

НАПРЯМ 14. ГУМАНІТАРНІ НАУКИ В КОНТЕКСТІ ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЙНИХ ВИКЛИКІВ

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SEMANTICS OF PHRASAL VERBS WITH THE MEANING OF SPEECH ACTIVITY

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Language semantics not only contains a denotative component, but also reflects the grammatical meanings and functional characteristics of a word as a part of speech in a certain way. In addition, the semantic structure of a word depends on its morphological composition [2, p. 119]. This is true for a verb, a part of speech that expresses the grammatical meaning of an action [3, p. 104]. When describing a verb word, special attention should be paid to its syntactic environment, lexical compatibility (valence), and control types.

The verb category usually includes a general seme of processality (since any verb describes the process of performing an action) and the semes caused by it, reflecting the following factors (semantic features): 1) subject of action, 2) object of action, 3) result of action, 4) instrument of action, 5) direction of action and 6) mode of action [1, p. 41].

L. Alexander gives the following definition of the verb: a verb is a word (*run*) or phrase (*run out of*) that expresses a state (*love, seem*) or action (*take, play*) [4, p. 159]. These phrases, or idiomatic combinations of verb and adverb, verb and preposition (or verbs with adverb and preposition) (Longman Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs), are called phrasal verbs. The ability to combine with prepositions and adverbs L. Alexander called one of the most general characteristics of the English verb [4, p. 152]. Phrasal verbs usually convey a special meaning, which can be obvious... or idiomatic [4, p. 154], that is, both parts of the verb retain their direct meaning or their combination acquires a new, idiomatic meaning.

The obvious meaning derived from the direct meaning of their components is the meaning of the phrasal verbs ***call out*** (to exclaim loudly), ***call up*** (loudly to address people who are at the top of something), ***ramble on*** (to speak tacitly and randomly for a long time), ***talk round*** (to talk about something with hints), ***tell over*** (to repeat the story) and many others.

For example: "Any damage done?" he ***called out*** [8].

*Mr. Scogan ran to foot of squares and **called up** after him. "It makes no difference, none whatever" [8].*

*The mad bad talk **rambled on**. "I want to know what passion is", she heard him saying [7].*

The following verbs have an idiomatic meaning: **sum up** (to retell briefly something; to list the main ideas of what somebody has read or said), **point out** (to explain, to draw attention to something/someone), **talk over** (discuss the issue with someone).

For example: *"In brief," the Director **summed up**, "the parents were the father and the mother" [7].*

*"One share is enough," Nim **pointed out**. "It gives anyone a right to be at the annual meeting" [6].*

*"I thought I'd just like to **talk it over** with you" [8].*

When a verb forms a single semantic unit with a preposition or an adverb, its meaning is changed differently. There are several variants of semantic relationships between an ordinary verb and a phrasal one formed from it: an absolute change in meaning, a concretization of one of the aspects of denotation, and the acquisition an additional shade of meaning related to the mode of action, that is one of the quantitative and temporal meanings.

In the first case, the acquisition of a new meaning is based on a certain similarity of denotations. For example: **spill** (to (cause to) pour out accidentally, especially over the edge of a container) – **spill out** (to blab); **be** (to remain) – **be at** (to scold, to molest someone); **give** (to cause/to allow someone to have something) – **give away** (to reveal someone's secrets); **tell** (to make something known in words to someone; to express in words) – **tell apart** (to distinguish one from the other).

If one of the aspects of denotation is specified, the meaning of the verb becomes "narrower", the lexical-semantic structure of the verb with the meaning of speech activity acquires an element that reveals: a) the content of the statement: **call** (to ask) – **call down** (to ask (someone) to come downstairs); **complain** (say that something is wrong) – **complain of** (to suffer from; to state that one is suffering from (something such as pain)); b) the manner of performing the action: **speak** (to express thoughts) – **speak out** (to express thoughts loudly); **talk** (to use/to produce words) – **talk away** (to speak continuously); c) the manner and content of the statement: **answer** (to reply) – **answer back** (to reply to (someone) rudely or in defense of oneself); d) the purpose and result of the action: **talk** (to use/to produce words; to speak) – **talk into** (to persuade (someone) into (action or doing something) by talking)).

