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REFERAT

The use of phrasal verbs

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The use of phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs are an important feature of the English language. Their importance lies in the fact that they form a key part of everyday English.

Not only are they used in spoken and informal English, but they are also a common aspect of written and even formal English. Understanding and learning to use phrasal verbs, however, is often a problem and there are many reasons for this. The meaning of the phrasal verb often bears no relation to the meaning of either the verb or the particle which is used with it.

This means that phrasal verbs can be difficult both to understand and to remember. Besides, many phrasal verbs have several different meanings and their grammatical behaviour is often unpredictable. Sometimes it is difficult to understand whether a phrasal verb is transitive or intransitive and where the object of a transitive phrasal verb can be placed.

Some phrasal verbs can only ever be used in restricted grammatical forms or restricted tenses. Many phrasal verbs have several different syntactic patterns. Sometimes it's difficult to explain the meaning of the phrasal verb, it's impossible to remember typical subjects and objects used with them.

So we've chosen this topic to make this aspect of English easier. To begin with we've made up a plan: - To interview 100 pupils and ask them: 1. What are phrasal verbs for?

2. Is it important to learn phrasal verbs? 3.

What phrasal verbs do they use very often? - To choose 30 phrasal verbs and analyze them. - To find their synonyms.

- To translate them from English into Russian. - To read the book "The Green Years" by A. Kronin and find out what phrasal verbs are used very often, often, sometimes and seldom.

- To make up 10 tests for our pupils to use phrasal verbs. Having interviewed 100 pupils we've learnt that phrasal verbs are used because they: a) enrich our speech (62%) b) show the level of our knowledge (20%) c) bring in diversity (18%) 62% 20% 18% .

Enrich our speech Show the level of our knowledge Bring in diversity Answering our question if it is important to learn phrasal verbs practically all of the interviewed pupils told us that it is very important to learn phrasal verbs. (80%) Some of them told that it is necessary to learn them (12%), and some of the pupils told that it is useless because it is impossible to learn them. (8%) 80% 12% 8% It's very important to study phrasal verbs.

It's necessary to study phrasal verbs It's useless to study phrasal verbs Having checked our results we decided to make up a fairy tale to see later if the pupils would understand the context of it without knowing the meaning of some phrasal verbs. Once upon a time, there lived a boy whose name was Willy. Willy was interested in English but he couldn't learn phrasal verbs by heart.

Sometimes he got bad marks because of his poor knowledge. The teacher often got at him. "What a lazy boy you are!

"- She would say. "Why don't you get down to learn phrasal verbs? " One day the boy was doing his homework.

His task was to make up some sentences. Trying to remember some phrasal verbs he fell asleep. Some time later, he woke up under a big tree in a strange valley.

He was alone. Suddenly he heard a strange voice calling his name. An old man, dressed in old-fashioned clothes, was trying to carry a barrel and asked Willy to help him.

Willy agreed. They took the barrel to a cave. After that the old man gave him a drink from then barrel.

Having drunk something from this barrel the boy saw unusual creatures. Willy guessed they were grammar drills because different rales were written on their clothes. The creatures brought him before the King whose name was Make Out.

The King was very glad to see Willy. For his help he organized a ball and invited a lot of guests. In the evening Willy made friends with princes and princesses whose names were .

The verbs to give, to go are used often. The verbs to get, to come are used sometimes. The verbs to be, to run are used seldom.

Very often Often Sometimes Seldom To look To give To get To be To take Togo To come To run According to our results, we decided to analyze the verbs the pupils use in their speech. We not only analyzed them, but found the synonyms and translated them from English into Russian. Of all phrasal verbs we chose 30 verbs to analyze.

It was not an easy task to translate them but we did our best to overcome this difficulty. We understood the importance of this task as to use phrasal verbs correctly it is necessary to know how to translate them. Having analyzed our phrasal verbs we found out that some of them are used with a lot of particles and of course have many different meanings.

But some of our phrasal verbs are used with only a few particles. So we've come to a conclusion that some verbs are difficult to remember and use, and some of them

are easier to understand and to use in our speech. Many phrasal verbs have several different syntactic patterns.

Sometimes it's difficult to explain the meaning of the phrasal verbs. It's impossible to remember typical subjects and objects used with them.

We were so interested in the subject of our research that we decided to see how our phrasal verbs are used in different books. As an example we took the book "The Green Years" by A. Kronin.

Having read the book and found the verbs, which were used in the book more often, we compared them with the verbs, which are used by our pupils more often. Used by pupils Used in the book Very often to look, to take to come, to get, to give, to be, to look Often to give, to go to turn, to stand Sometimes to get, to come to hold, to keep Seldom to be, to run to break, to pull If you look at our diagrams you'll see that according to our research there's a big difference between the existence of the particles and their use in the book "The Green Years" by A. Kronin.

We analyzed the context of the book "The Green Years" and made a conclusion that the verbs, used in the book, helped to develop the idea of the book, they enriched the speech of the main characters. With the help of these verbs and their particles the book was filled with unforgettable feelings. The verbs helped to show deep relationships between two boys, their real attitude to life.

At page XXIII you can read some sentences from the book and see the use of the phrasal verbs at page XXVI. We tried to choose the most interesting examples. Be:

1.

Have you been a good boy while I was away? 2. The next morning I was out early.

