

## 11. Теорія і практика перекладу

**Daria Shchypachova**

English Teacher

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

*Kyiv, Ukraine*

### **ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS IN A BILINGUAL SITUATION**

Being the subject of studying the main linguistic disciplines (phonetics, grammar, phraseology, lexicology, stylistics), phrasal verbs are a complex set of as diverse aspects as the diverse disciplines listed above, aspects that actually form the very image of mystery, unpredictability and inconsistency, which gives native speakers the right to talk about a subconscious, intuitive level that allows them to correctly understand others and convey their thoughts, using this unique phenomenon.

This kind of uncertainty, coupled with the rapid quantitative growth and expansion of the areas of use of the combination of the verb with the post-positively located second component, the penetration of such combinations into almost all styles of the modern English language, the intensification of international contacts based on world economic, political and cultural integration and unification, the need for English user training to an adequate perception of phrasal verbs in speech and their use in the process of intercultural communication and determines the relevance of this study, requires a comprehensive and thorough analysis.

The object of this study is the lexical and grammatical formations, consisting, as a rule, of a monosyllabic verb and its second part located behind it - postpositive, mainly expressed by an adverb.

In the course of the study, it was found that phrasal verbs, being an integral part of the lexical system and a phenomenon inherent only in the English language, possess features of both words in terms of only the equivalence of the plan of its expression, and properties characteristic of the phrase, in form representing lexical and grammatical

unity of two significant words that have their own lexical meaning and form a new unit of language. The formation of the meaning of a new lexical unit takes place on the basis of the natural ability of words to combine with each other - valency, the driving force of the lexical component of which is the need for language units to realize one or another of their meanings. From the point of view of formal syntax, the main way to implement the valency properties of lexical units, devoid of inflectional flexibility, is adjoinment. Adjoinment as a type of syntactic connection implies a certain semantic connection of components according to the mechanism of interference of the meanings of their components, when, overlapping each other, they turn the combination of the verb with the postpositively located adverb “into a completely different verb” [1, P. 96]. The combination obtained as a result of this process has the characteristic property of expressing a single concept through a core word, the choice of which, in turn, largely depends on the “semantic cohesion” of its components.

It is generally accepted that the maximum degree of such cohesion is determined by the minimum context outside which the existence of a given lexical unit is impossible. In the traditional sense, the context is considered as a criterion of integrity, a factor that determines the meaning of a language unit. Considering the grammatical component of valency from the point of view of the concept of obligatory compatibility as the maximum degree of grammatical probability, it becomes possible not only to distinguish between complete and incomplete syntactic constructions, but also to interpret the meaning of combinations of the type under study as structurally determined when to reveal the valency properties of their components, a strictly defined form of a particular word is required. Without denying the role of context categorically, we argue that the value of a particular combination realized in each case is determined by linear logical relations of a special kind, both in terms of its presentation and at the level of choice of means for a more complete disclosure of the meaning of the combination as a whole in the sentence structure.

## REFERENCES

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