem is.
- 6. I can't seem to be able to get through to communicate with him these days.
- The children are very quiet - I wonder what they're **getting up to**.

## Other Uses of Get

As any English student knows one of the most frustrating things to learn are all the various uses of 'get'. 'Get' is used as a verb by itself with various meanings. One of the most difficult areas of usage is how 'get' combines with prepositions for form phrasal verbs. Add to these problems the variations in colloquial usage and you have got a recipe for confusion! Below is a list of the principal usage of 'get' as a main verb, 'get' in idiomatic usage, and 'get' in phrasal verb combinations. Hopefully you will get it (i.e. understand the proper usage) after you have finished.

Get has two major semantic uses in English, and any number of idiomatic ones. Semantically, get is an Inchoative (change-of-state) verb; in particular, it is the inchoative form of **both** be and have.

- He is cold now, but he was not cold before; he **got/became** cold.
- He has a cold now, but he did not have a cold before; he **got** a cold.

Become is an inchoative form of be (it's derived from come to be) and therefore can substitute forget when it means come to be, but it **can't** substitute for get when it means come to have.

- \*He **became** a cold.

Thus, get all crazy is **not** a phrasal verb, and all crazy therefore can't be a particle phrase. It's just an ordinary predicate adjective phrase (with all as an emphazier instead of very).

(Parenthetically, this fact is the genesis of I have = I have got = I've got = I got, which we're all familiar with, not to mention hafta = have to = have got to = got to = gotta, and various [got ~ gotten usages](#)).

## What is a Phrasal Verb?

[Phrasal verbs](#) are [idiomatic expressions](#), combining [verbs](#) and [prepositions](#) to make new verbs whose meaning is often not obvious from the dictionary definitions of the individual words. They are widely used in both written and spoken English, and new ones are formed all the time as they are a flexible way of creating new terms.

## GET used in a phrasal verb

A phrasal verb is a verb + preposition. Phrasal verbs are very common in English and can have more than one meaning. It is very important to learn phrasal verbs. The best way to learn them is to practice. Now we look at a few uses of the phrasal verb 'get'.

### **to get up**

To 'get up' means to get out of bed in the morning. This is different from 'wake up' which means the time that you open your eyes after being asleep.  
'Although my alarm wakes me up at 7, I don't get up until 7:30.'

### **to get into**

to enter a car or taxi. We use 'get on' for buses and trains, but 'get into' for cars.  
'Joey is too fat to get into his sports car!'

### **to get off**

To 'get off' means the time that you finish work and go home for the day.  
'Do you want to go for a drink after work? I get off at 5:00.'

### **to get on with someone**

To 'get on' means to have a good relationship with someone.  
'I don't get on with my my sister. We're always fighting.'

### **to get in somewhere**

To 'get in' means to successfully enter a place by using effort, force or even a criminal action.  
'Thieves got into the office by breaking a window.'

### **to get someone down**

To get someone down means that something makes you unhappy or depressed.  
'Don't let your money problems get you down'

### **to get over something**

To get better after an illness or after an event which made you unhappy.  
'She was sad when she broke up with her boyfriend, but now she has got over it.'

## to get together

to have an arranged meeting with someone.

'Why don't we get together for lunch sometime?'

These are not all meanings of these phrasal verbs. I have chosen the principle meanings as a way of focusing on the principal meanings of these extremely important verbs.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
To get about (or around)	To be socially active	Tom really gets around, doesn't he?
To get ahead	To be successful	It's very difficult to get ahead nowadays.
To get away	To escape	The thief got away from the police.
To get back	To recover or retrieve	I got my books back from Tom.
To get by	To survive financially	Sally gets by on just \$1,000 a month.
To get in	To enter a car, train etc.	Come on, get in! Let's go.
To get into	To be accepted	He got into the university of his choice.

To get off	To exit from a train, bus etc.	Jerry got off at 52nd Street.
------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------

To get on with	To have a good relationship with	I really get on well with Janet.
----------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------

To get out	To leave	I got out of class at 3.30.
------------	----------	-----------------------------

To get over	To recover from an illness or bad occurrence	He got over his operation very quickly.
-------------	--	---

To get through	To succeed in an examination, test etc.	That was a difficult test to get through, wasn't it?
----------------	---	--

To get up	To get out of bed	I got up at 7 this morning.
-----------	-------------------	-----------------------------

Get - Colloquial usage

Verb	Meaning	Example
------	---------	---------

Gotta	To have to (US)	I gotta go it's late
-------	-----------------	----------------------

Have got to	To have to (US)	I've got to hurry up!
-------------	-----------------	-----------------------

To get down to business	To begin working	Tom arrived at 12 and immediately got down to business.
-------------------------	------------------	---

To get together

To meet

Let's get together this weekend.

