

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

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ФАКУЛЬТЕТ РОМАНО-ГЕРМАНСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ

КАФЕДРА ГРАМАТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ФРАЗОВИХ ДІЄСЛІВ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

до практичних занять та самостійної роботи з
навчальної дисципліни “Особливості використання
фразових дієслів в англійській мові” для здобувачів
першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти
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О 754 **Особливості** використання фразових дієслів в англійській мові : методичні вказівки до практичних занять та самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня за спеціальністю 035 «Філологія», спеціалізацією 035.041 Германські мови і літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська. / уклад. О. В. Хромченко. – Одеса: Олді+, 2023. – 40 с.

У методичних вказівках представлено систему завдань для практичних занять та самостійної роботи з навчальної дисципліни “Особливості використання фразових дієслів в англійській мові” здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти за спеціальністю 035 «Філологія», спеціалізацією 035.041 Германські мови і літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська. Метою методичних вказівок є розвиток навичок ефективного використання фразових дієслів у мовленні, а також поглиблене вивчення лексичного та граматичного багатства англійської мови. У методичних вказівках представлено базові теоретичні положення до кожної теми, завдання до практичних занять та самостійної роботи з інструкціями щодо їх виконання.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Англійська мова є однією з найпоширеніших та впливових мов у світі, і вивчення її граматики та структури є важливим аспектом навчання для студентів спеціальності "Філологія," зокрема тих, хто спеціалізується на германських мовах і літературі. У цьому контексті фразові дієслова, або "phrasal verbs," відіграють важливу роль у збагаченні мовного багатства та підвищенні рівня мовної компетенції студентів.

Фразові дієслова є унікальною рисою англійської мови, яка додає до мовлення кольору, виразності та образності. Вони можуть мати різні значення залежно від контексту та способу вживання, і саме тому їх вивчення та розуміння викликає певні труднощі серед навчальної аудиторії.

Методичні вказівки створені з метою допомоги студентам зрозуміти особливості цих конструкцій, надати конкретні приклади їх використання, та надати практичні вправи, які сприятимуть їхньому вдосконаленню.

У нашому сучасному світі, де комунікація та володіння іноземними мовами важливі як ніколи, розуміння та вміння використовувати фразові дієслова у англійській мові може відкривати безмежні можливості для навчання, роботи та спілкування.

За кожною темою запропоновано базові положення, котрі віддзеркалюють найважливіші позиції відповідно до тем змісту навчальної дисципліни, а також завдання до практичних занять та самостійної роботи, які супроводжуються інструкціями щодо їх виконання.

У «Додатках» наведено таблицю розподілення годин на практичні заняття за кожною темою (Додаток А), самостійну роботу за кожною темою (Додаток Б), розподіл балів, які отримують здобувачі вищої освіти за кожною темою (Додаток В), та шкалу оцінювання (Додаток Г).

Theme 1. Familiarization with the concept of phrasal verbs.
Classification of phrasal verbs: separable, inseparable, separable-inseparable

Базові положення.

Phrasal verbs are a type of multi-word verb in English that consist of a main verb combined with one or more particles, typically prepositions or adverbs. These particles can completely change the meaning of the main verb, and understanding phrasal verbs is essential for effective communication in English. Phrasal verbs are commonly used in everyday language and can be classified into three main categories: separable, inseparable, and separable-inseparable.

Separable Phrasal Verbs:

Separable phrasal verbs are those in which the verb and the particle can be separated by the direct object. This means that you can place the direct object between the verb and the particle or after the particle. Here are some examples:

She picked the book up.

She picked up the book.

In these examples, "picked up" is a separable phrasal verb, and you can place the direct object ("the book") either between "picked" and "up" or after "up."

Inseparable Phrasal Verbs:

Inseparable phrasal verbs are those where the verb and the particle cannot be separated by the direct object. The direct object must always come after the particle. Examples include:

She has to put up with her noisy neighbors.

They broke up last month.

In these examples, "put up with" and "broke up" are inseparable phrasal verbs. You cannot place the direct object between the verb and the particle in these cases.

Separable-Inseparable Phrasal Verbs:

Some phrasal verbs can be both separable and inseparable, depending on the context and the emphasis you want to convey. These phrasal verbs are more flexible and can be used in either way. Here are a few examples:

She turned the lights off. (separable)

She turned off the lights. (inseparable)

In the first example, "turned off" is used as a separable phrasal verb because the direct object ("the lights") is placed between "turned" and "off." In the second example, "turned off" is used as an inseparable phrasal verb because the direct object follows "off."

It's important to note that not all phrasal verbs are flexible in this way, and their separability or inseparability is often determined by common usage and convention. Learning phrasal verbs and their correct usage in context is essential for effective communication in English.

Завдання до практичних занять:

Exercise 1: Matching Phrasal Verbs (Type Matching)

Match the following phrasal verbs with their correct type (separable, inseparable, or separable-inseparable).

Break up

Look for

Turn on

Get up

Find out

Pick out

Take off

Stand up

- A. Separable
- B. Inseparable
- C. Separable-Inseparable

Exercise 2: Choosing the Correct Type

In the following sentences, determine whether the phrasal verbs are separable, inseparable, or separable-inseparable.

She always looks up new words in the dictionary.

Can you please put the book back on the shelf?

He needs to call off the meeting due to an emergency.

The children picked up the toys from the floor.

The plane took off on time for its scheduled flight.

We can't carry on with the project without her.

Exercise 3: Separable or Inseparable?

Choose whether the following phrasal verbs are separable or inseparable in the sentences provided.

He needs to look the information _____ in the library.

She couldn't take her eyes _____ him during the performance.

Please pick _____ all the trash from the picnic area.

