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Research paper

Peculiarities of Rendering English Phrasal Verbs into Ukrainian

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Abstract

The article studies English phrasal verbs in the aspect of translation. The subject of the paper appears to be of particular scientific interest as it concerns English phrasal verbs – complex combinations like *to dash out, to count out*, consisting of a monolexemic verb and a second component of a special adverbial and prepositional nature, which tend to be non-equivalent translation units, i.e. have no direct correspondences (equivalents) in the target language. The present study based on the particular empirical material (phrasal verbs with postpositive component *out*) suggests an attempt to single out and illustrate the principal ways of rendering verbal complexes under consideration into the Ukrainian language. The research carried out enables to distinguish two ways of translating the lexical units in question – morphological and syntactic. Morphological way implies rendering phrasal verbs by means of predominantly Ukrainian prefixal verbs, less likely – non-prefixal verbs, and syntactical – with the help of free or stable word combinations. It has been established that the translation ways indicated, on their turn, reflect the peculiarities of the typological status phrasal verb possesses in the English language, as it can serve as a compound/analytical verb with postpositive component in the function of the derivation formant or be used as a more or less free combination of a verb and a postpositive element of a distinct adverbial character. The assumption has been made that it is not only the categorical status of the phrasal verb that influences the choice of the way of its translation, but also the semantic type phrasal verbs under analysis refer to.

Keywords: *morphological way; phrasal verb; postpositive component; prefixal verb; syntactic way.*

1. Introduction

Theoretical scopes of the subject. Phrasal verbs (PhV), that is lexemes like *to fling out* 'to rush (e.g. out of the room)', *to throw out* 'to exclude, to degrade, to expel', consisting of a monolexemic verb and a second postpositive component of the complex adverbial and prepositional nature, represent one of the major peculiarities of verbal word building in Modern English.

The term "postpositive component" or "postpositive" (Amosova [1]), which is synomymous to terms like "adverbial postposition" (Anichkov [2]), "adverbial particle" (Quirk [3]), "postpositive prefix" (Zhluktenko [4]), etc., constitutes a post-verbal component that forms with a verb a relatively stable semantic and syntactic combination owing to the weakening of its adverbial or prepositional function .

Regarding the terminological ambiguity of a second component inherent in these verbal combinations, linguists have not yet reached the common view on the nature of the second component as well as the categorical status of the combination on the whole.

Some scholars look upon second components as notional words, namely adverbs or prepositions (Berlizon [5], Marchand [6], Amosova [1] and others), defining the status of verbal complexes as verbal-adverbial or verbal-prepositional combinations. Others keep to the point that postpositive component is a word-building element, which either modifies or utterly changes the meaning of the basic verb, and refer the whole verbal complex to the class of analytical verbs (Zhluktenko [4], Klijunajte [7], Dzhanumov [8], Kerop'yan [9], Vorob'eva [10]).

Notwithstanding different views as for the definition of the postpositive component, most scientists, who dwell on this problem, still agree that in the English language a second component of the complex lexemes under analysis is used as the principal means of inner verbal word formation in contrast to other Indo-European languages, which resort to prefixation in such cases. Postpositive components in Modern English perform largely the same functions as prefixes in Russian and Ukrainian and separable prefixes in German.

Thus, phrasal verbs can be regarded as derivative lexical units formed from corresponding basic verbs (BV) with the help of postpositive components (PC)/postpositives. In this connection one of the most important aspects of studying English phrasal verbs is to consider their derivational peculiarities, in particular, to identify and analyze types of semantic correlation between phrasal verbs and their basic verbs (Vorobyova [11]).

Word-forming derivation within phrasal verbs can be studied with regard to semantic correlations between basic verbs and phrasal verbs derived from them. One of the works, that concerns the problem in question (Vorobyova [11]) enables to observe two distinct types of such correlations among which are 1) the presence of semantic connection between a phrasal verb and its basic verb and 2) the absence of semantic connection between these two verbs.

