

## USING THE VERB “GET” IN PHRASAL VERBS IN ENGLISH AND LEXICAL ANALYSES OF IT IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### ANNOTATION

This article discusses the use of the English verb “get” in various tasks and its lexical analysis in collocations in comparison with the examples in Uzbek and English. There are also cases where the verb "get" has many meanings and different uses.

**Keywords:** Using the verb "get", idioms, collocations, auxiliary verb, main verb.

### INTRODUCTION

Today English plays a great role in all countries with its importance in different fields. Being spoken by approximately 350 million people, the English language places the third common spoken language in the world. So it has become either official or primary language in most countries.

The role and the influence of English language are gaining a high speed in the world, as well as in Uzbekistan. Since the Republic of Uzbekistan declared its Independence in 1991, the attitude to learning and teaching foreign languages has changed. The Uzbek language acquired its position as the only official state language, while Russian and English were given the status of foreign languages. Uzbek people realized the significance of the language and have already begun to accept it with enthusiasm. Nowadays majority of documents are typed in both Uzbek and English.

On December 10, 2012 a decree was signed “On measures to further improve foreign language learning system”. According to the decree, teaching foreign languages (including French and German) began on the first year of schooling in the form of lesson games and speaking games, continuing to learning the alphabet, reading and spelling in the second year. Furthermore, since the enforcement of the decree all English language teachers have obtained a privilege of receiving a 15% (urban area) or a 30% (rural area) bonus on top of their monthly salary if they present CEFR (Common European Framework Reference) and prove this with a certificate of language proficiency at the National Testing Centre, which was assigned to design tests to check English teachers’ language proficiency. These reforms helped Uzbek learners and teachers to increase the role of learning foreign languages. Indeed, none of the languages before has gained such reputation and speed to learn within such a short period of time.

Though the quantity of language learners is increasing, there are many problems which haven’t been solved and still exist in these days. As the English and Uzbek languages belong to different language families, there are still misunderstanding in both teaching and learning the language. One of the main problems is using some words which have different meanings in two languages. Especially if the word is used in different situations in different meanings, it makes both the listener and learner difficult to understand. One of the main problems of the verbs in

English as a second language is the verb “Get”. As it has a lot uses and meanings, it is a difficult verb for language learners

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The verb “to get” is one of the most common verbs in the English language, and it is well-known to most students of English because it has many different meanings and uses. Not only does it have a lot of meanings on its own, but also several more when combined with a preposition or adverb to create phrasal verbs. Unfortunately, any phrasal verb in English tend to have negative impact on language translation, as the meaning of two or three words must be translated to a single verb, including the verb “get”.

Since phrasal verbs do not exist in Uzbek, translators should be made aware of that and should try to become familiar with them by reading about the subject in grammar books and specialized dictionaries of phrasal verbs.

The best way to learn all the different meanings of ‘get’ is to learn it in the context (or look up the meaning in the dictionary). This way lets someone become familiar with the various uses one by one.

### RESULTS

The aim of this article is to give a general understanding of ‘get’ and help be more prepared to use it in a proper way. “Get” is used not only as a verb, but also as a phrasal verb in the sentences. Moreover, its consumption as an idiom gets the situation worse. As a main verb, “get” plays the part of “pro-verb” in the way that “it” is a “pronoun”. Often it is combined with a particle (preposition or adverb”. In such cases, “get” is a full verb in its own right, most commonly with the meanings of “acquire”, “become”, “cause” or “arrive”, but several others meanings are possible. In the Present Perfect, “have got” often functions as a Present Tense, meaning “have” or “possess”. This article focuses on challenges in translating and comparing the verb “get” into Uzbek. This blog focuses on just one of the many ways that source English sentence structure can affect the quality of a translation project.

### DICUSSION

American English does not use “gotten” in the Present of “possessive” or “has/have”. “Gotten” is the normal past participle in American English only when the verb “get” is used in the Present Perfect, with the meaning of “become, reached or acquired”. In Uzbek it is translated only with the word “topmoq” which is translated “found” in English.

Example: He’s just got /gotten a new job. (found, acquired)

U hozirgina yangi ish topdi.

Example: Hello! We’re early, but we’ve got/gotten here faster than expected. (reached/arrived)

Salom. Biz erta keldik, biz kutganimizdan ham tezroq yetib keldik.

As it is seen above, the verb “get” is translated as “yetib kelmoq” in Uzbek which has the meaning of “arrive” in English. Let’s see another example.

Example: There is a storm coming. It’s got /gotten very dark outside. (become).

Bo’ron yaqinlashyapdi. Tashqari qorong’i bo’lyapdi.

In the sentence given above the verb “get” has similar meaning with “become” but, in most cases Uzbek learners confuse the verb with “to be”. Because the verb “to be” is also translated as “bo’lmoq” (become). Moreover, the verb “get” is also used to indicate possession in Present Perfect use of “have got”, which is translated as “bor, ega bo’lmoq” in Uzbek. This form can indicate that someone has an object, a friend or relative or even a situation.

“Have got” is used in both American and British English though it is more common in British English. The past participle form of “get” is “gotten” in American English, but in British English, remains, “got”. Despite this usage, Americans also use “have got” to indicate possession only. In other cases, the past participle “gotten” is used.

For possession:

Example: He’s got three Cadillacs and a Lamborghini.

Uning 3 ta Kadillagi va 1 ta Lamborjinisi bor.

One of the meaning of “get” as a main verb is “receive something” which is translated as “(biror narsani) olmoq, qabul qilmoq” in the Uzbek language.