To get it together

To improve one's performance

Come on! Get it together, you are playing horrible tennis.

## SYNONYMS and ANTONYMS OF THE VERB “GET”.

Main Entry: **get** [ge

Part of

*verb*

Speech:

Definition:

come into possession of; achieve

Synonyms:

[access](#), [accomplish](#), [acquire](#), [annex](#),

[attain](#), [bag](#)\*, [bring](#), bring in, [build](#)

[up](#), buy into, buy off, buy out,

[capture](#), cash in on, chalk up, clean

up, [clear](#), come by, [compass](#), cop,  
[draw](#), [earn](#), [educate](#), [effect](#), [elicit](#),  
[evoke](#), extort, [extract](#), [fetch](#), [gain](#), get hands on, [glean](#), [grab](#),  
[have](#), [hustle](#)\*, [inherit](#), [land](#), lock up, [make](#), make a buy,  
make a killing, [net](#), [obtain](#),  
[parlay](#), [pick up](#), [procure](#), [pull](#), rack up, [realize](#),  
[reap](#), [receive](#), [score](#), [secure](#), [snag](#)\*,  
snap up, snowball, succeed to, [take](#), wangle, [win](#)

Antonyms: [fail](#), [lose](#), [miss](#), [pass](#)

Main Entry: [get](#)

Part of  
Speech: *Verb*

Definition: Seize

Synonyms: [apprehend](#), [arrest](#), bag\*, [beat](#),  
capture, catch, collar, [defeat](#), grab,  
lay hold of, lay one's hands on, nab,  
nail, [occupy](#), [overcome](#), [overpower](#),  
secure, take, [trap](#)

Antonyms: [give in](#), [surrender](#), [yield](#)

Main Entry: [get](#)

Part of  
*verb*

Speech:

Definition: Understand

Synonyms: acquire, catch, catch on to,  
[comprehend](#), [fathom](#), [figure out](#), [follow](#), gain, get into one's  
head,  
[hear](#), [know](#), [learn](#), look at, memorize, [notice](#), [perceie](#), pick u  
p\*, receive, [see](#), [take in](#), [work out](#)

Antonyms: [misconstrue](#), [misunderstand](#)

Main Entry: [get](#)

Part of  
*verb*

Speech:

Definition: arrive

Synonyms: [advance](#), blow in, [come](#), come to,  
[converge](#), draw near, land, make it,  
[reach](#), [show](#), show up, turn up

Antonyms: [depart](#), [leave](#)

Main Entry: [get](#)

Part of  
*verb*

Speech:

Definition: contact for communication

Synonyms: get in touch, reach

# The Use of "get" in the Passive Voice

The verb "be" is often substituted with "get"

Examples use the verb "pay"

Singular

Plural

Present

Past

Future

Present

Past

Future

I get paid

I got paid

I'll get paid

We get  
paid

We got  
paid

We'll get  
paid

You get  
paid

You got  
paid

You'll get  
paid

You get  
paid

You got  
paid

You'll get  
paid

He gets  
paid

He got  
paid

He'll get  
paid

She gets  
paid

She got  
paid

She'll get  
paid

They get  
paid

They got  
paid

They'll get  
paid

It gets  
paid

It got paid

It'll get  
paid

These sentences use “get” in the passive voice: (instead of the verb “be”

1. He and his girlfriend are going to get married this summer.
2. When did that old building get built.
3. I got pick up by my brother at the airport.
4. The dog gets fed every morning
5. She got hired by the company in 2003.

When you use “get” to mark the passive voice and the verb is negative, don’t forget to add “do” for the present tense and “did” for the past tense:

1. He gets paid on Friday/ he doesn’t get paid on Friday.
2. She got hired for that job/ She didn’t got hired for that job until last week.
3. They get fed at afternoon/ They don’t get fed at afternoon.
4. The window got fixed/ The window didn’t get fixed until I called about it.

## Idioms with the verb “get”

<u>Get</u> one's act together	If you get your act together, you organize your affairs better than you have done previously and manage to deal with things more efficiently. "Jack's plan won't work unless he gets his act together."
	<u>Get</u> (or give) the all clear If you are allowed to do something after a check-up to make sure that everything is all right, you get the all clear.