The presence of semantic connection between phrasal verbs and their basic verbs is confirmed by the possibility to derive the meanings of PhVs from the meanings of their BVs. In other words, semantic motivation that can be expressed either *explicitly* or *implicitly* is dealt with in this case.

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Explicit motivation (motivation that is transparent or clearly expressed) is traced when the meaning of the basic verb can be easily reproduced in the semantics of a phrasal verb. Full reproduction of BV semantics in PhV semantics presupposes the possibility to paraphrase the definition of the phrasal verb using the basic verb, e.g. *to plod on* 'to continue working hard' ← *to plod* 'to work hard'; *to trot off* 'to leave (the place) by trotting' ← *to trot* '(of a horse or its rider) to move at a pace faster than a walk but slower than a gallop'. The meanings of the above mentioned PhVs can be easily derived from the meanings of their constituent parts (the basic verb and the postpositive component). At the same time the meanings of such phrasal verbs are modified versus the meanings of their basic verbs which usually refer to the classes of verbs denoting intentional human activity and movement.

Implicit motivation (motivation that is implied) can be observed for at the expense of

1) the possibility to reconsider the meanings of PhVs and their BVs, e.g. *to push on* 'to try to make smb. do smth. that he/she doesn't want to do' ← *to push* 'to use force in order to move smb. away from oneself' (in this case reconsideration of the BV's meaning in the process of forming PhV's meaning from it becomes possible on the account of the metaphorization of the meaning of the basic verb, thereat BV's direct meaning is turned into an abstract one for the PhV in the process of derivation); *to see off* 'to go to an airport, station, etc. with someone who is beginning a journey' ← *to see* 'to have or use the power of sight' (if smb. sees smb. else off, he/she *sees* the other person for the last time for some period of time or forever);

2) the presence of common seme or semes in the semantics of PhVs and their BVs, e.g. *to hurry on* 'to continue moving *quickly* in a certain direction' ← *to hurry* 'to do smth. *quickly*' (the seme of manner 'quickly' is common here for both verbs); *to skip off* 'to run away (usu. quickly and unexpectedly)' ← *to skip* 'to move lightly and quickly, esp. by taking two steps with each foot in turn' (the basic and the derivative have here the seme of action 'to move' in common).

It should be noted that the meanings of PhVs are not always motivated by their basic verbs that indicates, in its turn, the absence of semantic connection between them, e.g. *to round on* 'to attack smb. (esp. verbally) in sudden anger' ← *to round* 'to make smth. into the shape of a circle, ball, etc.'; *to brush off* 'to ignore, to pay no attention to' ← *to brush* 'to clean or smooth with a brush'. It becomes evident from the above mentioned examples that the meanings of PhVs can hardly be derived from the meanings of their basic verbs and postpositives *on* and *off* and generally tend to be regarded as phraseological units. This phenomenon can be explained by the weakening of the direct meanings of both – the basic verb and the postpositive – which obtain, as a result, mutual abstract meaning.

The analysis of the semantic correlation attributed to English PhV components, i.e. the basic verb and the postpositive component, can be of particular significance while studying phrasal verbs in terms of their translation peculiarities. A thorough study of the most authoritative works on this subject (see papers by I.Ye. Anichkov [2], I.A. Kliiunaite [7], A.S. Dzhanumov [8], A.R. Kerop'yan [9], E.V. Trubnikova [12] and many others), enables to subdivide such verbal complexes into two types of units:

1) verb-adverb combinations (where postpositive component is regarded as a notional word, namely, an adverb);

2) compound or analytical verbs (where PC is a word-formation element which modifies or completely changes the meaning of the PhV).