Example 1: I got a book for my birthday.

“Men to’g’ilgan kunimda kitob oldim”

Example 2: It was Jane’s birthday and she got a bouquet of flowers.

Jeynning tug’ilgan kuni edi va u bir dasta gullar oldi.

2) to get something = to buy / obtain / fetch something

The lexical meaning of the verb in the given two sentences, the meaning of the verb “get” in both languages is the same.

Another meaning of to get something is to buy something or to obtain something. To acquire something.

Example 1: She has gone to London to get some clothes.

Example 2: Mark is getting some fish at the market.

The verb “get” also means “to take/catch (transport)”

Example: to get a train / bus / flight / taxi = to take / catch (transport)

Example 1: I got the bus this morning.

Men bugun avtobusga chiqdim.

Example 2: He is getting a taxi.

U taksiga chiqdi.

In both cases “get” is translated as “(transportga) chiqmoq” in Uzbek. Having such different meanings in different situations confuses the learners, and makes harder learn the language. In the following situation “get” is translated as “understand something”.

Example: Sarah is trying to do her English homework but she doesn’t get the question.

Sarah ingliz tilidan uyga vazifasini qilishga harakat qilyapdi, lekin savolni tushunmayapdi.

Example: I’m not laughing because I don’t get the joke.

Men kulmayapman chunki men hazilni tushunmadim.

In the next example “get +adjective” is translated as “to become” (progressive change). In this situation “get” is used instead of “being”, which gives the meaning of continuity.

Example: Jane is getting cold.

Jejn sovqotyapdi.

The most difficult task is to find the proper meaning of the verb in Uzbek language. Because both the verb “get” and adjective “cold” together, gives a one-word verb which means “sovqotmoq”. The same situations are observed in all adjectives which come with “get” in the form of “getting” which has progressive meaning in the sentence.

Moreover, “get” is the base verb used in a considerable number of phrases and prepositional verbs in English. Unfortunately there is no way to master and understand them all without them either deliberately or through practice.

Two-part verbs: get away, get across, get down, get on, get through, get up

Example: Tom and Jack get on well together.

Tom va Jek bir-birlari bilan yaxshi kelishishadi.

The most difficult side of translation is to find proper meaning of the verb.

Example: Mark got Jack to wash his car.

Mark Jekka moshinasini yuvdirdi.

In the given sentence “get somebody to do something” has the same meaning with “make somebody do something” and translated as “birovni biror ish qilishga majburlamoq/birovga qildirtirmoq”. The only difference in both phrasal verbs is using infinitive with “to” in the former phrasal verb.

Another use of “get” is in the passive form. We usually make the passive form with the verb “to be” and the past participle of a verb.

Example: Their car was stolen last night.

O'tgan tunda ularning moshinasi o'g'irlab ketildi.

But as an alternative in an informal situation, we can use “get” instead of the verb “to be”.

Example: Their car got stolen last night.

O'tgan tunda ularning moshinasi o'g'rilab ketildi.

It's very common to use “get” in passives when describing a negative situation, as in the example above. “Get” is never used when we describe who or when something was created.

Example: This house was built in 1978. (Not, got built).

“Get” is considered to be one of the most usable verb in English and it can be used not only a main verb or part of phrasal verbs, but also it is used in hundreds of idioms. One of the idioms is “to get wind of something”, which means “to learn about” or “hear about some secret, usually indirectly”.

Example: Jane's parents got wind of it.

Jejnning ota – onasi buni bilib qolishi/sezib qolishdi.

Another idiom is “to get your act together”. This means “to take action, become well-organized and better –prepared”. The verb “get” has so many different meanings and it comes with so many expressions that the translator can get confused.

Example: I'll get the bill.

Pulni men to'layman.

In the given sentence above, the meaning of the verb “get” has the meaning of “to pay” which is translated in Uzbek with the phrases “pulini to'lamoq” or “hisob – kitob qilmoq”. While the lexical meaning of the verb is too far from the Uzbek language, another collocation “to get out

of bed on the wrong side” which means “to be in a bad mood” is quite similar with meaning in Uzbek “boshqa tomoni bilan turmoq”.

Example: He got out of the wrong side of the bed this morning and he’s been horrible all day.

Bugun ertalab u boshqa tomoni bilan turgan va u kun buyi kayfiyati yomon edi.

Moreover, the next meaning of the verb expression “Do you get it?” which means “Do you understand?” is similar to “Tushundingmi?”, “Ilg’ab oldingmi?” in Uzbek. Though the former meaning in Uzbek is too far, the latter one is the same with the Uzbek language.

### CONCLUSION

Though the verb “get” has several lexical meanings in English, only a few of them can be translated with different words and phrases. Using the verb “get” in speaking demands a little time to learn and it develops the glossary of the learner.

On the other hand, there are also many phrases and collocations in common. Though the verb “to get” is one of the most common verbs which has different lexical meanings in the English language, some of them can be guessed in the Uzbek language. But, it still needs some knowledge to learn the meaning. Because lexical and grammatical rules of the two languages are quite different. During Uzbek translation, the verb “get” as a phrasal verb should be dealt with in light of syntax and context, not in isolation.

Being taught English at an early age, the learners of the language are getting more and more. And it shows its high results in all fields of our life. And the best way to learn and teach the verb “get” for them is to learn it on purpose whether it is a phrasal verb or an auxiliary verb in the context. And the translator should be aware of them by learning only.

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