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REGULARLY USED PHRASAL VERBS GERMAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Phrasal verbs are used very regularly in the German language, and native German speakers are found to use phrasal verbs on a daily basis and cannot do without the use of phrasal verbs in everyday communicative situations. However, phrasal verbs in German language teaching as a second/foreign language are almost non-existent. That is German as a second language German as a foreign language teaching environments, in the world, and specifically in Germany, hardly teaches the meaning of phrasal verbs to students, and neglect teaching the correct ways of using them, despite the fact that they are an essential part of daily native German communication. Therefore, and due to the vitality of phrasal verbs to native speakers of German, students should be taught and educated to be capable of understanding and using phrasal verbs when interacting in German because knowledge of phrasal verbs would normally lead to better German language proficiency and more native-like communication. Nonetheless, phrasal verbs are not easy, and students often find them difficult, because phrasal verbs carry a specific meaning which is not inferable from the meaning of its composing words inseparable form as well as other reasons which have been explained within this article.

KEYWORDS: *German as a foreign/second language, phrasal verbs, phrase, phraseology, lexeme, morpheme, syntactic connection.*

INTRODUCTION

Learning German as a second/foreign language, in the world, is a requisite and undisputable part of its educational system from primary school to upper levels such as higher university education. Yet, teaching phrasal verbs and the correct use of them in German communication

and their necessity is poor and underprovided in German as a second/foreign language teaching classrooms and environments, specifically in Germany. Nonparallel to native counterparts, the use of phrasal verbs is found to be hard and difficult for non-native German language learners, especially German native speaker students who study German as Phrasal verbs, are verbs which carry a specific meaning that cannot be referred to by analyzing the meaning of its constituent words. Phrasal verbs, furthermore, are rarely found in the German language. Nevertheless, phrasal verbs are a vital part of German language vocabulary, and are a basic part of this language's history, heritage and culture. Phrasal verbs are extremely important in German verbal communication; therefore German native speakers use phrasal verbs when they communicate spontaneously and daily.

In linguistic studies, it is said that phrasal verbs add flavor to communication and speech. Thus, learning to use phrasal verbs is necessary in order to achieve native-like German language communication. Nevertheless, learning the meaning of phrasal verbs and proper use of them is not as easy as one might think. German students and learners usually lack the ability to understand the meaning of phrasal verbs when communicating in the German language and lack the ability to communicate using phrasal verbs properly and efficiently. Most German language learners, especially German native speakers find using phrasal verbs to be extremely difficult and uneasy, unlike native German speakers, who use them subconsciously and almost every day. Recognizing the meaning of phrasal verbs which are commonly-used in the German language as well as being capable of using phrasal verbs should be regarded an essential part of German learning as a second/foreign language. Despite this, however, phrasal verbs are found to be uninclined in most German second/foreign language learning classrooms and materials. Important feature of German language and necessary part of everyday vocabulary is the reason behind this research article with the aim to emphasize the importance of phrasal verbs through clarifying the necessity of understanding and using phrasal verbs in educational systems.

The aim of this article is to stress on the fact that using German phrasal is an obligatory part of German vocabulary and native/native-like communication in German. This research suggests reasons why such an important language skill is lacking in classrooms, dissimilar to native German colleagues. Possible reasons behind the nonexistence of phrasal verbs are explained within this article, as well as listing explanations of why learners face difficulties in the ability to comprehend phrasal verbs, their meaning and aptitude to communicate confidently using phrasal verbs. Here, suggestions have been given in the hope of arriving at a clear analysis of the causes of such a problem and possible solutions to overcome stated difficulties.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Phrasal verbs are abundantly used by native German speakers in both formal and informal communication. Phrasal verbs are highly important and are considered a basic part of the German language. There are more than 5,000 different phrasal verbs used in German. (McCarthy & However, it is necessary to explain what is meant by "phrasal verbs". First of all, phrasal verbs are verbs which are composed of both a verb and a particle. For example, the phrasal verb "look up" is a phrasal verb which has the verb "look" and the particle "up" as its constituent words.