At the same time a second component as a part of the PhV having the status of a compound or an analytical verb, in the paper given it being postpositive component *out* (PC-*out*), can demonstrate such semantic characteristics as: *adverbiality*, e.g. *to run out* 'to move *away* fast' ← *to run* 'to move fast'; *to toss out* 'to throw *away* (esp. in a careless or aimless way)' ← *to toss* 'to throw (esp. in a careless or aimless way)'; *emphasity*, e.g. *to fade out* 1) 'to abate, to grow weak gradually' (e.g. of a sound, horn, etc.), 2) 'to disappear (e.g. about an image and the like)' ← *to fade out* 'to weaken, to abate, to disappear gradually'; *aspectuality*, e.g. *to dry out* 'to make (smth.) *completely* dry (e.g. linen, etc.)' ← *to dry* 'to make (smth.) dry'; *idiomaticity*, e.g. *to drone out* 'to waste (e.g. life)' ← *to drone* 'to waste time by doing useless things, to dawdle,'; *to force out* 'to make (usu. people) leave the place' ← *to force* 'to make (smb.) do smth. (usu. applying force)'.

The features specified above are amply inherent in the semantics of prefixal verbs in Slavic languages (here Ukrainian). I.H. Myloslavskyi [13], in particular, states that the meaning of a prefix may constitute: 1) a simple difference between the meaning of a derivative verb and that of a basic verb (cf. *adverbiality* of PC); 2) a meaning, duplicating or intensifying the meaning of a non-prefixal verb (cf. *emphasity* or *aspectuality* of PC); 3) a new additional meaning, absent in other components of a derivative word (cf. *diomaticity* of PC).

Despite diverse structural correlation of postpositive components and prefixes with their basic verbs/verbal stems (cf. separability of components within English phrasal verbs, postpositive position of a second component with regard to the basic monolexemic verb and inseparable prepositive adjunction of a prefix to a verbal stem within a Ukrainian prefixal verb), English phrasal and Ukrainian prefixal verbs (PV) can be regarded as comparable units in terms of semantics.

The idea of semantic comparability characteristic of English PhVs and Ukrainian PVs is reflected in works by L. Talmy [14] who includes both English and some Slavic languages, namely, Russian and Ukrainian, to be "satellite-based" languages in which the function of a "satellite", i.e. such an element in the description of an action which primarily points at its spatial characteristics, can be performed by English postpositive components as well as prefixes pertaining to Russian, Ukrainian, German and other languages. The researcher considers these word-building elements (postpositives and prefixes) to be of equal nature as they carry out identical function in relation to a basic verb/verbal stem – modify the verbal meaning.

Such derivational isomorphism brings about the situation when phrasal verbs having no direct correspondences (equivalents) in the Ukrainian language, especially those PhVs which are characterized by semantic "transparency", i.e. the derivability of the complex unit meaning from its component meanings, are often translated into Ukrainian by prefixal verbs.

The study based on the particular empirical material (phrasal verbs with postpositive component *out*, further regarded as PhV-*out*) suggests an attempt to single out and illustrate the principal ways of rendering English phrasal verbs into Ukrainian.

The theoretical and practical novelty of the research consists in considering translation peculiarities of such verbal complexes in close connection with their categorical status, derivational and semantic features.

The empirical basis of the research is represented by monosemantic PhVs-*out* or each lexical-semantic variant of polysemantic PhVs-*out*, selected from Modern English definition and translation dictionaries [15], [16], [17], [18], [19] [20], [21], specialized dictionaries of English phrasal verbs [22], [23], [24], British National Corpus [25], as well as their translation equivalents making up 2045 units in total (845 PhV-*out* and 1200 translation equivalents of theirs). The difference in quantitative indicators (cf. 845 PhV-*out* and 1200 translation equivalents of theirs) is accounted for by the fact that the same PhV may have mono- dual- or even multi-equivalent correspondence within Ukrainian prefixal (rarely non-prefixal) verbs or verbal groups. In percentage ratio such units constitute about 40% of the PhVs-*out* analyzed. Further on the quantitative representation of the translation ways singled out in the research is to be illustrated by data on PhVs-*out* alone.