3. I longed suddenly with all my heart to be back beside him. 4.

We must hurry. They will be off soon! Break:

Every day he went down to the bedroom, took her few dresses from the wardrobe, brushed them and put them back. Run: 1. The whole family ran out to meet Clara.

2. I gave a wild cry and Gavin ran up to me. 3.

Grandpa was sitting at the microscope when I ran into the room. 4. As I ran down the street, I met Gavin going to Lomond View.

See: 1. You know how angry it makes to see you out here. Set: 1.

1 set out in the train for the fortress. 2. We set out in the direction of Lomond View.

Stand: 1. It's an age when the boy should stand up for himself. 2- Standing on the desk so close to her I felt joy and hope filling my heart.

Take: 1. Without taking his eyes off me, he began to eat hurriedly. 2.

She took out some peppermint sweets, chose one for herself and gave the rest to me. 3. Now take me to Murdoch's carnations.

4. His father took him away for the summer vacation. Turn: 1.

Robert! Turn to the wall! 2.

When she turned away I put a piece of bread into my pocket. 3. Grandpa turned into a small line and stopped near the gates.

Wear: 1. It's good material. It will never wear out.

Work: 1. Keep the whole thing secret. Work on the quite.

2. I'll work out our schedule. Having read the book "The Green Years" by A.

Kronin we compared our 30 verbs with the verbs used in this book and saw that not all of our verbs were used in that book. Some of them were used more often: To look at - 75 times This verb was used more often than the others. To stand up - 65 times To look for— 34 times To get up - 32 times To come in — 21 times To put on - 16 times To put on - 15 times To take off- 14 times To run out -

13 times To be away - 10 times To get on — 9 times To be out - 9 times To come back - 8 times To go out - 7 times To give to - 6 times To go into - 6 times To give back - 5 times Some of the phrasal verbs were used only sometimes: To be back — 10 times Come out - 8 times To look down - 7 times To put down - 6 times To run into - 4 times To get over - 3 times To give out - 2 times To go into, to hold out, to keep down, to stand on, to take to, to turn away, to work on - 2 times And some of them were used only once. What concerns the verbs "to do" and "to draw" they were not used in our book. You can see the difference of the use of these verbs from the table.

(Page XXVII) While finishing to work at our topic, we came to a conclusion, that it is the most difficult part of English. It is very important to learn phrasal verbs, but it is necessary to learn them in the context, we should read a lot and ask our teachers for help if we don't know the meaning of this or that phrasal verb. We hope that our tests will help us and other pupils to get on well with some phrasal verbs.

Phrasal Very often Often Sometimes Seldom verbs 1. be away out back off 2. break - - - into 3.

bring - - - back 4. call - - - for 5. carry - - - out 6.

come in back out over 7. cut - - - up 8. fall - - - upon 9.

get up on over away 10. give to back out up II. go out into into on 12.

hold - - out back 13. keep - - down apart from 14. let - - - in 15.

look at for down into 16. make - - - out 17. pass - - - through 18.

pay - - - for 19. pull - - - out of 20. put on away down in 21.

run out up into down 22. see - - - out 23. set - out - - 24.

stand up - on - 25. take off out to away 26. turn to - away into 27.

wear - - - out 28. work - - on out ADDITION Test 1 1. Phrasal verbs "to break" and "to be" Fill in the correct particles 1.

If you are seen stealing that car the police will be you. 2. What are the children ?

They are very quiet? 3. We are bad weather this week.

4. I hope nobody disturbs me; my favourite programme will be in five minutes.

5. I have broken my leg skiing, so I will be work for two months. 6.

If he is late for our date again, I will be with him. 7. If you press the wrong buttons, the machine will break 8.

School breaks for Easter on 2nd April. 9. The robbers used iron bars to break the bank.

10. When she was told her mother was in hospital she broke . 1 1.

The waiter managed to break the flood barrier. 12. Sheila broke her engagement last week.

2. Phrasal verbs "to bring" and "to call" Fill in the correct particles 1. By stealing, Mark brought his dismissal from work.

2. This music brings happy memories. 3.

The author will bring his new novel soon. 4. We managed to bring him by splashing his face with water.

5. The meeting has been brought to tomorrow evening. 6.

She was eventually brought to my point of view. 7. They had to call the football match because of the weather.

8. My boss is calling us tonight at 8 o'clock. 9.

All men over 18 will be called to fight in the war. 10. This situation calls immediate action.

3. Phrasal verbs "to carry" and "to come" Fill in the correct particles 1. I didn't mean to buy so much but I got carried 2.

The police are carrying an investigation into the cause of Andrew's death. 3. I don't feel well but I'll carry working anyway.A

4. Despite the difficulties, we managed to carry the project. 5.

I came my old photo album while tidying up. 6. Good jobs are hard to come these days.

7. I feel terrible! I must be coming the flu.

8. When Sally's uncle died, she came a small fortune. 9.

The details of the corruption scandal eventually came . 10. He eventually managed to come a solution.

Literature:

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- 3.Sally Burgess with Jacky Newbrook" New first certificate Gold exam maximiser" Longman 2004
4. Luke Prodromou" First certificate Star" Macmillan Publishers Limited 1998 5. Virginia Evens " Round up 4" Longman 2004 6.