

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

№ 12 (4) - 2024

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2024

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00-TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti.

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti.

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy hodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00-IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bojxona instituti;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Farg'ona politexnika instituti

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti

09.00.00-FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori, "Tashkent International University of Education" xalqaro universiteti;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Jizzax pedagogika instituti;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti, Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar kafedrasi mudiri;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, Buxoro davlat universiteti.

10.00.00-FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi.

12.00.00-YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b., Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jamoat xavfsizligi universiteti;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), O'zbekiston Respublikasi

Sudyalar oliy kengashi huzuridagi Sudyalar oliy maktabi;

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich - yuridik fanlar nomzodi, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

13.00.00-PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pyedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti huzuridagi pedagogik kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish tarmoq markazi;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Qarshi davlat universiteti;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Iqtisodiyot va pedagogika universiteti;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna - pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti.

19.00.00-PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasini mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD), Samarkand viloyat IIB Tibbiyot bo'limi psixologik xizmat boshlig'i.

22.00.00-SOTSILOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00-SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

Mazkur jurnal Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi Rayosatining 2022-yil 30-noyabrda 327/5-son qarori bilan tarix, iqtisodiyot, falsafa, filologiya, yuridik va pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha ilmiy darajalar bo'yicha dissertatsiyalar asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan.

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MUNDARIJA

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MULOHAZALAR (Farg'ona viloyatida 1950-1970-yillarda chop etilgan vaqtli matbuot
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Received: 30 November 2024**Accepted:** 5 December 2024**Published:** 15 December 2024*Article / Original Paper***ANALYSIS OF TYPES OF ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS
ACCORDING TO THE STRUCTURE****Khamidov Tohirjon Olmos ogli**

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Abstract. Phrasal verbs have very high utility factor in English speaking especially. They fall under the wider category of most verbs which is referred to as multi-word verbs. These types of verbs and the other terms of multi-word verbs are very crucial in the system of English language. A very large number of verbs, that fall under the class of multi-word verbs, that is, phrasal verbs are used commonly in day to day conversation. A phrasal verb is a common named term that describes verb combinations, such as “pick up,” “turn on,” or “get on with”. For convenience, many people refer to all multi-word verbs as phrasal verbs. Such sentences contain two components: a simple verb and other parts of speech. Adding to the verb, other words can include prepositions and adverbs. Such verbs usually have a few word combinations sending a single meaning which is why such expressions are often called as ‘phrasal verbs’. The concept that needs to be emphasized, however, is that these expressions are still considered headwords. The term ‘get’ is a verb. The term ‘get up’ is also a verb; it is a different kind of action word. The terms ‘get’ and ‘get up’ refer to different verbs. The two verbs mean complete opposite things.

Keywords: phrasal verbs, component of language, Phrasal-prepositional verbs, direct object, look, a general consensus.

INGLIZ TILI FRAZAL FE'LLAR TURLARINI TUZILISHIGA KO'RA TAHLILI**Hamidov Tohirjon Olmos o'g'li,**

Samarqand davlat universiteti Kattaqo'rg'on filiali o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Ingliz tilida so'zlashuvda frazemalarning foydalilik omili juda yuqori. Ular ko'p so'zli fe'llar deb ataladigan ko'pchilik fe'llarning kengroq toifasiga kiradi. Ushbu turdagi fe'llar va ko'p so'zli fe'llarning boshqa atamaları ingliz tili tizimida juda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ko'p so'zli fe'llar sinfiga kiruvchi juda ko'p sonli fe'llar, ya'ni frazemalar kundalik suhbatda keng qo'llaniladi. Frazema – bu «olib ketish», «yoqish» yoki «davom etish» kabi fe'l birikmalarini tavsiflovchi keng tarqalgan atama. Qulaylik uchun ko'p odamlar barcha ko'p so'zli fe'llarni frazematik fe'llar deb atashadi. Bunday jumlarlar ikkita komponentdan iborat: oddiy fe'l va nutqning boshqa qismlari. Fe'lga qo'shilish, boshqa so'zlar old va ergash gaplarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin. Bunday fe'llar odatda bitta ma'noni yuboradigan bir nechta so'z birikmalariga ega, shuning uchun bunday ibora ko'pincha «frazema» deb ataladi. Biroq, ta'kidlash kerak bo'lgan tushuncha shundaki, bu iboralar hali ham bosh so'zlar hisoblanadi. «Olish» atamasi fe'lidir. «Tur» atamasi ham fe'lidir; u boshqa turdagi harakat so'zidir. «Olish» va «tur» atamaları turli xil fe'llarga tegishli. Ikki fe'l to'liq qarama-qarshi narsalarni anglatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: frazema, til komponenti, frazema-prepozitsiya, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri obyekt, qarash, umumiy konsensus.

