PHRASAL WORDS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Today, the world is progressing in consistency. Modern and advanced in teaching at such a time the application of intelligent technologies to the educational process is in teaching refers to transformation in modernizing and teaching methodology. The teaching of English and the study of this language on a large scale makes this language dialogue leading in world of science, economics, and culture means ownership of the tool. In this context, this language is used by the application of modern technologies in teaching is relevant.

To define the specific features of phrasal verbs in the literary text and their role in teaching writing related to the fact that in the modern world, which is under the influence of global processes, there is an urgent need to draw on productive methods of teaching foreign languages. In this regard, it is relevant to study works of the best methodologists and linguists on the investigation theoretical and practical features of learner-centred approach, technologies of this approach in methodology.

We applied pedagogical observation, comparative analyses, experience trial, pedagogical monitoring, questionnaires, mathematical-statistical analyses, and summarizing in order to obtain setting investigational aims and find solutions to the objectives.

To create new opportunities through the effective use of phrasal verbs in teaching English makes a certain contribution in the development of theory of methodology that it might help in the further research of this field; different definitions and key concepts of the research suggested by different teaching methods.

A phrasal verb is a combination of a "simple" verb (consisting of one word). (For example: come, put, go) and a postposition (for example: in, off, up), representing semantic and syntactic uniform unit. For example: come in - to enter give up - to cease. The phrasal verb can be replaced by a "simple" verb. It characterizes a phrasal verb as semantic unity: call up – telephone, come by – obtain, put off – postpone, put up with - tolerate.

But this criterion is not common for all phrasal verbs since the equivalent of many phrasal verbs is a word-combination:

- break down - stop functioning;
- make up - apply cosmetics;
- take off - of a plane - leave the ground.

The next peculiarity is idiomatic. The idiom is a combination of two or more words, whose value does not coincide with the value of its components. Many phrasal verbs have the value which is impossible to deduce from the values of its components. For example:

bring up – educate;

give up - stop doing, using, etc.

go off - explode;

ring come by - obtain.

It is difficult to define the meaning of an idiomatic verb. So for example the verbs fall down and pull off, on the one hand, don't possess any idiomatic value.

fall down - to fall;

pull off - to remove, pull down.

But these verbs have also the following dictionary values.

- fall down - 1) to admire (to someone in power) 2) to fail, unsuccessfully to terminate

- pull off - 1) to achieve, despite difficulties 2) to win (a prize, competition).

So, the given property is not the core for phrasal verbs. Sometimes the value of a verb can be deduced from its components. Some phrasal verbs have two and more values, one of which idiomatic, others opposite which are easily deduced from their components. Many linguists consider the ability of phrasal verbs to form the passive voice as one of their basic properties.

For example: Payments are limited to 10 % each month. This medicine must be measured out exactly.

Phrasal verbs are semantically complex and combinations display very different levels of idiomaticity. The meanings of some combinations can be worked out from the sum of the meanings of their parts, but other combinations are like idioms and cannot be unpacked in this way.

In general, the main function of phrasal verbs is conceptual categorization of reality in the speaker's mind. They denote not only actions or states as "ordinary" verbs do, but also specify their spatial, temporal or other characteristics. This ability to describe actions or states more precisely, vividly and emotionally is determined by the adverbial components of phrasal verbs. By combining with these elements, verbs of broader meaning are subjected to a regular and systematic multiplication of their semantic functions.

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