Similarly, the phrasal verb "get through" consists of the verb "get" and the particle "through" as its component parts also. Nonetheless, students and learners, of different backgrounds, are found

incapable of using phrasal verbs. Non-native speakers, unlike natives, lack the ability to use phrasal verbs effectively and also lack the ability to understand their meaning. This is considered a problem in non-native speakers' knowledge and proficiency of the German language and a gap in German language learning attempts. One possible explanation to the fact that students and learners lack the ability to comprehend the meaning of phrasal verbs and are incapable of using them in communication is due to the fact that phrasal verbs in German language carry a meaning that is different from the meaning of the constituent words of a phrasal verb. As such, learners must know the meaning of the phrasal verb as one whole unit and not to be inferred by analyzing the meaning of its words (verb/particle) separately. Therefore, the phrasal verb "look up" is composed of the verb "look" which means "to see" and the particle "up" which is the opposite of "down".

For example, the phrasal verbs:

jmdn. in Atem halten- 1. to attract everyone's attention; to steal rest; 2. not to breathe, to be fully employed

(große) Augen machen (bekommen) - to make one's eyes water; to freeze in astonishment

die Augen sind größer als der Magen- insatiable

den Ausschlag geben- to solve a problem, a case; play a key role

etwas auf die lange Bank schieben- to pause, to push back

(alle) durch die Bank- all equally, en masse, equally jmdn. einen Bären aufbinden- boplab ketmoq, dog'da qoldirmoq, tovlamoq; qulog'iga lag'mon ilmoq; carries a meaning as one whole unit and not separable meanings of its constituents.

The phrasal verb "look up" may mean "search for information in a book or computer" as in the sentence "I will look up for the meaning of this word in the dictionary. The phrasal verb "look up" may also mean "visiting someone you have not visited for a long period" as in the example "I will look her up next time I am in Egypt". The phrasal verb "look up" may have a third different meaning which differs according to the context it is used in. This phrasal verb also, for instance, mean that "things are improving" as when saying "things seem to be looking up" carrying an non-ordinary meaning which is "things seem to be improving or getting better."

German phrasal verbs should be required and a must. Phrasal verbs need to be included in teaching materials and in classrooms. Taking these facts into consideration will help non-natives of German improve their German language skills.

For Example:

mit beiden Beinen aufder Erde (im Leben) stehen- hayotning baland pastini yaxshi bilmoq;

über den Berg sein-

1. o'zini o'nqlab olmoq;

2. suvdan quruq chiqmoq; ilojini topmoq;

(längst) über alle Berge sein- suvga tushgan toshdek, dom-daraksiz yo'qolmoq ; anqoning (tuxumiday) urug'iday bo'lmoq;

jmdm. goldene Berge versprechen- og'ziga siqqancha, qop-qop (katta-katta) va'dalar bermoq;

jdm. Bescheid sagen- kimgadir ko'rsatma bermoq, yo'l-yo'riq ko'rsatmoq;

jmdm. Bescheid tun (trinken)- kimningdir sog'lig'iga qadah ko'tarmoq; kim bilandir qadahlarini urushtirmoq.