		"Dad says he's going to play golf as soon as he gets the all clear from his doctor."
	<u>Get</u> the axe/be given the axe	If someone gets the axe, they lose their job. "When a company is restructured, senior staff are often the first to get the axe."
	<u>Get</u> away with murder	To say that someone gets away with murder means that you think they can do something unacceptable without being punished or criticized. "She has no control over her kids. They get away with murder!"
	<u>Get</u> cracking	When you get cracking, you start doing something immediately. "I'd better get cracking or I'll never get my homework done."
	<u>Get</u> down to brass tacks	When people get down to brass tacks, they start to discuss the essential aspects of a problem or situation. "The situation was so serious that after a few polite exchanges, they immediately got down to brass tacks."
	<u>Get</u> your ducks in a row	This expression means that you are trying to get things well organized. "We need to get our ducks in a row if we want our project to succeed."
	<u>Get</u> one's feet wet/ dip one's toes in the water	If you get your feet wet, or dip your toes in the water, you start to do something new or unfamiliar or explore new territory for the first time. "It will be a totally new experience for me but I can't wait to get my feet wet!"

	<p><u>Get</u> your fingers burnt</p>	<p>If you get your fingers burnt, you suffer as a result of an unsuccessful action and are nervous about trying again.          "He got his fingers so badly burnt in the last elections that he decided to withdraw from politics."</p>
	<p><u>Get</u> into gear          (also: crank into gear)</p>	<p>When a person or activity gets (or cranks) into gear, they start to work or become effective.          "Immediately after the announcement, a group of protesters got (or cranked into gear."</p>
	<p><u>Get</u> a grip on yourself</p>	<p>If you get a grip on yourself, you make an effort to control your feelings so as to be able to deal with a situation..          "After the initial shock, Lisa got a grip on herself and called an ambulance."</p>
	<p><u>Get</u> your hands dirty</p>	<p>If you get your hands dirty in your job, you become involved in all aspects of it, including work that is physical, unpleasant or less interesting.          "His willingness to get his hands dirty won the respect and approval of the whole team.</p>
	<p><u>Get</u>/give the low down</p>	<p>If you get or give the low-down, you get or give complete information or facts about something.          "I'll call you after the meeting and give you the low-down."</p>
	<p><u>Get</u> on in years</p>	<p>Someone who is getting on in years is growing old.          "My grandmother is getting on in years. She's no longer able to prepare Christmas dinner without help."</p>

	<u>Get a rise out of somebody</u>	<p>If you make someone react angrily by jokingly saying something that you know will irritate them, you get a rise out of them.</p> <p>"He gets a rise out of his daughter by asking about her latest diet."</p>
	<u>Get it down to a fine art.</u>	<p>When you learn to do something perfectly, you get it down to a fine art.</p> <p>"Entertaining her husband's business associates is not a problem; she's got that down to a fine art!"</p>
	<u>Get a second bite/ two bites at the cherry</u>	<p>This expression means that you get a second opportunity to do or try something.</p> <p>"He was eliminated in the semi-finals but he'll get a second bite at the cherry next year."</p>
	<u>Get the message</u>	<p>If you get the message, you understand what someone is trying to tell you, even if it is expressed in actions or gestures rather than words.</p> <p>"When Tony pointed at his watch, I got the message - it was time to leave for the airport."</p>
	<u>Get the sack</u>	<p>If someone gets the sack, they lose their job, usually because they have done something wrong.</p> <p>"Charlie got the sack when his boss caught him stealing."</p>
	<u>Get something down to a fine art</u>	<p>When, through practice or experience, you learn how to do something perfectly, you get it down to a fine art.</p> <p>"She's got the use of social networking down to a fine art."</p>
	<u>Get something off the ground</u>	<p>If you get something off the ground, you put it into operation after having organized it.</p>

		"After a lot of hard work, we finally got the campaign off the ground.
	<u>Get off the hook</u>	If you do something wrong and manage to get off the hook, you avoid punishment or blame. "Barry was questioned by the police but his lawyer managed to get him off the hook."
	<u>Get on your high horse</u>	If you get on your high horse, you start behaving in a haughty manner, as though you should be treated with more respect. "He got on his high horse when he was asked to show his membership card."
	<u>Get one's just deserts</u>	When someone gets their just deserts, they are rewarded or punished according to what they deserve. "Liz got her just deserts when she was excluded from the committee; she is totally unreliable."
	<u>Get the better of someone</u>	If someone or something gets the better of you, they defeat you "She went on a diet but it didn't last long - her love of chocolate got the better of her!"
	<u>Get to the bottom of something</u>	If you get to the bottom of a problem or mystery, you solve it by finding out the true cause of it. "We have a problem of goods disappearing during transport. Hopefully the investigation will get to the bottom of it."
	<u>Get a move on</u>	If someone tells you to get a move on, they are asking you to hurry up. "You'd better get a move on or you'll miss the bus!"
	<u>Get out of hand</u>	If a person or a situation gets out of hand, they cannot be