We'll have to put the project _____ until next week.

They need to bring _____ the new policy to the team.

Exercise 4: Creating Sentences

Create your own sentences using the following phrasal verbs and specify whether they are separable or inseparable:

Show up

Break down

Check out

Wake up

Fill out

Example: She needs to wake up early to catch the sunrise. (Inseparable)

Завдання до самостійної роботи:

Task 1: Provide a list of common phrasal verbs (e.g., "break up," "turn on," "give in," etc.) and their definitions. Match each phrasal verb with its correct definition.

Task 2: Separable or Inseparable?

Present a list of phrasal verbs and examples (e.g., "take off your shoes" - separable, "arrive at the airport" - inseparable).

Categorize each phrasal verb as separable or inseparable based on the examples provided.

Task 3: Identifying Phrasal Verbs in Context

Provide sentences that include phrasal verbs (e.g., "She decided to give up her job and travel the world."). Underline or highlight the phrasal verbs in each sentence.

Task 4: Replacing Phrasal Verbs

Present sentences with phrasal verbs (e.g., "They ran out of milk."). Rewrite each sentence using a non-phrasal verb (e.g., "They exhausted their milk supply.").

Task 5: Writing with Phrasal Verbs

Provide a list of phrasal verbs. Write sentences or short paragraphs using at least five of the phrasal verbs from the list.

Task 6: Separable-Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

Provide examples of separable-inseparable phrasal verbs (e.g., "pick up," "turn off"). Write sentences using these phrasal verbs in both separable and inseparable forms.

Theme 2. Semantic Aspects of Phrasal Verbs. Analyzing the meanings of phrasal verbs within context. Exploring and providing examples of key semantic categories (idiomatic, literal, etc.) of phrasal verbs

Базові положення.

Phrasal verbs in English can be categorized into various semantic categories, including idiomatic and literal meanings. Here are some key semantic categories of phrasal verbs with examples:

Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs:

Idiomatic phrasal verbs have meanings that are not directly related to the individual words in the phrase. They often have a figurative or non-literal meaning. Examples:

"Blow up" - Meaning: To explode or become angry.

Literal: "The balloon blew up."

Idiomatic: "She will blow up if you don't tell her the truth."

"Break up" - Meaning: To end a romantic relationship.

Literal: "The kids broke up the fight."

Idiomatic: "They decided to break up after years of dating."

Literal Phrasal Verbs:

Literal phrasal verbs have meanings that can be understood based on the meanings of the individual words in the phrase. They do not involve figurative or idiomatic usage. Examples:

"Pick up" - Meaning: To lift something off the ground.

Literal: "He picked up the fallen papers."

"Set up" - Meaning: To arrange or establish something.

Literal: "They set up a new business last year."

Resultative Phrasal Verbs:

Resultative phrasal verbs describe the outcome of an action. The particle in these phrasal verbs often indicates the result of the action. Examples:

"Clean up" - Meaning: To make something clean.

Resultative: "She cleaned up the mess in the kitchen."

"Eat up" - Meaning: To consume all the food.

Resultative: "The kids ate up all the cookies."

Directional Phrasal Verbs:

Directional phrasal verbs indicate movement or a change in location. The particle often adds the directional aspect to the verb. Examples:

"Go out" - Meaning: To leave one's home and go to socialize.

Directional: "They're going out for dinner tonight."

"Come in" - Meaning: To enter a place.

Directional: "Please come in and have a seat."

Phrasal Verbs with Prepositional Particles:

Some phrasal verbs include prepositional particles, and their meaning is often related to the preposition's usual sense. Examples:

"Look after" - Meaning: To take care of someone or something.

Prepositional: "Can you look after my dog while I'm away?"

"Run into" - Meaning: To unexpectedly meet someone or something.

Prepositional: "I ran into my old friend at the mall."

Understanding the semantic aspects of phrasal verbs is crucial for using them effectively in context. It's essential to consider whether a phrasal verb has an idiomatic or literal meaning, and the specific context often determines the appropriate usage. Additionally, knowing the common usages and nuances of various phrasal verbs can improve your overall comprehension and communication in English.

Завдання для практичних занять.

Exercise 1: Identifying Semantic Categories

Provide a list of phrasal verbs with both idiomatic and literal meanings. For example:

"Break up" (idiomatic meaning: end a romantic relationship, literal meaning: physically break something into pieces)

"Run out of" (idiomatic meaning: deplete a supply, literal meaning: physically run out of something)

Ask students to categorize each phrasal verb as either "idiomatic" or "literal."

Exercise 2: Contextual Analysis

Provide sentences that include phrasal verbs with a mix of idiomatic and literal meanings. For example:

"She decided to break up with her boyfriend after years of dating."

"He realized he had run out of milk for his cereal."

Exercise 3: Creating Context

Present a list of phrasal verbs that can have both idiomatic and literal meanings, such as "take off," "put out," "turn on," etc. Write two sentences for each phrasal verb: one using the idiomatic meaning and another using the literal meaning.

Exercise 4: Discussion and Analysis

Provide a set of sentences that contain phrasal verbs with both idiomatic and literal meanings. Analyze how the context affects the meaning of the phrasal verb and discuss the nuances between idiomatic and literal interpretations.

Завдання для самостійної роботи.

Task 1: Identifying Semantic Categories

Provide a list of phrasal verbs, including examples with both idiomatic and literal meanings. For instance:

"Give in" (idiomatic meaning: surrender, literal meaning: physically hand something over)

"Look up" (idiomatic meaning: research, literal meaning: physically gaze upward)

Categorize each phrasal verb as either "idiomatic" or "literal."

Task 2: Contextual Analysis.

Present sentences that include phrasal verbs with a mix of idiomatic and literal meanings. For example:

"She had to give in to his demands."