When changing the meaning of a verb is associated with such important aspects of the denotation as the nature of the action, the manner and purpose of its implementation, each class of verbs has a special set of semes that specify these aspects. In addition, there exist common semes for verbs of

different classes. The presence of such semes in the lexical-semantic structure of the verb indicates its quantitative and temporal meaning. It reflects the features of the course of action in time and relationships of the verb to other actions and its limit.

The adverbs *on*, *away*, *in (into)* and *back*, which are parts of many phrasal verbs. They modify meanings of phrasal verbs and specify the role of the remark in the dialogue: continuation or duration of the utterance (*on/away*), interruption (*in/into*) or response (*back*).

For example: *talk on* (keep talking): *His voice rose, fell, was silent a moment, and then talked on* [8];

talk on/chatter away (talk incessantly): *She had much to tell me of her triumphs in South America. She talked on and on* [9].

She chattered away aloud in that empty house... [9];

put/break in (interrupt conversation, insert words into a conversation): *“And that,” put in the Director sententiously, “that is the secret of happiness and virtue – liking what you’ve got to do”* [7].

“The results were terrible.” A deep resonant voice broke startlingly into the dialogue [7];

call/snarl back (to respond / to growl back): *“I already did,” the distraught woman called back* [5].

He snarled back, “So could you. You’re in this as much as I am” [6].

The English phrasal verbs *launch into* and *fire away* are also used to indicate the beginning of a speaking action:

launch into (to begin eagerly, forcefully): *“In my young days –” Lady Lapith was launched into her subject; nothing, it seemed, could stop her now* [8];

fire away (start talking) – *Mr. Scogan had lighted his pipe again. “Fire away,” he said. Henry Wimbush fired away. “It was in the spring...”* [8].

The adverbs *into* and *away* themselves do not have the meaning of beginning. In English, there isn’t a special adverb indicating the beginning of an action. As for the meaning of the verbs *launch into* and *fire away*, they are idiomatic.

The verb *speak* has quite numerous and semantically heterogeneous word-forming nest. Such verbs as *pronounce*, *utter*, and *speak up* (start talking), only change their meaning to a certain extent, while *persuade*, *refuse*, *slander*, etc. denote actions narrower than just the act of pronouncing a remark. The English derived equivalents from *speak* are often phrasal verbs formed by both speech verbs and verbs belonging to other lexical and semantic groups:

1) *say out* ‘to express (something); finish speaking (something fully or honestly)’: *Say your piece out and pay no attention to our feelings; it’s important that we know exactly what you think*;

2) *speak for* ‘to go on talking for a certain length of time’ аџо *talk away* ‘to spend time in talking’: *The young lovers talked the night away*;

3) **talk back** (*answer back, argue back*) ‘to reply, often rudely or to express one’s opinion’: *Don’t talk back to your grandmother when she is giving you advice, you should be polite to your elders;*

4) **talk into** ‘to persuade (someone) into (action or doing something) by talking’: *See if you can talk Father into lending us his car tomorrow;*

5) **talk out of** ‘to persuade (someone) against (an action or doing something)’: *Just in time, we talked Mother out of selling the house;*

6) **talk off (talk one’s head off)** ‘to speak at great length’: *Here I’ve been talking my head off, and not giving you a chance to tell your news!;*

7) **talk over** ‘to consider (a matter) at length (with someone else)’: *I’d like to talk your offer over with my family before deciding;*

8) **breathe of** ‘to speak (something) when one should not’: *Don’t worry, I won’t breathe a word of your secret.*

The English phrasal verb is a single whole in terms of grammar and semantics. An adverb or preposition, acting as an integral part of it, either gives the verb a certain shade of meaning, or radically changes the meaning of the original verb. English phrasal verbs have a “narrow” meaning, specifying the nature of the action, the manner of its implementation, as well as its length in time and relation to other actions and its limit.

The prospect of research is to analyze transmission methods of perfective and imperfective types of verbs with the meaning of speech activity on the material of English fiction texts.

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