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PHRASAL VERBS AS A MEANS OF ENRICHING THE VOCABULARY STOCK OF ENGLISH
SUMMARY

Phrasal verbs are an integral and often challenging aspect of the English language. They are composed of a verb combined with one or more particles, such as prepositions or adverbs, which alter the verb's meaning. Though phrasal verbs may initially seem complex due to their idiomatic nature, they serve as powerful tools to convey nuanced meanings and add variety to language. For learners of English, mastering phrasal verbs can significantly enrich one's vocabulary and ability to communicate with more precision and style. In this article, we will explore a selection of phrasal verbs that not only enrich one's vocabulary but also enhance communication, whether in casual conversations, professional settings, or creative writing. These verbs are versatile, flexible, and crucial to achieving fluency in English.

Key words: phrasal verbs, meaning, context, academic, professional, effect

One of the primary areas of research on phrasal verbs is their classification and syntactic behavior. Phrasal verbs can be divided into two major categories based on their transitivity:

- **Transitive phrasal verbs**, which take a direct object (e.g., *turn off the lights*).
- **Intransitive phrasal verbs**, which do not take a direct object (e.g., *wake up*).

Further subcategories, such as separable and inseparable phrasal verbs, are also common in research. Separable phrasal verbs allow the object to be inserted between the verb and the particle (e.g., *turn the lights off*), while inseparable phrasal verbs do not allow this separation (e.g., *run into someone*).

Phrasal verbs allow speakers to express actions with more nuance or specificity than a single verb might. For example:

- **'Turn on'** means to activate something (like a device), while **'turn'** alone doesn't carry that meaning.
- **'Look after'** means to care for something or someone, while just **'look'** doesn't imply this.

These expressions often provide a more natural and familiar way of speaking, especially in informal contexts.

Phrasal verbs are especially common in spoken English and informal writing. They contribute to a more casual, natural-sounding language. For example, instead of saying 'I will complete the task,' someone might say, 'I'll **wrap up** the task.'

This flexibility makes English sound more relatable and fluid.

Phrasal verbs offer flexibility in how sentences are constructed. The particle (preposition or adverb) can sometimes be moved around the verb or even omitted, depending on the context:

- **'She looked after the kids.'** (normal structure)
- **'She took care of the kids.'** (synonymous expression using a different phrasal verb)

1. Bring About

Meaning: To cause something to happen.

Example: *The new law will bring about changes in the education system.*

The phrasal verb '*bring about'* is often used to describe a shift or change in circumstances. It's useful for discussing causes and effects in formal, academic, and professional contexts. It can refer to both positive and negative changes, depending on the context.

2. Set Out

Meaning: To begin a journey or an endeavor with a specific aim or goal.

Example: *She set out to improve the company's performance in the upcoming quarter.*

Set out is commonly used when describing the start of a purposeful endeavor, whether it's a literal journey or a figurative goal. It's ideal for discussing intentions and plans, especially in business and personal growth contexts.

3. Carry Out

Meaning: To perform or complete a task or action.

Example: *The company is carrying out a survey to understand customer preferences.*

This phrasal verb is indispensable in professional environments, particularly when discussing research, tasks, or instructions. It can be used to describe the execution of various actions, from scientific experiments to corporate projects.

4. Break Down

Meaning: To fail or collapse, either physically or metaphorically.

Example: *Our communication broke down during the meeting.*

While *break down* can refer to mechanical failure, it is also widely used in discussions about communication, negotiations, or emotional responses. Its versatility makes it valuable in both technical and interpersonal contexts.

5. Pick Up

Meaning: To acquire, learn, or improve a skill or knowledge.

Example: *He picked up Spanish during his travels in Mexico.*

One of the most frequently used phrasal verbs, *pick up* is especially helpful when discussing learning and skill acquisition. It is commonly used in informal contexts but can also be employed in professional settings when referring to gaining new knowledge or abilities.

6. Come Up With

Meaning: To think of or devise an idea, plan, or solution.

Example: *She came up with a brilliant proposal for the new marketing campaign.*

This phrasal verb is invaluable in situations that require creative thinking or problem-solving. Whether you're brainstorming solutions at work or developing a new project, *come up with* allows you to express the process of generating ideas.

7. Get Across

Meaning: To successfully communicate or convey an idea.

Example: *The speaker struggled to get his message across to the audience.*

Clear communication is at the heart of effective conversation, and *get across* is perfect for describing the ability to express ideas, whether in public speaking, teaching, or writing. It's a key verb for anyone aiming to enhance their communication skills.

8. Give In

Meaning: To yield or surrender, often after resistance.

Example: *After a long debate, he finally gave in to their demands.*

Give in is essential for describing situations in which resistance is overcome, whether in arguments, negotiations, or personal challenges. It's often used when someone reluctantly agrees after a period of opposition.