"Please look up the information in the library."

Identify the semantic category (idiomatic or literal) for each phrasal verb in the context of the sentence.

Task 3: Creating Context

Provide a list of phrasal verbs that can have both idiomatic and literal meanings, such as "take off," "put out," "turn on," etc. Write two sentences for each phrasal verb: one using the idiomatic meaning and another using the literal meaning.

Task 4: Discussion and Analysis

Provide a set of sentences that contain phrasal verbs with both idiomatic and literal meanings.

Theme 3. Syntax and Structure of Phrasal Verbs. Word order in sentences with phrasal verbs. Complement and particle usage with phrasal verbs

Базові положення.

Phrasal verbs, like other verb forms in English, have specific word order and syntactic structures when used in sentences. Understanding the syntax and structure of phrasal verbs is important for constructing grammatically correct and meaningful sentences. Here are some key points to consider:

1. Word Order in Sentences with Phrasal Verbs:

In English, phrasal verbs can take different positions in a sentence, depending on whether they are transitive or intransitive, and whether they are separable or inseparable.

Transitive Phrasal Verbs (with a direct object):

When using a transitive phrasal verb, you have flexibility in word order. You can place the direct object in two main positions:

After the phrasal verb: "She picked up the book."

Between the verb and the particle: "She picked the book up."

Intransitive Phrasal Verbs (without a direct object):

In sentences with intransitive phrasal verbs, the phrasal verb is typically followed by adverbs, prepositional phrases, or other elements.

"He woke up suddenly."

"She arrived home late."

2. Complement Usage with Phrasal Verbs:

The complements in sentences with phrasal verbs are often the direct object (if the phrasal verb is transitive) or other elements that provide more information about the action. Complements can include adverbs, prepositional phrases, or noun phrases.

Direct Object Complement: "He put the keys on the table."

Adverb Complement: "She spoke eloquently."

Prepositional Phrase Complement: "They looked into the matter."

Noun Phrase Complement: "She gave him a hand."

3. Particle Usage with Phrasal Verbs:

The particle in a phrasal verb can be a preposition (e.g., up, down, in, out) or an adverb (e.g., away, together, off). The choice of particle is an integral part of the phrasal verb's meaning. Different particles can completely change the sense of the verb.

"Turn on the light." (Prepositional particle: "on")

"Turn off the TV." (Prepositional particle: "off")

"Run away from the danger." (Adverb particle: "away")

4. Particle Placement in Separable Phrasal Verbs:

In separable phrasal verbs, you have the option of placing the direct object between the verb and the particle or after the particle. However, if the direct object is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and the particle.

"She picked up the book." (Direct object after the particle)

"She picked it up." (Pronoun direct object between the verb and the particle)

Understanding the syntax and structure of phrasal verbs, including word order and complement usage, is crucial for clear and effective communication in English. Additionally, paying attention to the choice of particle in phrasal verbs is important because it significantly influences the meaning of the verb.

Завдання до практичних занять

Exercise 1: Word Order in Sentences

For each phrasal verb provided, create sentences using both possible word orders (subject + verb + object + particle and subject + verb + particle + object).

Phrasal verb: "pick up"

Example:

She picked up the pen.

She picked the pen up.

Phrasal verb: "turn on"

Example:

He turned on the lights.

He turned the lights on.

Phrasal verb: "set up"

Example:

They set up the tent.

They set the tent up.

Exercise 2: Completing the Sentences

Complete the following sentences with appropriate phrasal verbs and their objects/complements.

She _____ the report _____ before the meeting.

They _____ the broken vase _____.

He _____ her _____ during the difficult times.

Exercise 3: Choose the Correct Particle

In this exercise, choose the correct particle (preposition or adverb) to complete the phrasal verb in the sentence.

Can you please _____ the music? I can't hear it well.

- a. turn up
- b. turn in
- c. turn off

The kids need to _____ their toys before bedtime.

- a. pick out
- b. pick up
- c. pick off

She promised to _____ the secret.

- a. keep up
- b. keep on
- c. keep in

Exercise 4: Create Your Own Sentences

Завдання до самостійної роботи

Exercise 1: Word Order

Provide a list of phrasal verbs and their meanings. Create sentences using each phrasal verb while paying attention to word order. For example, for the phrasal verb "take off," the students can create sentences like, "She will take off her coat before entering the house."

Exercise 2: Complement Usage

Present a list of phrasal verbs and their meanings.

Provide incomplete sentences with gaps for the complements (e.g., "He decided to ____ the lights before leaving the room."). Fill in the gaps with the appropriate complements to complete the sentences correctly.

Exercise 3: Particle Placement

Offer sentences with phrasal verbs where the particles are placed at different positions (e.g., "She looked the information up" and "She looked up the information"). Identify the correct sentence structure and explain why one is more appropriate than the other.

Theme 4. Phrasal Verbs and Prefixes. Examining the impact of particles on the meanings of phrasal verbs. Exploring cases where particles alter the semantic scope of phrasal verbs

Базові положення.

Phrasal verbs and prefixes are both important aspects of English language structure. While phrasal verbs consist of a verb combined with one or more particles (typically prepositions or adverbs), prefixes are affixes added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. It's worth exploring how particles in phrasal verbs can impact their meanings and how they can sometimes resemble prefixes. Here are some examples of the impact of particles on the meanings of phrasal verbs:

1. Intensifying Phrasal Verbs:

Some phrasal verbs have particles that intensify the meaning of the verb. These particles often function similarly to prefixes that add emphasis. For example:

"Speed up" - To make something go faster.

"Heat up" - To increase the temperature or make something hotter.

"Brighten up" - To make something more vibrant or cheerful.

