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Noncategorical Means of the Finite Aspectual Meaning Expression (based on the BNC)

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Abstract. The article deals with the noncategorical or lexical means of the finite aspectual meaning expression, i.e. varieties of postpositives and phrasal verbs. The variation of the phrasal verbs in different genres of written and spoken speech is observed. Also the frequency of the usage of these lexical means by different categories of speakers (children, teenagers, adults) is analyzed. The changes in the usage of complex tense forms are discovered. The topicality of our investigation concerns the necessity to study actual usage of various means of aspectual meanings expressions, including phrasal verbs in authentic language, their variability in different genres and registers, frequency and ergonomic aspects.

Keywords: *aspectual meaning, finite, genre, lexical (noncategorical) means, phrasal verbs, postpositives*

Aspect - a grammatical category of the verb, which indicates "how time flows or how the situation is distributed over time" (A.M Peshkovski). Unlike the category of time, the aspect is not associated with the deictic temporal localization of activities but with its internal "time frame", with the way it is interpreted by the speaker. In different languages category of aspect is characterized by the diversity of both the internal (synthetic and analytic) forms of expression, and by the table of contents [7, p. 83]. In English, aspect concerns mainly how the speaker perceives time (flow) events and how different events relate to each other in time [9, p. 223].

George Kerm in his work "The Grammar of English Language" (1931), in the chapter about the verb, expressed the idea that in English language there is a category of aspect: durative, inchoative and effective (finite). But his concept was just partially accepted. *Read on, play on* – the expression of duration; *up, down, out, off, in* – in many cases stand for the expression of the inchoative aspect (inchoativeness); and in the other cases with such elements as *through, out, up, off* – the expression of boundedness. Particles may have not just direct meaning, but also abstractive distant meaning. For example *eat up* – expresses boundedness in an abstractive way [11].

The aspectual meaning of the verb may be inbuilt in the semantic structure of the verb itself or may be presented in the other grammatical categories [2, p. 155]. The universal form of the boundedness expression, which is closely connected with aspectuality, are local elements – postpositives (the term was suggested by N.N. Amosova [1, p. 131-135]).

Later on the other scientists made some interesting observations concerning the boundedness. For example, M.G. Ignatieva suggested that transitiveness, which locate the action in the object, limits this action, although boundedness as a peculiarity of action/process is only in the semantics of the verb [3, p. 28-31]. After some period of time there appeared lots of works in which scientists put forward the inventory of the means of some aspectual meanings expression [8].

The aim of the article is the research of phrasal verbs as categorical (lexical) means which express finite aspectual meaning and analyze their usage in different genres of spoken and written speech. The object of the investigation is the learning of phrasal verbs which express finite aspectual meaning and the subject – phrasal verbs which express the necessary aspectual meaning. The material of our study includes dictionaries of phrasal verbs and the BNC (version 2007).

It is vital to submit that we take into consideration the ideas presented by G.O. Zhluktenko. In the works of this famous philologist there is presented the list of postpositive particles which may express different meanings [4, 5, 6], thus we are interested only in those by means of which the finite aspectual meaning may be expressed. They are: *up, out, off*.

Accordingly, we were using phrasal verbs dictionaries discovering the meaning of phrasal verbs and finally we've chosen those that express the finite aspectual meaning [10; 12]. There are lots of such phrasal verbs (in brackets there is given the quantitative information of the phrasal verb's usage): *blank out* (16), *block out* (50), *blot out* (51) – to deliberately stop yourself thinking about something or someone, because it is too painful or it upsets you to think about them; *branch off* (18), *turn off* (244) – to leave the main road and turn onto a smaller one; *break down* (634), *go off* (677) – to stop working; *break off* (118) – if talks between people, countries, etc. stop suddenly before they have finished; *call off* (68) – to stop an event that has been arranged from taking place, especially because of a problem; *cast off* (142) – to finish something you have been knitting by taking the last stitches off the needle in a way that stops it from coming undone; finish work; *come off* (593) – 1) to stop being connected to something or to stop sticking to something; 2) to stop taking drugs, medicines, or alcohol; *cool off* (38) – to stop feeling attracted to someone; *cut off* (1134) – to stop the supply of electricity, gas, water, money, or goods from getting to a place; *cut out* (864) – to stop eating, drinking, smoking etc something, especially in order to improve your health or lose weight; *drift off* (34) – to stop listening or paying attention to someone or something; *dry out* (132) – to stop being an alcoholic; *fade out* (16) – to gradually disappear or stop happening; *finish up* (116 – усне мовлення переважає) – to arrive or end at a particular place, after going to other places first; *finish off* (166); *get off* (863) – 1) to stop being dependent on something that you used to have regularly; 2) to stop talking about a subject and talk about something else; *give up* (1717) – to stop doing something that you did regularly, for example a job or a sport ; to stop smoking, drinking etc; *go off* (677) – to stop liking someone or something that you used to like; when food stops to be good for eating; *hang up* (86), *ring off* (21) – to end a telephone conversation by putting the part of the telephone that you speak into back in its usual place; *knock off* (42) – to stop working because it is time to go home, have your midday meal etc; *lay off* (112) – to stop doing or having something, especially in order to rest or because it may have a bad effect on your health; *leave off* (33) – to stop doing

something; *move out* (308) – to stop living in a particular apartment, house or area; *pass away* (21) – to disappear or stop existing; *poop out* (0), *drop out* (179) – to stop doing something because you are too tired; *shut off* (66), *turn off* (244), *switch off* (253) – to turn something off to stop it working; *shut up* (1277) – to stop talking, or to make someone stop talking; *sign off* (26) – to finish doing something, especially after you have been doing it for a long time; *take off* (682) – to stop someone from doing a particular type of work, usually because they are doing something badly; to leave; if you take off your clothes you become naked; *use up* (162) – to use all of something so that there is none left; *wash off* (33)/*away* (40) – to remove something using water or some other liquid; *eat up* (89) – to finish eating, etc. For example: *This sight encouraged Sid and I to increase our efforts to **finish off** our double trench. Additionally he will **sign off** client reports. He tells her to **shut up**. 'Don't you ever **switch off**?' I've **cut out** the crisps, and that's not been easy. The activated lymphocytes are able to **use up** glucose extremely quickly. It can **eat up** your very essence. **Turn off** the tap, then restore the water supply to the tap. I asked her to **move out** at once. — But don't **take off**, mind, while I'm getting it for you!' You then knit two rows, and **cast off** using the linker.*

