

## LEXICAL AND SYNTACTIC-SEMANTIC MEANINGS OF PHRASAL VERBS WITH THE PREPOSITION “ON”

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### Abstract:

One of the peculiarities of English-language prepositions is that they have the ability to change their function by combining verbs. By combining verbs, they can form certain strings. At the same time, they form complex expressions in combination with certain verbs. The syntactic properties of prepositions are mostly studied in the phrasal layer and the level of the word. The article presents theoretical ideas in this regard and proves them with examples.

**Keywords:** application; post-prepositions; combinations; outrageous; geometric; grammaticized; syntax; morphological; consideration; foreseeable.

### Introduction

While contemplating the ability of the post-prepositions, N.A Anichkov points out that "post-prepositions are neither morphological nor syntactic but are lexical units." Despite the criticism of the language units concerned, the author stands firmly in the post. Anichkov said that it was inappropriate to take the English lexical unit as part of the word. Of course, in the formation of English phrasal verbs, it is a combination of two equally meaningful words. This means that the meaning of the semantic center in the meanings of the connections formed in the verb and adverbial part changes in the meaning of the verb in the influence of the meaning of adverbial meanings. The grammar meaning can be regarded as the first component of these combinations of verbs. Thus, in the figurative combination of English-speaking verbs, adverbial influence affects the meaning of the verb, its total change in meaning. In most cases, adverbial meanings are more likely to dominate the meaning of the verb. For example: *go ahead, look forward, go on, keep on*. Therefore, it is important to consider the meaning of adverbial spells while analyzing English-language phrases. The formation of the compounds in these cases is related to the essence of the adverbial spells. In this, the meaning of the verb is literally dominant in the meanings of adverbial meanings. According to S.G.Gorsky, it is important that prepositions that are based on verbs need to have the necessary meanings. If there were no lexical meaning in prepositions themselves, then it would not be necessary to put them into verbs. If we take this into consideration, it is important to define the semantic nature of the second component



in the formulas. As a result, the preposition is fully assimilated in meaning, causing additional categorical meaning.

One of the peculiarities of English-language prepositions is that they have the ability to change their function by combining verbs. By combining verbs, they can form certain strings. At the same time, they form complex expressions in combination with certain verbs. For example, it can be seen from the experience of the prepositions of the meanings. For example: *it does not depend on me*. The syntactic properties of prepositions are mostly studied in the phrasal layer and the level of the word. The basic unit of the phrasal surface is the predetermined phrasal construction. Prepositions are phrasal combinations, that are, the unit acting as the fundamental unit of the phrase, and the complement that is attached to it and the basis.

On a fishing expedition - if somebody is on a fishing expedition, they are trying to get information. On the roll - If you are on a roll, you are moving from success to success. On a silver platter - if you hand or give something on a silver platter to someone, you will let them have it very easily. On all fours - if anyone is on all fours, they crawl. On Carey street - if one is on Carey Street, which is in the UK, they are heavily in debt or have gone bankrupt. On good terms - if people are on good terms, they have a good relationship. On hold - if something is on hold, no action is taken. On ice - if plans are put on ice, they are delayed and no action will be taken for the foreseeable future. On pins and needles - if you are on pins and needles, you are very worried about something. On tenterhooks - this means that she is waiting for her impatiently and excitedly for something. On the ball - if somebody is on the ball, your are well informed and know what's going on in their area of responsibility. On the blink - if a machine is on or off, it is not working properly. On the blower - if they are on the phone, they are on the phone. On the cards - if anything is on the cards, it is almost certain to happen. On the carpet - when you are calling for the bosses office, and its definitely not for a good reason, ie, you are in trouble, something has not gone by either may be you are responsible and have some explanations for it. On the case - if someone is on the case, they are dealing with a problem. On the cheap - if you do something on the cheap, you spend as little as possible to do it. On the dole - Somebody recieving financial help On the dot - if somebody says they are leaving at on the dot, do not be late; they mean at exactly seven o'clock. On the factory floor - on the factory floor. On the fiddle - Someone who is stealing money from work is on the fiddle, especially if they are doing it by fraud. On flip side - on the reverse or on the other side. On the fly - if you do things on the fly, respond to events as they happen. On the ground - things are actually happening, not a distance. On the hoof - if you decide something on the hoof. On the house - if you get something for free, that you would normally have to be bought, it's on the house. On the lam - if someone is on the lam, they are hiding from the police or authorities, especially against the arrest or the prison. On the level - if somebody is honest and trustworthy, they are on the level. On the line - if anybody's job on the line, they stand a good chance. On the make - if someone is on the make, they are trying to make a lot of money, usually illegally. On the map - if a place is a widely known place, it's put on the map. On the money - if you are on the money, you are right about something. On the never-never - if you buy something on the never-



never. On the nod, somebody who is on the nod, either asleep or falling asleep, especially when they are not. On the nose - that means right on time. On the right foot, you get a good start. On the ropes - when something or someone is on the ropes, it or they are doing badly or possibly fail. On the run - if someone is on the run, they are avoiding the arrest and hiding from the police. On the same page - if people are on the same page, they have the same information and are thinking the same way. On the same wavelength - if people are on the same wavelength, they have the same ideas and opinions about something. On the shelf - if something like a project is on the shelf. On the skids - when things or people are on the skids, they are in serious decline and trouble. On the sly - if someone does something on the sly, they do it furtively or secretly. On the stump - when politicians are campaigning for support and votes, they are on the stump. On the take - Someone who is stealing from work. On the tip of your tongue - if a word is on the tip of your tongue, but you just cannot quite remember it at the moment. On the trot - means consecutively; I'd see them every day on the trot, which means I saw them three consecutive days. On the up and up - if you are on the up and up, you are making very good progress in life and doing well. On the wagon - if someone is on the wagon, they have stopped drinking alcohol. On the wallaby track, in English, if you are on the wallaby track, you are unemployed. On the top of the world - if you are on the top of the world, everything is going well for you. On your high horse, when you are on your high horse, you are being inflexible, arrogant and will not make any compromise. On your last legs, they are close to dying. On your soap box - if you are up on your soap box about something, you are very overtly and verbally passionate about the topic. On your toes - somebody on his or her toes is alert and ready to go. There are many persistent connections in the English language that formulate predlogs with words. For example, you can see many fixed combinations that are created using the predefined predicate. For example; on the other hand, on a bowl, on a bowl, on a floor on, on, on, on, on, on, on, on, on, on, on tenor, on tenor, on ten, ten on, ten on, ten on, ten on, ten on, on line, on one's hand, on one's hand, on one's hand, on one's hand, on one's hand, on one's hand, on one's hand, on one's hand on on the ball, on the ball, on the bow, on the button, on the button cards, on the coattails, on the contrary, on the dot, on the dot, on the European plan, on the face on the fence, on the fence, on the go, on the hoof, on the hook, on the jar, on the line, on the loose, on the loose on the quarrel, on the mend, on the neck, on the nose, on the theft, on the one hand, on the coast, on the shady side, on the coast, on the coast, on the warrior, on the way, on the whole, on the wings, on the wings of the winds. In English, the term "space" is used to describe the duration or development of the process. *For example*; to send one's luggage on. This predicates a place of attitudes such as the place where the subject is in contact with the subject (what was he on?), representing the on the roof of the subject . The space attitude, in turn, has an interconnected relationship with time, temporality. An English-language prediction arises from the point where space is located at the point of time and space relations.



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