In these examples, the particles "up" and "up" intensify the action of the verbs.

2. Reversing Actions:

Phrasal verbs can also use particles to reverse or undo actions, similar to prefixes that indicate negation or reversal. For instance:

"Break down" - To stop functioning or separate into parts.

"Turn off" - To switch something to the off position.

"Cool down" - To lower the temperature or reduce anger or excitement.

The particles "down" and "off" indicate the reversal or negation of the verbs.

3. Completing Actions:

Some particles in phrasal verbs suggest the completion or thoroughness of an action, akin to prefixes that convey completeness or thoroughness:

"Clean up" - To thoroughly clean an area or make it neat.

"Finish off" - To complete or consume the last portion of something.

"Polish up" - To make something shiny and refined through a thorough process.

In these examples, the particles "up" and "off" suggest the idea of completion or thoroughness.

4. Adding Complexity:

Particles in phrasal verbs can also add complexity or depth to the meaning of the verb, similar to prefixes that modify the core meaning:

"Put together" - To assemble or create something by combining various parts.

"Break apart" - To separate something into multiple pieces.

"Look beyond" - To consider or explore more than the obvious aspects.

In these cases, the particles "together," "apart," and "beyond" add complexity to the core meaning of the verbs.

It's important to recognize that while particles in phrasal verbs can be similar to prefixes in terms of modifying the meaning of the verb, they often have unique and idiomatic meanings. Understanding these nuances and idiomatic usages is essential for using phrasal verbs correctly and effectively. Additionally, context plays a crucial role in determining the specific meaning of a phrasal verb with a particular particle.

Завдання до практичних занять

Match the phrasal verbs on the left with their corresponding meanings on the right. Pay attention to how the particles change the meaning.

Phrasal Verbs:

Look up

Give in

Take on

Break out

Turn over

Set off

Make up

Pick out

Meanings:

- a. To start or initiate a journey.
- b. To research or find information.
- c. To surrender or yield.
- d. To start suddenly and spread rapidly.
- e. To accept responsibility or a challenge.
- f. To create or invent a story or excuse.
- g. To identify or choose something from a group.
- h. To rotate or flip something.

Exercise 2: Phrasal Verb Transformations

Take the phrasal verb "break down" and create three sentences using different particles to alter the meaning. Use "break down," "break up," and "break in" as examples.

Example:

The car broke down on the highway.

The couple decided to break up after years of dating.

Someone tried to break in the house last night.

Exercise 3: Create Your Own Sentences

Choose three phrasal verbs and create sentences with them, changing the particles to illustrate different meanings.

Exercise 4: Prefix and Phrasal Verb Comparison

Compare the use of prefixes and phrasal verbs in changing word meanings. Provide examples of each.

Example:

Prefix: "un-" can be added to "happy" to create "unhappy," which means not happy.

Phrasal Verb: "break down" means to stop working or functioning correctly.

Exercise 5: Identify Semantic Changes

For the following phrasal verbs, identify how the particles alter the semantic scope. Provide the original and altered meanings.

"Turn up"

Original Meaning: _____

Altered Meaning: _____

"Go off"

Original Meaning: _____

Altered Meaning: _____

"Take over"

Original Meaning: _____

Altered Meaning: _____

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Exercise 1: Match the Phrasal Verbs

Match the following phrasal verbs with their meanings. Then, consider how the particles alter the semantic scope of the verbs.

Turn up

Take off

Put up with

Break down

Look up

Run out of

A. To tolerate or endure something

B. To arrive or appear unexpectedly

C. To search for information

- D. To have no more of something
- E. To dismantle or remove something
- F. To stop working (e.g., a machine or a plan)

Exercise 2: Create Sentences

Using the phrasal verbs from Exercise 1, create sentences that illustrate how the particles change the meaning of the verbs.

For example:

She couldn't put up with his constant complaining anymore. (To tolerate or endure)

I hope the repairman can fix my car because it broke down on the way to work. (Change from "break" to "break down")

Exercise 3: Prefixes and Phrasal Verbs

Explore how adding prefixes to phrasal verbs can change their meanings. For each phrasal verb below, add a common prefix to alter the meaning, and then use it in a sentence.

Example: Turn up -> Overturn

The strong wind caused the boat to overturn.

Take off

Look up

Break down

Set up

Give in

Theme 5. Utilizing phrasal verbs in spoken language. Differences in using phrasal verbs across writing styles like academic, creative, and others

Базові положення.

Using phrasal verbs effectively in spoken language is a valuable skill in English communication. However, the way phrasal verbs are employed can vary across different contexts and writing styles, such as academic, creative, and

informal spoken language. Here are some considerations for utilizing phrasal verbs in spoken language and how their usage may differ across styles:

1. Informal Spoken Language:

In informal spoken language, people often use phrasal verbs extensively because they are an essential part of everyday conversation. Informal spoken language tends to be more relaxed and casual, and phrasal verbs are well-suited for conveying ideas quickly and naturally. Here are some characteristics of phrasal verb usage in informal spoken language:

Phrasal verbs are used freely and abundantly.

They help in conveying emotions, opinions, and everyday actions.

They contribute to a conversational and colloquial tone.

Example: "I'll catch up with you later. Let's hang out."

2. Business and Professional Language:

In more formal settings, such as business and professional communication, the use of phrasal verbs may be reduced, and their formal counterparts (single-word verbs or Latin-based vocabulary) might be preferred. This is often done to maintain a professional tone and clarity. However, the use of phrasal verbs in a business setting can still occur in less formal conversations or when appropriate.

Example: "We will meet to discuss the project later today."

3. Academic and Technical Writing:

Academic and technical writing typically demands a more precise and formal style. While phrasal verbs can be used in academic writing, especially in literature reviews or informal sections, they are often used sparingly. In such contexts, clarity and precision are prioritized, and the use of formal vocabulary or single-word verbs is encouraged.