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Introduction. Therefore, every multi-word verb should be viewed as distinct from the others and memorized as a separate unit along with every component of language. Consider the following instances. There are multimodal forms of three categories to note: 1) A single simple

verb “look” means to direct one’s eyes towards something, as in the phrase: Look before you leap. 2) Phrasal verb prepositional verbs - looking after, taking care of someone or something - look after: Who is looking after this baby? 3) Phrasal verb look up referring and getting some information which is usually kept in a book with such telephone directory: You can look up my phone number in the telephone book. 4) Phrasal - prepositional verbs - looking forward to, or expecting something with pleasure: I look forward to meeting you.

Literature review and methodology. There has been a general consensus that phrasal verbs can be classified into three types. It should be pointed out first that many of the labels found in the standard works to classify these patterns create more problems than they solve: Type 1: Prepositional verbs (e.g. to the phrase believe in, looking after something or someone, talking about someone or something, waiting for something or someone) also called non-separable or transitive phrasal verbs. They consist of a verb as the nucleus and a preposition. Type 2: Adverbial verbs (get up, break (something or someone) down (*), put (something or someone) off (*), turn (something or someone) down (*)) also known as phrasal, or split phrasal verbs. They consist of a verb with an embedded adverb. Phrasal verb type 2: a), is transitive, and takes a direct object (e.g. write something down); type 2: b) is intransitive, and has no direct object (e.g. work out). Type 3: Adverbial-prepositional verbs (getting on with, putting up with, looking forward to, running out of) are also called phrasal-prepositional verbs or three word verbs sometimes combined with type1 as non-separable. They consist of a verb + preposition + adverb. [2]

Result and Discussion. Phrasal-prepositional verbs are a small group of multi-word verbs made from a verb plus another word or words. Many people refer to all multi-word verbs as phrasal verbs. Here it is a distinction between three types of multi-word verbs: prepositional verbs, phrasal verbs and phrasal-prepositional verbs. Phrasal-prepositional verbs are made of: Verb + adverb + preposition.

Let’s look at these examples of phrasal-prepositional verbs:

Phrasal-prepositional verbs	Meaning	Examples	Direct object
get on with	have a friendly relationship with	He doesn’t get on with	his wife.
put up with	tolerate	I won’t put up with	your attitude.
look forward to	anticipate with pleasure	I look forward to	seeing you.

Phrasal-prepositional verbs always have a direct object since they end with a preposition. And phrasal-prepositional verbs, similar to prepositional verbs, are also not separable. Consider these examples: the only way we shall get to the place is by taxi. We ordered a taxi to any place. A few more such uses of type 1 lead in to a discussion about verbs with certain object constructions, a) typical verbs: back, down, around, into, etc.