A phrasal verb is a verb that is made up of a verb and a particle. As well, a particle means that it is either an adverb or a preposition or both. I.e., sometimes, a phrasal verb may contain two particles and not just one, such as "put up with", "look forward to" and "catch up with". Common phrasal verbs, for instance, include "get up", "deal with" and "turn off". A phrasal verb entails a preposition or an adverbial particle. A phrasal verb is, most often, composed of either one of the following particles: back, up, down, round, around, away, at, about, for, in, into, off, on, out, over, though, to. As mentioned earlier also, we need to know the meaning of the phrasal verbs as a complete unit and not the meaning of its verb and particle in a separable form. So, "look up" is a phrasal verb that as one whole unit has a different meaning than the meaning of its constituent verb "look" which means "to see" and its particle "up" which means the opposite of "down". Therefore, the meaning of phrasal verbs is not related to the ordinary meaning of its components. That is, the meaning of the phrasal verb "carry out" which means "to do" or "to conduct" does not carry the common ordinary meaning of its constituents. So, "carry" which means "to lift" and the preposition "out" which means the opposite of "inside" is not similar to the meaning of the phrasal verb "carry out" as one whole unit. Nonetheless, it is also important to be aware of the grammar pattern of a phrasal verb. A phrasal verb may follow either one of the beneath grammar patterns. A phrasal verb may consist of a verb with no following object as in "We finished the meeting late so we decided to eat out" in which the phrasal verb "eat out" has no following object as, for instance, "eat out the meal" which is incorrect.

A phrasal verb may consist of a verb which must have a non-human object. For example, "This photo brings back happy memories" or "This photo brings happy memories back" in which the phrasal verb grammar pattern is "brings back something" or "brings something back" and not "brings back my sister". A phrasal verb may have a grammar pattern wherein the verb must be followed by a human object as in "ask somebody out" or "ask out somebody" as in the sentence "I really want to ask Ann out" and not "ask my cat out" which is illogical and incorrect. Some phrasal verbs may entail either a human or non-human object.

Some phrasal verbs must follow either the grammar pattern wherein the particle must come after the object as in "I will ring her back later" not "I will ring back her" and "Please, look after my cat while I'm away" and not "Please, look my cat after while I'm away". The final grammar pattern, a phrasal verb may consist of, is the pattern wherein the object can be before or after the particle. So, one may say "drop off somebody/something" or "drop somebody/something off". As in the example "I dropped off the delivery at his house" or "I dropped the delivery off at his house". Nevertheless, it must be realized that a verb that is followed by a number of prepositions or adverbs and does not change its meaning, but keeps its ordinary meaning, is not a phrasal verb.

I.e., the verb "run up" is not a phrasal verb because "run up" which means "to move quickly" as in the sentence "The child ran up the hill" keeps its ordinary meaning "to move by foot" despite being followed by a number of different particles, such as "across", "away", etc. And, therefore,

all the above are ordinary verbs that have a normally predictable meaning and do not carry an abstract or different meaning. Thus, the above examples are, despite being similar in shape and form to a phrasal verb, are not phrasal verbs. There are several verbs, which make up a large number of useful everyday phrasal verbs. These verbs are break, bring, call, come, get, give, go, look, make, pass, keep, knock, pick, put, pull, run, set, take, turn. These verbs form parts of a huge number of the most common used phrasal verbs. Verbs can have a concrete meaning in which the verbs refer to a concrete action as in "break" which means "put into pieces or parts" but more often has an abstract meaning too. As in "Look back on your past memories" which has an abstract meaning that is "to recall" or "to remember." Not with standing, the verb "look back" has a concrete meaning as in "As she was walking she looked back at her crying child" meaning "she turned back to see her child as she was walking away". So, the verb "look back" can be both a regular verb, with an ordinary meaning, or a phrasal verb, with its own special meaning. Likewise, the verb "ran away" in the sentence "I ran away from the large dog" is not a phrasal verb because it carries an ordinary meaning which is "move quickly by foot". While, the same verb in the sentence "you shouldn't run away from your responsibilities" is a phrasal verb because its meaning, in this sentence, is abstract. By an "abstract" meaning, we mean something different, and not ordinary. Also, the verb "ran across" in the example "I ran across the green field" has an ordinary meaning which is also "to move by foot" while "ran across" is considered to be an example of a phrasal verb in the sentence "I ran across my school teacher last week" because it carries an abstract meaning, that is different from the meaning of its composing verb and particle when separated. Hence, the phrasal verb "ran across" in this example means "to meet by chance", which has an abstract and figurative meaning, not an ordinary, unchangeable, normal, and predictable meaning.