Example: "The results indicate a substantial increase in productivity."

4. Creative Writing:

In creative writing, including novels, short stories, and poetry, phrasal verbs can be used to create vivid and expressive descriptions. Writers often employ phrasal verbs to convey character emotions, settings, and actions in a

more engaging and imaginative manner. They add depth and color to the narrative.

Example: "The storm outside raged on, tearing at the windows and howling through the night."

5. Communicative Impact:

The choice of phrasal verbs can significantly impact the communicative style in spoken language. Informal spoken language can make use of phrasal verbs for their naturalness and fluidity, while more formal or professional contexts may prefer alternatives that maintain clarity and professionalism.

It's important to note that the choice of phrasal verbs depends on the specific context and the level of formality or informality required. Effective language use involves adapting to the needs of the situation and audience. Learning when and how to use phrasal verbs appropriately in different styles of communication is a valuable skill for any English speaker.

Завдання до практичних занять

Exercise 1: Identify Phrasal Verbs

Provide a list of sentences containing phrasal verbs in different contexts (academic, creative, informal). Ask students to identify the phrasal verbs in each sentence and categorize them based on the writing style. For example:

Academic:

The research study sought to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the data.

The article concluded that the hypothesis was incorrect.

Creative:

The stars twinkled in the night sky, creating a magical atmosphere.

As the sun set, the protagonist decided to set out on a new adventure.

Informal:

I can't put up with all this noise anymore; it's driving me crazy.

He showed up at the party without any prior notice.

Exercise 2: Writing Style Transformation

Academic to Informal:

Original: "The researchers intend to utilize advanced statistical techniques for data analysis."

Creative to Academic:

Original: "The protagonist finally set out on a quest to find the lost treasure."

Exercise 3: Phrasal Verb Role-Play

Role-playing scenarios in which you must use phrasal verbs appropriately in different contexts. For instance:

Scenario 1: Academic Presentation

Students are asked to prepare and deliver an academic presentation on a chosen topic. They should use appropriate phrasal verbs within the presentation, focusing on a formal tone and academic style.

Scenario 2: Creative Storytelling

Students are encouraged to create and share a short creative story that includes characters, a plot, and a setting. They should use phrasal verbs to describe actions and events in a more imaginative and storytelling style.

Scenario 3: Informal Conversation

In pairs or small groups, students engage in an informal conversation, discussing a common topic of interest. They should use phrasal verbs to convey their thoughts and feelings naturally, as they would in everyday conversation.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Phrasal Verb Journal

Maintain a journal in which you record instances of encountering phrasal verbs in real-life situations, such as reading articles, books, or conversing with others. Note the context, the meaning of the phrasal verb, and its style (academic, creative, informal). This exercise will help you recognize how phrasal verbs are used in different settings.

Theme 6. Phrasal Verbs in Idiomatic Expressions. Investigating idiomatic expressions containing phrasal verbs. Explaining the meanings and uses of these expressions

Базові положення.

Phrasal verbs are often an integral part of idiomatic expressions in English, and these expressions can be quite colorful and nuanced. Idiomatic expressions are phrases whose meanings cannot be deduced from the individual words used. Here are some idiomatic expressions containing phrasal verbs along with their meanings and uses:

"Break the ice"

Meaning: To start a conversation in a social setting to make people feel more comfortable.

Use: "John told a joke to break the ice at the party."

"Keep an eye on"

Meaning: To watch or monitor something or someone closely.

Use: "Can you keep an eye on my bag while I use the restroom?"

"Hit the hay"

Meaning: To go to bed or sleep.

Use: "I'm exhausted; it's time to hit the hay."

"Get the hang of"

Meaning: To learn or become skilled at something.

Use: "It took me a while, but I finally got the hang of using the new software."

"Put up with"

Meaning: To tolerate or endure something unpleasant.

Use: "She's been putting up with her noisy neighbors for months."

"Turn a blind eye to"

Meaning: To pretend not to see or ignore something, especially when it's not ethical.

Use: "The manager turned a blind eye to the employee's minor rule violation."

"Break the news"

Meaning: To inform someone about something, usually something significant or unexpected.

Use: "I had to break the news to her that the project had been canceled."

"Hang in the balance"

Meaning: To be in an uncertain or undecided state, with an unclear outcome.

Use: "The fate of the company hangs in the balance as they wait for the investor's decision."

"Blow off steam"

Meaning: To release built-up tension or frustration, often through physical or emotional activity.

Use: "After a stressful day, he went to the gym to blow off some steam."

"Show up"

Meaning: To arrive or appear, often unexpectedly or unannounced.

Use: "She didn't show up for the meeting, and we were worried."

"Give in"

Meaning: To yield or surrender to a request, pressure, or temptation.

Use: "After much negotiation, he finally gave in to their demands."

"Call it a day"

Meaning: To decide to stop working or making an effort, usually for the rest of the day.

Use: "We've been working on this project for hours; let's call it a day."

These idiomatic expressions add depth and richness to the English language and are commonly used in both spoken and written communication. Understanding their meanings and appropriate usage is essential for effective communication in various contexts.

Завдання до практичних занять

Match each expression with its correct meaning.

Idiomatic Expressions:

"Break the ice"

"Keep an eye on"

"Lend a hand"

"Hit the sack"

"Take the plunge"

Meanings:

A. To start a conversation or a social event to relieve tension.

B. To go to bed or sleep.

C. To watch or look after someone or something.

D. To help or offer assistance.

E. To make a significant decision or commitment.

Exercise 2: Create Sentences

Create sentences using the idiomatic expressions from Exercise 1.