2. Main body

Ways of rendering phrasal verbs with postpositive component *out* into Ukrainian. The analysis of PhV-*out* translation peculiarities enables to distinguish two major ways of rendering these verbal complexes into Ukrainian. They are *morphological* way which implies rendering PhVs-*out* mostly by prefixal, less likely, by non-prefixal verbs, and *syntactic* way – by means of free or stable word combinations.

It is worth mentioning that such translation ways may be regarded as universal to a certain extent and be applied to phrasal verbs functioning with different postpositive components and pertaining to different semantic classes.

2.1. Morphological way of rendering English PhVs-*out* into Ukrainian (676 units, 80%), i.e. translation with the help of monolexemic prefixal or non-prefixal verbs, is foremost due to derivational nature of these verbal units, the functioning of the postpositive as a word-building element within the structure of a phrasal verb as being a compound/analytical verb.

2.1.1. In overwhelming majority of cases (635 units, 75,1%) PhVs-*out* are translated into Ukrainian by the verbs containing the following prefixes: *ви-, роз-, від-, за-, з-, с-, при-, о-, по-, про-, під-*.

2.1.1.1. The most productive both in quantitative (464 units, 54.9%) and qualitative respects translation equivalents of PhV under analysis are Ukrainian verbs with prefix *ви-* (PV-*ви-*) which can be explained by the identical direct spatial meaning of *out* and *ви-*, that is of "outside, from inside to outside", i.e. "beyond the limits of a locative object" and which, in its turn, may be transformed into figurative relational, attributive, possessive, existential and some other characteristics.

Qualitative productivity of PVs-*ви-* in this case presupposes that such prefixal verbs are used to render PhVs-*out* realizing all the meanings marked in their semantic paradigm. Here belong in the first place *locative* PhVs-*out*, explicating movement and causation of movement in space (usu. "beyond the limits of a locative object"), e.g. *to creep* ***out*** *–* ***ви****повзати*; *to flush out –* ***ви****курювати*, ***ви****ганяти*; *to draw* ***out*** *–* ***ви****тягувати*, ***вий****мати*; *to squeeze* ***out*** *–* ***ви****чавлювати*; *relational* PhVs-*out*, designating in the present empirical material interaction (mostly interpersonal) on different levels – social or professional (e.g. *to force* ***out*** – 1) ***ви****ганяти*, ***ви****селяти*; 2) ***ви****бивати*, ***ви****тісняти* (e.g. an opponent)); verbal (e.g. *to curse* ***out*** *= to cuss out –* ***ви****лаяти* (anyone)); physiological and emotional (e.g. *to fag* ***out*** *–* ***ви****мотувати* (physically or emotionally)); as well as abstract interaction (e.g.: *to force* ***out*** *–* ***ви****тісняти* (out of use, operation), *to fetch* ***out*** *–* ***ви****ділятu, **ви**окремлювати* (e.g. a certain property, quality)).

Besides the locative and relational types of PhVs-*out* described above, Ukrainian verbs with prefix *ви-* may also be used while translating the following phrasal verbs with *out*: *attributiv*e PhVs-*out*, denoting various actions with "an attribute (i.e. quality, property)" – in this context indueing with it, obtaining or losing it (compare: *to flatten* ***out*** (*to even* ***out***, *to level* ***out***) *–* ***ви****рівнюватися* or ***ви****рівнювати*, also *to fizzle* ***out*** *–* ***ви****дихатися* (e.g. about soda water, champagne and also in figurative meaning about a person)); *possessive* PhVs-*out* demonstrating different levels of ownership (e.g. *to give* ***out*** *–* ***ви****ділятu* (e.g. money), *to buy* ***out*** *–* ***ви****куповувати* (e.g. shares, stocks)); *existential* PhVs-*out* realizing the meanings of "to create (usu. in a particular way)" and "to stop existing" (e.g. *to cut* ***out*** *–* ***ви****роблятu* (e.g. the plan), *to put* ***out*** *–* ***ви****пускати* (e.g. the magazine); *to die* ***out*** *–* ***ви****мирати*)); *stative* PhVs-*out* indicating transition from one physiological state to another (e.g. *to flake* ***out*** *= to crash* ***out*** *= to pass* ***out*** – (spoken) ***ви****рубитися*, i.e. "to fall asleep") and *functional* PhVs-*out* like *to cut* ***out*** *–* ***ви****микатися* and ***ви****микати* having the meanings of "to stop functioning" or "to cause to stop functioning".