A few more such uses of type 2 lead in to a discussion about ‘verb + adverb’ constructions. a) Type 2a: verb + adverb + object - light is present. She turned the light ON/AFF (the light) b. She returned the book (to Peter) c. Type 2b: Like the old TV, the new TV is also a flip phone, but with a twist - the screen turns (flips) inward towards the phone and is not fixed onto the body of the phone. [1]

A few more such uses of type 3 lead in to a discussion about such structures: a. verb base + adverb + preposition (concerning, in favor won) b. always require a direct object. c. do not have direct objects partitioning them. For the sake of convenience it is therefore essential to enumerate all the features of phrasal verbs which are applicable for drawing a line between those and which allow constructing a working scheme of classification: 1) adverb or preposition as a particle 2) requirement of an implicit direct object and the principles of its position (transitivity) 3) the object's ability to "divide" the phrasal verb ("division") 4) behavior of "particle" as typical-atypical (degree of normativity of use of a preposition/adverb). [6]

It thus seems that a more reasonable organization and nomenclature could make us trend less towards studying only the particle and rather consider the whole phrase-verb, which will be the focus of study. One, therefore, names their approach which prefers techniques of training phrasal verbs, rather than formal description. In morphological classification, we will address first the issues of the classification of phrasal verbs: type 1 "intransitive" (traditional type 2a) without direct object; type 1 "transitive-non-separable" (traditional type 1) direct object is always present, following the phrasal verb. type 2 "transitive-separable" (traditional type 2b) direct object is always present but either separates or follows the verb, with one exception, a pronoun always separates type 3 "three-word" (traditional type 3) direct object is always, following the verb. dominance-finding semantics included in other 'some' categories semantically relevant in which phrasal verbs are often listed or collected around the basis verb (ex. stand out, stand up, stand by *, stand up to *, stand for *). As a rule, many phrasal verbs are formed out of a very few basic verbs. More importantly, sometimes these pairs do not even differ in meaning (go back/return, break/break down), though in some cases the phrasal form gives more specific meaning than the simple term (jump at/take, come across/find, hold out/resist). Certain generalizations have been made about the generalized actions of a few particles. For example, they may convey the following meanings: 1) an action that is extended in time or continues (for instance eat away at, carry on) 2) an action that has come to an end (for example catch up, use up, give up) 3) an action without any apparent purpose (for example hang around, play around) 4) an action which shows defiance (for example hold out, hang on). This classification scheme is by no means complete. Many other function categories of particles can certainly be identified. [5]

A brief overview of phrasal verbs in everyday speech shows that people tend to think of them as devices for conceptualization only. Phrasal verbs, as compared to 'ordinary' verbs, do not simply refer to an action or a state: they give additional information of spatial, temporal or other nature about an action or a state. The ability to give more vivid emotional pictures through actions or states is due to the adjuncts in the phrasal verbs. Verbs of broader meaning when combined with these elements undergo a regular and systematic extension of their semantic functions. Based on the information we have on the phrasal verbs we can form our own classification of them depending on how they are structured as well as the meaning they present: 1) Phrasal verbs can be further classified as separable and nonseparable. Regrettably, there are no indicators that would assist in looking at a phrasal verb and knowing if it is a separable or nonseparable one always. An object can separate the cleft phrasal verb from the verb phrase. When the object is a noun, it is placed largely after the particle or between the verb and the particle unless the object is omitted. I took my shoes off. I took off my shoes are both examples of correct sentences. However, if one is using a pronoun instead of a noun, then that

pronoun will have to go in between the verb and the particle: I took them off (correct). I took off them (incorrect).

Separable phrasal verbs (and they are always transitive) are mostly stressed on the particle: The architect wants to demolish many aging edifices. The architect wants to tear many old edifices down. In case we do not pronounce a pronoun, the position of the object is of no consequence. The object is usually placed where it is easier to place it. If a pronoun is used, its position has to be between the two parts of the verb. Nonseparable phrasal verbs do not allow their object to separate: He ran into a tree (correct). He ran a tree into (incorrect). Intransitive nonseparable phrasal verbs, when applied, are normally stressed on the particle. There are no objects with these verbs. They say for example, The barn was struck by lightning and it caught fire. Because that There's no object. Transitive nonseparable phrasal verbs are phrases where you have to include a direct object to complete its meaning most of the time have the stress on the verb [1].