For example:

"I decided to take the plunge and start my own business."

"She always keeps an eye on her little brother when they play in the park."

Exercise 3: Explain the Origins

Research and present the history or background of a specific idiomatic expression containing a phrasal verb.

Завдання для самостійної роботи

Exercise 1: Idiomatic Expression Storytelling

Create a short story or narrative that incorporates several idiomatic expressions containing phrasal verbs. The story should flow naturally, and the expressions should be used in a way that contributes to the narrative.

Example idiomatic expressions for the storytelling exercise:

"Hit the hay", "Put in a good word for", "Turn a blind eye", "Give someone a piece of your mind".

Theme 7. Studying specialized phrasal verbs relevant to specific professional fields (medicine, business, IT, etc.)

Базові положення.

Specialized phrasal verbs relevant to specific professional fields can greatly enhance communication within those domains. These phrasal verbs often involve industry-specific terminology and convey precise meanings related to the field. Here are examples of specialized phrasal verbs in various professional fields:

1. Medicine:

"Check up on" - Meaning: To assess or examine a patient's condition.

Use: "The doctor will check up on the patient's vital signs regularly."

"Taper off" - Meaning: To gradually reduce the dosage of a medication.

Use: "The patient needs to taper off the pain medication."

2. Business:

"Scale up" - Meaning: To expand or increase the size or scope of a business or project.

Use: "The company plans to scale up its operations in the new market."

"Lay off" - Meaning: To terminate an employee's job as part of cost-cutting measures.

Use: "Due to financial difficulties, the company had to lay off some employees."

3. Information Technology (IT):

"Log in" - Meaning: To access a computer system or application by providing credentials.

Use: "Please log in with your username and password."

"Back up" - Meaning: To make a copy of data to prevent loss in case of system failure.

Use: "It's essential to back up your files regularly."

4. Legal:

"Draw up" - Meaning: To create or prepare a legal document or contract.

Use: "The attorney will draw up the agreement for both parties to sign."

"Settle out of court" - Meaning: To reach an agreement or resolution outside of the legal system.

Use: "The two parties decided to settle out of court to avoid a lengthy trial."

5. Engineering:

"Work on" - Meaning: To engage in a project or task related to designing or building.

Use: "Engineers are working on the new bridge construction."

"Fine-tune" - Meaning: To make small adjustments to optimize the performance of a system or device.

Use: "The engineers need to fine-tune the engine for maximum efficiency."

6. Education:

"Drop out" - Meaning: To quit school or a course of study before completing it.

Use: "Unfortunately, many students drop out of college due to financial constraints."

"Brush up on" - Meaning: To review or refresh one's knowledge or skills in a particular subject.

Use: "She decided to brush up on her Spanish before traveling to Mexico."

7. Marketing:

"Roll out" - Meaning: To introduce a new product or campaign to the market.

Use: "The company plans to roll out its latest advertising campaign next month."

"Zero in on" - Meaning: To focus on or target a specific audience or market segment.

Use: "Our marketing strategy is to zero in on the millennial demographic."

Specialized phrasal verbs like these are vital in professional fields to convey specific actions, processes, and concepts accurately. They help professionals communicate efficiently and precisely within their respective industries. Understanding and using these industry-specific phrasal verbs can enhance one's effectiveness in their field of expertise.

Завдання до практичних занять

1. Business Phrasal Verbs Exercise:

Scenario: You are a manager in a business setting. Complete the sentences with the appropriate phrasal verb based on the context.

The team needs tothe issues with the new project proposal before presenting it to the board.

We have toour expenses to meet our budget targets.

The marketing team is working hard to..... the new ad campaign next week.

Please..... the client's request for a product demonstration.

Can you..... the sales figures from last quarter and identify any trends?

iron out cut back on roll out follow up on look into

2. Medical Phrasal Verbs Exercise:

Scenario: You are a medical professional. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrasal verb in the context of a healthcare setting.

The patient's condition is critical; we need to..... them..... as soon as possible.

The surgery was successful, and the patient is expected to..... .

The nurse willthe patient regularly to monitor their progress.

We need to any underlying health issues before making a diagnosis.

The doctor advised the patient to..... their sugar intake to improve their overall health.

cut down on check in on bring around pull through rule out

3. IT Phrasal Verbs Exercise:

Scenario: You work in the IT field. Complete the sentences with the appropriate phrasal verb related to information technology.

We need to..... all the critical data before starting the software update.

The IT department will maintenance on the server over the weekend.

We should the system and run through the software installation process.

The company is looking to its cloud infrastructure to accommodate increased traffic.

Pleaseyour accounts when you're finished with your work to ensure data security.

log in to scale up back up log out of carry out

4. Legal Phrasal Verbs Exercise:

Scenario: You are a legal professional. Complete the sentences using phrasal verbs commonly used in the legal field.

The attorney will a contract that outlines the terms and conditions of the partnership.

The defendant's lawyer attempted to the seriousness of the alleged offense.

The court decided to the previous ruling and conduct a new trial.

The plaintiff is seeking to..... court to avoid a lengthy legal battle.

The legal team needs to the evidence thoroughly before presenting the case in court.

set aside go over play down settle out of draw up

Завдання для самостійної роботи

1. Engineering Phrasal Verbs Exercise:

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrasal verbs related to engineering and construction.

The construction team needs to..... the old bridge before starting the new project.

We must figure out the most efficient way toproduction without compromising quality.

The engineering department is working to the kinks in the new machinery.

The structural engineer will the plans for any potential weaknesses.

We have to bring in an expert to the technical issues with the equipment.

check over work out bring down scale up sort out

2. Marketing Phrasal Verbs Exercise:

Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs relevant to the field.

The marketing team needs to the new product launch across multiple platforms.

