

Daria Shchypachova

English Teacher

National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kiev Polytechnic Institute"

Kyiv, Ukraine

COGNITIVE POTENTIAL OF ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS

Set expressions such as **make up, find out, get up** are very common and widespread in modern English. They are highly productive and occupy a prominent place in the lexical and phraseological lexicon of the English language. The main sphere of functioning and use of these formations is colloquial speech, however, they penetrate in large numbers into all other functional styles, both directly and as part of the words derived from them.

The problem of studying the essence of such combinations is actively solved by foreign linguists (D. Bolinger, V. Fraser, R. Courtney, etc.). Nevertheless, much remains unexplained: the status of phrasal verbs in the lexical and phraseological system of the English language, their lexical and grammatical structure in general, the terminological definition, the nature of the second component, etc. At this stage of development of linguistic knowledge, this problem, which is of undoubted scientific interest, remains open.

The relevance of the study is due to the undying interest of linguists to the issues of phraseology and idiomatics, the problems of adequate translation of lexical and phraseological units and the creation of functional-cognitive dictionaries. It is well known that the phraseology of any language reflects the peculiarities of the thinking, cognition and world perception of the native speakers of this language, its cultural values.

We have to admit that among foreign scientists dealing with the problem of English verb complexes like **give up, take in, let on**, there is no consensus that, first, what should be considered as phrasal verbs, and second, how to identify the given formations in terms of parts of speech.

Many foreign linguists classify phrasal verbs not as only phrasal verbs themselves (i.e. combinations of the verb + “particle” type as a conditional term), but also such formations as “verb + verb” (**make do**), “verb + preposition “(**dispose of**),” verb + particle + preposition “(**put up with**), etc., which leads to the terminological confusion.

Most anglists (S. B. Berlizon, I. V. Arnold, R. Courtney, F. Palmer) consider complexes of the type of **give up, take in, let on** combinations of the verb and adverb. A slightly modified point of view is supported by other scientists. A.I. Smirnitsky and V.N. Makeenko suggests that the type of verbal complexes being studied is a combination of a verb and a prepositional idiom, I.E. Anichkov, B.A. Ilish, S.Yu. Bogdanova - the verb and adverbial postposition, Yu.A. Zhluktenko - verb and postpositive verbal prefix. N.N. Amosov regards the second element of phrasal verbs as a functional word, postpositive. These verb complexes are considered to be complex and analytical words by V.I. Okunev, E.E. Golubkova, I.V. Peryanov.

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