

MASTERING PHRASAL VERBS AND COLLOCATIONS: A PRACTICAL GUIDE

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Abstract: Generally, phrasal verbs and collocations are the most important components of authentic English language. However, they often make significant difficulties for English language learners. This article will provide effective and practical methods for effectively teaching these very important aspects of the language by improving both grammatical accuracy and communicative fluency.

Key words: phrasal verbs, collocations, methods and fluency.

Аннотация:

Как правило, фразовые глаголы и коллокации являются важнейшими компонентами аутентичного английского языка. Однако они часто создают значительные трудности для изучающих английский язык. В данной статье представлены эффективные и практические методы для эффективного преподавания этих важнейших аспектов языка, способствующие повышению как грамматической точности, так и коммуникативной беглости.

Ключевые слова: фразовые глаголы, коллокации, методы, беглость и речи.

Introduction:

It is suggested to begin by defining phrasal verbs: mixture of a verb and a particle (adverb or preposition) which create a meaning different from the individual words. After that, teachers are supposed to give examples and make students make their own.

As in these examples:

- Keep on: To persist; to continue.
- Move on: To proceed; to advance.
- Dwell on: To obsess over; to contemplate.

- Drag on: To linger; to be protracted.

Teachers are supposed to make their students use dictionaries to search for other different types of phrasal verbs. Regarding the collocations, educators have to explain that collocations are words that often appear together. The collocations are combinations that sound natural to native speakers. However, the collocations may not be immediately understandable to learners. Students may ask why we need collocations. The answer of educator should be like this: “Just imagine you all, we go the hairdresser’s. You wanted to change your hairstyle, how would you say this in English language? I need to cut my

hair? Or I need to chop my hair? In this case, you have to say I want to have a haircut. The “to have a haircut” is considered to be collocation.”Some examples are provided below:

- make a decision: (Not "take a decision")
- do research: (Not "make research")
- commit a crime: (Not "do a crime")
- catch a cold: (Not "get a cold," although this is also acceptable)
- pay attention: (Not "give attention")
- miss an opportunity: (Not "lose an opportunity")

Conclusion;

All in all, phrasal verbs and collocations are important for natural English Fluency. However, they present several difficulties for learners. This article has offered and provided practical methods to assist educators effectively address these challenges and enhance students' grammatical accuracy and communicative fluency.

Reference:

1. Trafford, P. (December 8, 2016). How to Teach Phrasal Verbs. Business English Resources.