We should look into the customer feedback and strategies for improvement.

The focus group was conducted to..... the target audience's preferences.

The marketing campaign successfully..... a large number of new customers.

Let's wrap up the meeting andthe action items.

roll out follow up on narrow down come up with drew in

3. Education Phrasal Verbs Exercise:

Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs relevant to the field of education.

The school is working to roll out a new curriculum that..... the latest educational standards.

Teachers should regularly their students' progress and provide support when needed.

To improve student outcomes, we need to..... technology into the classroom.

The educational board will review the textbooks to ensure they are..... date.

Let's the complex topics into smaller, more understandable lessons.

break down (to be) up to phase in align with check in on

Theme 8. Analyzing Modern Trends in Phrasal Verb Usage.
Investigating the influence of modern technologies, sociocultural shifts, etc., on the use of phrasal verbs

Базові положення.

Analyzing modern trends in phrasal verb usage reveals the influence of various factors such as modern technologies, sociocultural shifts, and changes in communication patterns. Here are some ways in which these factors have impacted the use of phrasal verbs:

1. Technology and Informal Communication:

The rise of digital communication platforms, such as social media and instant messaging, has led to a more informal and conversational style of writing. Phrasal verbs are commonly used in these contexts to convey a friendly and approachable tone. People often use phrasal verbs in text messages, emails, and social media posts.

Example: "I'll catch up with you later."

2. Globalization and English as a Lingua Franca:

English is increasingly used as a global lingua franca, and this has led to a proliferation of phrasal verbs in international communication. As non-native speakers become more proficient in English, they often adopt phrasal verbs, making them even more prevalent in global conversations.

Example: "We need to follow up on the action items from the last meeting."

3. Influence of Pop Culture:

Phrasal verbs are commonly found in popular culture, including movies, TV shows, and music. These forms of entertainment often reflect contemporary language trends. As a result, viewers and listeners are exposed to and incorporate phrasal verbs into their everyday speech.

Example: "The characters in the TV series often break into song."

4. Modern Business Jargon:

In the corporate world, modern business jargon often includes phrasal verbs. Business professionals use these expressions to convey ideas and strategies in a concise and relatable manner. This trend is particularly noticeable in marketing, management, and entrepreneurship.

Example: "We need to scale up our marketing efforts to reach a wider audience."

5. Blending of Languages and Cultures:

Modern trends in communication are characterized by the blending of languages and cultures. Phrasal verbs may be borrowed or adapted from other languages, leading to the creation of new expressions and idioms. This reflects the multicultural nature of contemporary society.

Example: "Let's have a brainstorming session to generate some fresh ideas."

6. Socio-Cultural Shifts and Inclusivity:

Inclusivity and sensitivity to diversity have influenced the language we use. Phrasal verbs can be used to express these values by making language more

accessible and inclusive. For example, gender-neutral language often incorporates phrasal verbs to replace gender-specific terms.

Example: "They are trying to break down traditional gender roles in the workplace."

Overall, modern trends in phrasal verb usage are reflective of the evolving nature of language and communication. These trends are shaped by technology, globalization, and cultural shifts. As a result, phrasal verbs continue to play a dynamic and significant role in contemporary language, adapting to the needs of a changing world.

Завдання до практичних занять:

Phrasal Verb Analysis in Social Media:

- a. Select a popular social media platform like Twitter, Instagram, or TikTok.
- b. Scroll through posts, comments, and captions and identify phrasal verbs used in various contexts.
- c. Analyze the specific ways these phrasal verbs are used, such as their frequency, meaning, and any creative adaptations.
- d. Discuss how modern technologies and sociocultural trends influence the usage of phrasal verbs in these online spaces.

News Article Analysis:

- a. Find a recent news article or blog post that discusses a topic related to technology, culture, or any other modern trend.
- b. Highlight and document the phrasal verbs used in the article.
- c. Examine how these phrasal verbs contribute to the readability and clarity of the text.
- d. Consider how the use of phrasal verbs reflects the author's attempt to connect with a contemporary audience.

Interviews and Conversations:

- a. Watch or listen to interviews or conversations with experts in various fields, such as technology, entertainment, or social sciences.
- b. Take note of the phrasal verbs used in these discussions.
- c. Analyze how phrasal verbs are employed to convey complex ideas or experiences related to modern trends.
- d. Reflect on how the use of phrasal verbs in spoken language differs from their use in written texts.

Завдання до самостійної роботи:

Language Change Over Time:

- a. Choose a few phrasal verbs that have undergone changes in meaning or usage over the years.
- b. Research the historical context of these phrasal verbs and how they were originally used.
- c. Compare their historical usage with their contemporary usage, considering how technology and cultural shifts have played a role in these changes.

Creative Writing Exercise:

- a. Write a short story or a fictional dialogue that incorporates modern technology and sociocultural elements.
- b. Use a variety of phrasal verbs to reflect the characters' interactions with technology or their responses to societal changes.
- c. Share your writing with others and discuss how the chosen phrasal verbs enhance the story's relevance to the modern world.

Список рекомендованих джерел:

1. Booth Th., Davies Francon B. English for Everyone. English Phrasal Verbs. UK : Dorling Kindersley, 2021. 256 p.
2. Flockhart J., Pelteret Ch. Work on Your Phrasal Verbs. NYC : Collins, 2021. 128 p.
3. Gairns R., Redman S. Oxford Word Skills : Idioms and Phrasal Verbs. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2015. 205 p.
4. McCarthy M., O'Dell F. English Phrasal Verbs in Use. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2007. 208 p.
5. McCarthy M., O'Dell F. English Phrasal Verbs in Use. Advanced. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2017. 162 p.