As far as the most typical tense forms are Simple tense forms, **Present Simple**, **Past Simple**, we've analyzed thoroughly the usage of those phrasal verbs in these tense forms. It is important to submit that almost all phrasal verbs are used both in written and in spoken language. We've also seen that phrasal verbs are often used in Passive voice, for example: *The short-term objectives for instruction in online information retrieval, for end-user and intermediaries, **are set out** in a user-orientated manner in table 3. A host of new opportunities **were opened up**, once again revitalising the market.*

We have to underline that we've chosen the most frequently used phrasal verbs which express the finite aspectual meaning and in details analyzed their usage both in written language and in speech (in brackets there is given the quantitative information of the phrasal verb's usage): *give up* (1717), *shut up* (1277), *cut off* (1134), *cut out* (864), *take off* (682), *get off* (863), *go off* (677), *break down* (634), *come off* (593), *move out* (308), *switch off* (253), *turn off* (244), *drop out* (179), *finish off* (166), *use up* (162), *cast off* (142), *dry out* (132), *break off* (118), *finish up* (116). Наприклад: *'My alarm clock didn't **go off**.'* *'Oh **shut up!**' yelled Jo. The activated lymphocytes are able to **use up** glucose extremely quickly. Anyway I'll better **get off**. It's gonna **come off**.*

The aforementioned phrasal verbs are often used both in written language and in speech. It's vital to submit that the most typical and ergonomic phrasal verbs as the means of the finite aspectual meaning expression in everyday English (in speech) are the following: *shut up*, *get*

off, *go off*, *come off* (all of them, except *finish up*, are mostly used in **Present Simple**, and less used in **Past Simple**). But after analyzing the phrasal verbs *take off*, *go off*, *move out*, *switch off*, *turn off*, *drop out*, *use up*, *break off*, *finish up* we've revealed that, unlike the above written, these are more often used in **Past Simple**, than in **Present Simple**. For example: *So they all **went off** to lunch with the mayor, while a messenger was sent to the Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths to get the necessary information. His Dad **turned off** the road they were in, into one lined with trees. The doctor finished and **cut off** the end of the tape neatly. She **broke off**, wiping her eyes.*

The common feature between all these before mentioned phrasal verbs of the finite aspectual meaning expression is that almost all of them are most often used in fiction and verse. Besides, such phrasal verbs as *give up*, *cut off*, *cut out*, *move out*, *drop out*, *use up*, *break off* are also often used in nonacademic prose and bibliography. The phrasal verbs which express the finite aspectual meaning are also wide spread in newspapers and other published materials.

If to speak about the spoken language those phrasal verbs, except everyday English, are also used in the sphere of leisure time and education; but they are less used in the business area and hardly used in the institutional sphere.

The division of the usage of such phrasal verbs according to the age characteristics shows that, naturally, the primary position is occupied by adults. But there is the interesting fact that some of the phrasal verbs are more often used by children and not by teenagers – *shut up*, *cut out*, including tense forms *went off*, *switched off*, *turned off*, *broke off*.

If to compare the usage of the phrasal verbs which express the finite aspectual meaning by men and women, it was noticed that in most cases women use them more often than men, except such as *drop out*, *finished off*.

It is important to emphasize that the most typical and ergonomic phrasal verbs which are the means of the finite aspectual meaning expression are those which consist of the most frequently used and typical verbs, such as *go*, *get*, *give*: *'**Shut up!**' **Get off** my desk!' Any idiot can **go off** and do that. So she could **come off** the lead. 'Can you **finish up** here?' she asked.*

The facts of the usage of phrasal verbs in the modern English language show that the absolute majority of the usage of these units is in the **Present Simple** and **Past Simple** tense forms. The comparisons of the other quantitative data are insignificant.

Although the phrasal verbs do have a reputation of oral speech attributes, the majority of them are in the speech of adults. Obviously, the small number of tokens in the speech of children and adolescents indicates that the corresponding component of linguistic and communicative competence is formed later.

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О.И. Ванивская. Некатегориальные средства выражения конечных видовых значений (на материале Британского национального корпуса текстов)

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены некатегориальные или лексические средства выражения конечных видовых значений, а именно различные постпозитивные приставки и фразовые глаголы. Исследуется вариативность фразовых глаголов в разных жанрах письменной и устной речи. Также анализируется частотность использования этих лексических средств различными категориями говорящих (детьми, тинэйджерами, взрослыми). Изучаются изменения в использовании сложных временных форм. Актуальность исследования состоит в потребности исследовать фактическое использование разных некатегориальных (лексических) средств выражения видовых значений, помимо категориальных, и в этой статье именно конечных видовых значений, в том числе фразовых глаголов в аутентическом языке, изучить их вариативность в различных жанрах и регистрах, частотность и эргономические характеристики.

Ключевые слова: видовые значения, конечный, жанр, лексические (некатегориальные) средства, фразовые глаголы, постпозитивные приставки