Phrasal verbs are used in both written and spoken German and are part of everyday vocabulary, especially common native and native-like communication. Native German speakers do not do without phrasal verbs when speaking and communicating in typical, day to day, communicative situations and settings. Nevertheless, in formal communicative situations, usually a phrasal verb could be replaced by a single verb which carries the same meaning of a phrasal verb.

METHODS

Methodology this article follows is a qualitative one. By teaching German as a second language, in and outside Germany, it has been noticed that students and German language teaching materials, as well as other ESL/EFL environments and settings lack the presence of German phrasal verbs and hardly even implement them in ELT (German Language Teaching).

Hence, and by relying on the analysis and description of previous studies of phrasal verbs, their requirements and their importance, results and data within this article have been thoroughly reached.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Despite the necessity and requirement of phrasal verbs in everyday native communication, they should not be attempted to be taught all at once as a list of vocabulary. German as a second/foreign language students should try to learn phrasal verbs as they come across them and should not attempt to memorize too many all at once. Giving examples of phrasal verbs will usually help learners of German to remember their meanings and understand ways they are used. None the less, and as explained earlier, phrasal verbs have certain grammar patterns that differ

from one phrasal verb to another, for instance, some must have an object (someone/something) while others do not. Some phrasal verbs, in addition, may be separated by the object and are known as "separable" phrasal verbs, while others are otherwise. Therefore, grammar lessons on ways to correctly use phrasal verbs should be given, from time to time, in order to familiarize ESL/EFL students and German language learners of the proper ways to communicate using phrasal verbs, similar to natives. Natives of German, unlike non-native speakers, especially in Germany, grow up and are nurtured in an environment where phrasal verbs are used daily, subconsciously and spontaneously.

Therefore, Phrasal verbs are used by native speakers habitually and frequently because native German speakers are raised capable of understanding and using phrasal verbs without any difficulty or strain.

Non-native German speakers, especially students with German native speaker, are not accustomed to using phrasal verbs and are unaware of their necessity and importance because, for one reason, phrasal verbs rarely exist in German language. Thus, students of German native speaker, particularly in Germany, are ignorant of the need for phrasal verbs' knowledge, their meaning and ways of using them. Students, especially in Germany, are unexposed to phrasal verbs and ways of communicating applying phrasal verbs accurately. Another reason of difficulty in learning meanings and use of phrasal verbs is that one phrasal verb may have a number of different meanings. As exemplified earlier with the phrasal verb "look up" which has a number of different meanings and not just one or two. This, therefore, could confuse non-native German students and learners, especially if not brought up to be accustomed to phrasal verb use and are unfamiliar with this native speakers' skill.

A third reason for the difficulty that students of German as a second/foreign language may encounter when trying to learn the proper ways in using and producing phrasal verbs when communicating in German, is the various ways that phrasal verbs may be formed according to. As known earlier, there are various grammar patterns in which phrasal verbs may be formed into. So, a grammar pattern for one phrasal verb may or may not be the grammar pattern for another phrasal verb. This, accordingly, may be confusing for German language students and learners, especially if not being taught or acquainted to these points and matters. Reason in why it is difficult for language learner students to understand and use phrasal verbs well enough is that some verbs are similar to a phrasal verb but are, in fact, not phrasal verbs. This could be something well distinguished and realizable by native German speakers but a major source of confusion for non-native German speakers, especially if these non-native German speakers are not used to dealing with phrasal verbs and are not aware of differences between phrasal verbs and non-phrasal verbs. The meaning of phrasal verbs and how to be capable of using them appropriately is that phrasal verbs are almost non-existent in classrooms and German language teaching environments and materials.

For example, As an German language teacher, it has been noticed that educational systems regarding the teaching and study of German as a second/foreign language lack the presence of exercises, drills, grammar lessons, speaking and listening audio practices which involve German language phrasal verbs. Another possible explanation of students' weakness regarding phrasal verbs is that phrasal verbs also have a meaning which cannot be known from the meaning of the words that it is made up of. Therefore, it is usually difficult for non-native speakers of German to

reach and realize the meaning of a phrasal verb without previous knowledge of its meaning and it is normally hard for a non-native speaker to arrive at the correct meaning and use of a phrasal verb without being taught. This, as a result, distinguishes non-native speakers of German, from native speakers, who conventionally understand the meaning of phrasal verbs.