Додатки
Додаток А
Теми практичних занять

	Назва теми	Кількість годин	
№ з/п		очна форма	заочна форма
ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ 1. Introduction to Phrasal Verbs			
1.	Theme 1. Familiarization with the concept of phrasal verbs.	4	2
2.	Theme 2. Semantic Aspects of Phrasal Verbs. Analyzing the meanings of phrasal verbs within context.	4	
3.	Theme 3. Syntax and Structure of Phrasal Verbs. Word order in sentences with phrasal verbs.	4	2
4.	Theme 4. Phrasal Verbs and Particles. Examining the impact of particles on the meanings of phrasal verbs.	4	
Разом за змістовим модулем 1		16	4
ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ 2. The Use of Phrasal Verbs in Different Styles			
5.	Theme 5. Phrasal Verbs in Different Styles. Utilizing phrasal verbs in spoken language.	4	2
6.	Theme 6. Phrasal Verbs in Idiomatic Expressions. Investigating idiomatic expressions containing phrasal verbs.	4	
7.	Theme 7. Studying specialized phrasal verbs relevant to specific professional fields.	2	2
8.	Theme 8. Analyzing Modern Trends in Phrasal Verb Usage.	2	
Підсумкове заняття		2	2
Разом за змістовим модулем 2		14	6
Усього годин		30	10

Самостійна робота

	Назва теми/ Види завдання	Кількість годин	
№ з/п		очна форма	заочна форма
ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ 1. Introduction to Phrasal Verbs			
1.	Theme 1. Classification of phrasal verbs: separable, inseparable, separable-inseparable. Основна літ-ра 1.: с. 6-17 аналіз та вивчення теоретичного матеріалу. Основна літ-ра 1.: с. 92,96,104, 108 аналіз та вивчення теоретичного матеріалу, виконання практичних завдань.	8	10
2.	Theme 2. Exploring and providing examples of key semantic categories (idiomatic, literal, etc.) of phrasal verbs. Основна літ-ра 5. : с. 18-19 впр. 7.1-7.4. Основна літ-ра 3.: с. 8,10 аналіз та вивчення теоретичного матеріалу, виконання вправ 1-4 с. 9; 1-4 с.	8	10

	11.		
3.	Theme 3. Complement and particle usage with phrasal verbs. Основна літ-ра 5. : с. 8-9 впр. 2.1-2.4. Основна літ-ра 5.: с. 22-27 аналіз та вивчення теоретичного матеріалу, виконання практичних завдань.	8	10
4.	Theme 4. Exploring cases where particles alter the semantic scope of phrasal verbs. Основна літ-ра 1.: с. 230-235 аналіз та вивчення теоретичного матеріалу, виконання практичних завдань. Основна літ-ра 5.: с. 27-34 аналіз та вивчення теоретичного матеріалу, виконання практичних завдань.	8	10
Разом за змістовим модулем 1		32	40
ЗМІСТОВИЙ МОДУЛЬ 2. The Use of Phrasal Verbs in Different Styles			
5.	Theme 5. Differences in using phrasal verbs across writing styles like academic, creative, and others. Основна літ-ра 5. : с. 16-17 впр. 6.1-6.4. Основна літ-ра 5.: с. 16-17, аналіз та вивчення теоретичного матеріалу, виконання практичних завдань.	8	10
6.	Theme 6. Investigating idiomatic expressions containing phrasal verbs. Explaining the meanings and uses of these expressions. Основна літ-ра 3. : с. 136-137 впр. 1-4. Основна літ-ра 5.: с. 20-24, аналіз та вивчення теоретичного матеріалу, виконання практичних завдань.	8	10
7.	Theme 7. Studying specialized phrasal verbs relevant to specific medicine, business, IT. Основна літ-ра 5. : с. 14-15 впр. 5.1-5.4; с. 20-21 впр. 8.1-8.4. Основна літ-ра 4.: с. 126-141, аналіз та вивчення теоретичного матеріалу, виконання практичних завдань.	8	10
8.	Theme 8. Investigating the influence of modern technologies, sociocultural shifts, etc., on the use of phrasal verbs. Основна літ-ра 3.: с. 162, виконання практичних завдань. Основна літ-ра 4.: с. 144 аналіз та вивчення теоретичного матеріалу, с. 145 виконання практичних завдань 70.1-70.3	4	10
Разом за змістовим модулем 2		28	40
Усього годин		60	80

Додаток В

Розподіл балів, які отримують студенти

У ході поточного контролю студент може отримати максимальну оцінку (100 балів) за кожну тему змістового модуля. Загальна оцінка з навчальної дисципліни – це є середнє арифметичне суми балів за поточний контроль. Здобувач вищої освіти одержує підсумкову оцінку, якщо за результатами поточного контролю він набрав за кожну тему 60 і більше балів.

Якщо за результатами поточного контролю студент набрав менше 60 балів, він повинен виконати залікове завдання (див. Перелік питань для поточного контролю) і з урахуванням його результатів отримати відповідну кількість залікових балів із дисципліни.

Поточний контроль								Загальна оцінка
Змістовий модуль 1				Змістовий модуль 2				100
T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Додаток Г

Шкала оцінювання: національна та ECTS

Сума балів за всі види навчальної діяльності	Оцінка ECTS	Оцінка за національною шкалою
		для заліку
90 – 100	A	зараховано
82-89	B	
74-81	C	
64-73	D	
60-63	E	
35-59	FX	не зараховано з можливістю повторного складання
0-34	F	не зараховано з обов'язковим повторним вивченням дисципліни

Навчальне видання

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ФРАЗОВИХ ДІЄСЛІВ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

Методичні вказівки
до практичних занять та самостійної роботи
з навчальної дисципліни “Особливості використання
фразових дієслів в англійській мові”
для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої
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