		<p>controlled any longer.</p> <p>"During the student demonstration, things got out of hand and several shop windows were broken."</p>
	<u>Get</u> the show on the road	<p>If you manage to put a plan or idea into action, you get the show on the road.</p> <p>"OK! We've got all we need, so let's get the show on the road!"</p>
	<u>Get</u> your skates on	<p>If you tell someone to get their skates on, you want them to hurry up.</p> <p>"You'd better get your skates on or you'll be late! "</p>
	<u>Get</u> someone's drift	<p>To tell someone that you get their drift means that you understand in a general way what they are trying to say.</p> <p>"I didn't understand every word but I got the drift."</p>
	<u>Get/have</u> someone by the short hairs (also: by the short and curlies)	<p>If you get or have someone by the short hairs, you put them in a difficult situation from which they cannot escape, so you have complete control over them.</p> <p>"They are in no position to refuse; we've got them by the short hairs!"</p>
	<u>Get</u> something off the ground	<p>If you get something off the ground, you put it into operation after having organized it.</p> <p>"After a lot of hard work, we finally got the campaign off the ground."</p>
	<u>Get</u> something out of your system	<p>This expression means that you get rid of a strong emotion or desire by expressing it openly or trying to fulfil it.</p> <p>"Tell your parents how you feel - it's better to get it out of your system!"</p>
	<u>Get</u> wise to something	<p>If you get wise to something, you learn something that you were unaware of before.</p>

		"He finally got wise to the fact that children were stealing apples from his garden."
	<u>Get</u> worked up (about something)	If you get worked up about something, you become upset, annoyed or excited, often unnecessarily. "It's his first day at school tomorrow and he's all worked up about it!"

get along (with)	be on good terms; work well with	I get along (well) with my mother-in-law.	
	get at	imply	What exactly are you trying to get at?
	get away	escape	The robbers got away in a black car.
	get by	manage to cope or to survive	It's difficult to get by on a low salary.
	get in	enter	How did the burglar get in?
	get into (+noun)	enter	How did the burglar get into the house?
	get off	1) leave (bus, train, plane) 2) remove	1) You should get off the bus at Trafalgar Square. 2) She can't get the stain off her sweater.
	get on	board (bus, train, plane)	You can pay when you get on the bus.
	get on with (something)	continue to do; make progress	Be quiet and get on with your homework.
	get on (well) with (somebody)	have a good relationship with	I get on very well with my colleagues.
	get out	leave	How did he get out?

	get out of (+noun)	leave	How did he get out of the house?
	get out of	avoid doing something	Some husbands manage to get out of doing any housework.
	get over	recover from (illness, disappointment)	My grandmother had pneumonia but she got over it.
	get rid of	eliminate	It's difficult to get rid of old habits.
	get together	meet each other	Let's get together for lunch on day.
	get up	rise, leave bed	

## Conclusion.

To conclude my course work I'm going to say that somehow I could manage to give you some understanding about the usage of the verb "get". I hope that information, which have mentioned above, will be helpful to you while you use them in your speech.

This information doesn't cover every use of **get**, but it's enough to **get you started**.

If you **get stuck** you could always **get yourself a dictionary**.

Don't **get frustrated** if you find it difficult to understand all the uses of **get**. It **gets easier** as you **get used** to the language.

# Glossary

Access – the right or opportunity to have or use something that will bring you benefits.

Accomplish – to succeed in doing something especially something that you have been trying to do for a long period of time.

Acquire – 1) obtain,  
2) get knowledge or skill,  
3) get reputation or position,  
4) get an illness,  
5) gradually learn something.

Annex - to take control of a country or region by force.

Attain - to succeed in achieving something especially after a lot of effort.

Apprehend - 1) to arrest someone,  
2) to understand something.

Buy of - to give someone something so that they will do something dishonest for you.

Buy out - to pay money to your partner so that you can control all of a business you owned together.

Buy into - to buy apart of a business.

Cash in on - to use an opportunity to make a profit or gain an advantage.

Cop - to get or receive something, especially something unpleasant.

Elicit - to make someone react in the way that you want.

Fetch - to go and get something.

Fathom - a unite for measuring the depth of water, equal to 1,8 meters and containing 6 feet.

Gain – an improvement or increase in something.

Glean – to learn small pieces of information by asking questions or watching or listening carefully.

Grab – an attempt to take or hold of something.

Misconstrue – to understand something wrongly.

Nab – to catch or arrest someone who has done something wrong or illegal.

Parley – a meeting usually between enemies to discuss an agreement.

Procure - to obtain something especially with effort or difficulty.

Percieve - to understand or think about something in a particular way.

Reap - to get something as a result of something that you do.

Snag - to damage something, especially clothing, with something sharp or rough.

Snap up – to buy something as soon as you see it.

Wangle – to get something by trickling somebody or persuading them in an indirect way.

Yield – to produce something useful such as information or evidence.

Parley – a meeting usually between enemies to discuss an agreement.

Procure - to obtain something especially with effort or difficulty.

Percieve - to understand or think about something in a particular way.