Teaching phrasal verbs in EFL/ESL classrooms should be required because learning the meaning of phrasal verbs and how to use them will help students and speakers of German, of a non-native origin, to pertain better German language proficiency. Lacking the skill to understand and use German phrasal verbs is a lapse in that learner's knowledge of proper German.

The inability to communicate properly and native-like by learners of German as a second/foreign language, regardless of their backgrounds, could be for one reason, a result of their incompetence to understand phrasal verbs whether misunderstanding their meaning when listening to natural native German or misunderstanding ways to properly use them when speaking German. Uncovering German phrasal verbs in teaching is a main source of difficulty and a likely source of learning incapability. Failure to adequately learn, use and understand phrasal verbs is due to lack of exposure. German language teaching environments, classrooms, and materials lack phrasal verbs as a part of common vocabulary, do not include such a necessary language skill and lack teaching knowledge of them well enough.

Inability of ESL/EFL students to correctly understand and use phrasal verbs in the German language could be a source of mistakes and errors in students' performance. This, in turn, results to ESL/EFL students' language incompetence. Phrasal verbs being large part of the German language's vocabulary are based upon that language's history, heritage, and culture. Accordingly, phrasal verbs should be taken into consideration and not to be overlooked. Students should be given chances to try and exercise using and communicating with phrasal verbs through class exercises, tests, workouts and drills as well as listening and audio lessons that show ways native speakers use phrasal verbs and ways phrasal verbs are pronounced through in-class listening practices. Students need to be familiar with phrasal verbs by hearing native-speakers' daily speech in German with phrasal verbs use as part of the lexis.

Phrasal verbs are very important and necessary in German teaching as a second/foreign language because phrasal verbs are used in formal and non-formal speech, and are a large part of German vocabulary. Phrasal verbs are found a part of standard business, media, and everyday life.

Therefore, phrasal verbs that are frequently used in German should be taught the most, so, for instance, phrasal verbs that come about while watching T.V. programs, listening to music, reading books, surfing the internet and so on, ought to be taught to students and learners. Listening and speaking courses, should include phrasal verbs, as a part of German vocabulary, especially in college education wherein German language is taught as a second/foreign language. Non-native speakers of German, who use and understand Phrasal verbs, become more fluent and sound more native-like. Additionally, learning phrasal verbs will increase students' and learners' vocabulary and lexicon of the language. The more students learn about phrasal verbs and apply them, the more creative and natural their German language shall seem. As such, the more students become capable of understanding and using phrasal verbs, the more profound.

CONCLUSIONS

To conclude, phrasal verbs are used on a daily basis by native speakers, unlike non-native German speakers who lack understanding and communicating using this essential and important skill in German language. There is a need to include phrasal verbs in German as a second/foreign language teaching. It is also crucial in ESL/EFL environments and materials to clarify grammar patterns of phrasal verbs, their meanings and how to properly use them in German. German language teachers and students should be capable of understanding and using phrasal verbs when speaking in German and when dealing with the German language and its native users. German as second/foreign language teachers should highlight, to their students, the importance of using phrasal verbs and the importance of recognizing their meanings. Likewise, teachers should be familiar with commonly-used phrasal verbs and teach them, in order to help and make it easier for their students. Teaching phrasal verbs should be taken into serious concern in German second/foreign language teaching classrooms and materials, which should include phrasal verbs as a part of vocabulary, listening and speaking drills and classroom exercises.

Learning German language, native-like, requires that students of German as a second/foreign language and non-native German language learners, practice using German phrasal verbs and become more knowledgeable about the meaning of, at least, the most common-used phrasal verbs.

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