9. Look Into

Meaning: To investigate or examine something in detail.

Example: *We'll need to look into the matter before making any decisions.*

This phrasal verb is crucial for situations requiring inquiry, investigation, or detailed examination. It's highly applicable in both professional and academic contexts, such as research, troubleshooting, and decision-making processes.

10. Take Over

Meaning: To assume control or responsibility for something.

Example: *She will take over the management of the company next year.*

Whether discussing a corporate transition, the handover of responsibilities, or the assumption of power, *take over* plays a key role in describing the transfer of authority or control. It's commonly used in business, politics, and organizational settings.

11. Run Into

Meaning: To meet or encounter someone unexpectedly.

Example: *I ran into an old friend at the grocery store.*

This phrasal verb is useful in casual conversations and personal anecdotes. It describes a chance or unplanned encounter, which is a frequent occurrence in everyday life.

12. Make Up For

Meaning: To compensate for a shortcoming or mistake.

Example: *He worked hard to make up for his earlier mistakes.*

In both professional and personal life, *make up for* helps express the idea of correcting or compensating for something that has been lacking or done incorrectly. It's invaluable when discussing apologies or restitution.

13. Back Up

Meaning: To support someone or something, or to create a backup of data.

Example: *Can you back up your claims with evidence? / Don't forget to back up your files regularly.*

This versatile phrasal verb has practical uses in both social and technological contexts. It can refer to providing evidence or support in discussions, or ensuring data is safely stored.

14. Call Off

Meaning: To cancel something, especially a planned event or activity.

Example: *The event was called off due to bad weather.*

Whether it's a meeting, a concert, or a project, *call off* is frequently used to indicate that something has been canceled, providing clarity and precision in daily communication.

15. Look After

Meaning: To take care of someone or something.

Example: *She looks after her elderly mother while balancing her job.*

Look after is indispensable in caregiving contexts, whether describing the care of a person, a pet, or even an organization's interests. It's a gentle but powerful way to discuss responsibility and nurturing.

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FRAZEOLOJİ FELLƏR İNGİLİS DİLİNİN LÜĞƏT TƏRKİBİNİN ZƏNGİNLƏŞDİRMƏ VASİTƏSİ KİMİ
XÜLASƏ

Frazeoloji fellər ingilis dilinin ayrılmaz və çox vaxt çətin aspektidir. Onlar felin mənasını dəyişən ön sözlər və ya zərflər kimi bir və ya bir neçə hissəciklə birləşmiş feldən ibarətdir. Frazeoloji fellər idiomatik təbiətinə görə əvvəlcə mürəkkəb görünsələr də, nüanslı mənaları çatdırmaq və dilə rəngarənglik qatmaq üçün güclü vasitə kimi xidmət edirlər. İngilis dilini öyrənənlər üçün frazeoloji feli mənimsəmək söz ehtiyatını və daha dəqiq və üslubla ünsiyyət qurmaq qabiliyyətini əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə zənginləşdirə bilər. Məqalədə biz nəinki söz ehtiyatını zənginləşdirən, həm də təsadüfi söhbətlərdə, peşəkar şəraitdə və ya yaradıcı yazıda ünsiyyəti gücləndirən frazeoloji felilərin seçimini araşdıracağıq. Bu fellər çox yönlü, çevikdir və ingilis dilində səlis danışıq əldə etmək üçün çox vacibdir.

Açar sözlər: frazeoloji fellər, məna, kontekst, akademik, peşəkar, təsir

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ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ КАК СРЕДСТВО ОБОГАЩЕНИЯ СЛОВАРНОГО ЗАПАСА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
РЕЗЮМЕ

Фразовые глаголы являются неотъемлемой и часто сложной частью английского языка. Они состоят из глагола в сочетании с одной или несколькими частицами, такими как предлоги или наречия, которые изменяют значение глагола. Хотя фразовые глаголы могут поначалу показаться сложными из-за своей идиоматической природы, они служат мощными инструментами для передачи тонких значений и внесения разнообразия в язык. Для изучающих английский язык освоение фразовых глаголов может значительно обогатить словарный запас и способность общаться с большей точностью и стилем. В этой статье мы рассмотрим выбор фразовых глаголов, которые не только обогащают словарный запас, но и улучшают общение, будь то в неформальных разговорах, профессиональной обстановке или творческом письме. Эти глаголы универсальны, гибки и имеют решающее значение для достижения беглости английского языка.

Ключевые слова: фразовые глаголы, значение, контекст, академический, профессиональный, эффект

Rəyçi: Filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru, dosent Rəhimə Məmmədova tərəfindən çapa tövsiyə olunmuşdur.