2) three-word phrasal verbs are not always composed of two words. Three-word phrasal verbs are composed of a verb and two particles: the first particle is normally an adverb, and the second a preposition. Like two-word phrasal verbs, three-word phrasal verbs are either separable or nonseparable: Jake always went in for fishing when he was a kid. I've put up with these love handles long enough - next week I'm getting liposuction. She just wants to get it over with so she can stop worrying about it [2;19]. Semantically phrasal verbs can be distinguished through the particles and adverbs they are usually used with, for instance: a phrasal verb with the particle out is used in many phrasal verbs and has many meanings. Among the most frequent meanings of out are to say that something or someone literally moves from the inside to the outside of a place: He fell out of a tree. Melanie came out of the house [3;21]. That an action or activity has ended: The fire went out. Hank dropped out of school.

According to the generally accepted definition, English phrasal verb is understood as "the juxtaposition of two or three elements (a verb + a preposition, a verb + an adverb, a verb + an adverb + a preposition) that occurs as a whole as far as its meaning is concerned and is not even in any way related to the sum total of the meanings of the constituent parts." Such structures are very common in both spoken and written English at all levels, and any learner aiming to be competent in the language understands the necessity to familiarize oneself with these constructions. It is also important for every student to be familiar with the rules of word formation from the most frequent phrasal verbs and those derived nouns and adjectives as well. [2]

Many phrasal verbs do not extend beyond spoken or written discourse; they are informal, at best colloquial, unacceptable in educated speech or written formalities. Exactly the opposite is true – most phrasal verbs are acceptable at all levels of spoken or written English. In fact, for many, there is simply no other way to say it other than the phrasal verb. Informal phrasal verbs are also significant especially because they form a large part of everyday informal speech and writing. [4]

To sum up, some phrasal verbs are very easy to figure out. But many phrasal verbs are very idiomatic in which it is impossible to know the meaning of the verb and particle together just by knowing the meaning of the verb and particle separately. In such conditions when context or field expertise does not help in dismantling the meaning of a given phrasal verb, an appropriately detailed explanatory or bilingual dictionary proves to be a great asset to the

translator. The point is that phrasal verbs which pieces are often familiar verbs and particles can turn out to generate precisely the different or even the opposite meaning than what ones may think they mean when used together.

Grammar is concerned with the ordering of words within a language using the rules and principles that permit communication between the speakers. Every linguist romance makes shrinkage in the basics and the genres forms in linguistics and in a systematic manner gives an easy and concise explanation of the rules that the speakers of certain language adhere to. And with this rises the understanding that this system of language (as a system) is well developed. Language is viewed as a functional system and every element in the system can only be accounted for in relation to the entire system's structure. [3]

There are issues that are raised concerning how the material will be organized within that framework but the range of the material offered is given by the practicality of the information. Considering the language in terms of its content however we cannot limit the content approach to the language only as cognition. Connotative meanings and feelings are also quite substantial in the meanings of the language. The elements of grammatical meaning which are not inherent to the denotation of the grammatical form are referred to by a general term connotation which is particularly applicable to grammatical stylistics tasks.

In other words, this research paper is written about English phrasal verbs in terms of syntactic constructions. It is attempted to explain what the phrasal verb is and what the disciplines concerned with this question are. Finally, there is a definition of the basic features pertaining to English phrasal verbs with a view of adding useful knowledge on the topic for prospective English teachers.

Conclusion. The functional-semantic correlation of grammatical units has been the core preoccupation of the entire study. Such primary mechanisms as form, substance, and interdependence of the former and a situation should be present in any characterization of a language system. Language, like any other activity of a human being, happens in a context. It is purposeful that the student is neither exposed to hints nor helps in identifying which of the many meanings of the phrasal verb applies in the circumstance, especially for ESL students learning the language; for they have to go through all the meanings and reason out for themselves, which is the correct one. The present work is devoted to phrasal verbs as a significant feature of the language.

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