2.1.1.2. Second by productivity (68 units, 8%) within Ukrainian prefixes that can render English postpositive *out* within PhVs-*out* is prefix *роз-*. Isomorphically this prefix is implemented while translating *locative* PhVs-*out,* expressing movement in space simultaneously in different directions, e.g. *to fall* ***out*** *–* ***роз****гортатися* (e.g. about the troops), *to spread* ***out*** *–* ***роз****ходитися* (e.g. about people) and *possessive* PhVs-*out*, implying the termination of the ownership, in other words – the loss of certain material, rarely non-material benefits, e.g. *to dish* ***out*** *–* ***роз****давати*; *to drone* ***out*** *–* ***роз****трачувати*, *to fork* ***out*** *–* ***роз****щедрюватися, to sell* ***out*** *–* ***роз****продавати*. Attributive meaning in PhVs-*out* semantics may also be delivered by the Ukrainian prefixal verbs pertaining to this group, e.g. *to fan* ***out*** *–* ***роз****галужуватись* (e.g. about the road); *to fill* ***out*** *–* ***роз****ширювати* (e.g. about some volume)'; *to fluff* ***out*** and *to plump* ***out*** *–* ***роз****пушувати* (e.g. hair, feathers); *to draw* ***out*** and *to stretch out –* ***роз****тягувати* (e.g. fabric); *to flatten* ***out*** (*to hammer* ***out***, *to pound* ***out***) *–* ***роз****плющувати* (e.g. a nail). It has been established that prefix *роз-* may convey such direct and figurative meanings of postpositive *out* in the structure of the corresponding PhVs-*out* as "multidirectionality of an action" (often that of movement) for locative PhVs-*out* and "going beyond the fixed limits" for possessive and attributive PhVs-*out*.

2.1.1.3. Quite often (34 units, 4%) PhVs-*out* may be translated by verbs with prefix *від-*, which delivers such meanings of PhVs-*out* as "going beyond the limits of a locative object, possession, functioning, attribute (quality) norm, and can be found in the semantics of the following PhVs-*out*: mostly *relational* (e.g. *to cull* ***out*** *–* ***від****браковувати*, *to filter* ***out*** *–* ***від****фільтровувати*) and *possessive* (e.g. *to give* ***out*** *–* ***від****давати*, *to cut* ***out*** *–* ***від****різати*), less commonly *attributive* (e.g. *to branch* ***out*** *–* ***від****ходити*, ***від****галуживатися* (e.g. about the road); *to dally* ***out*** *–* ***від****кладати* (as for the time)), *functional* (e.g. *to plug* ***out*** *–* ***від****ключати*) and *locative* (e.g. *to fence* ***out*** *–* ***від****ганяти* (e.g. animals)).

2.1.1.4. The fourth place of productivity while rendering English PhVs-*out* into Ukrainian (24 units, 2,8%) is occupied by the verbs with prefix *за-* which reflects the phasal meaning of the beginning of the action (more precisely, the transition from one qualitative or physical state into another) typical of the postpositive *out* in the semantic paradigm of *attributive* (1) and *stative* (2) PhVs-*out* like (1) *to curl* ***out*** *–* ***за****вертатися*, ***за****кручуватися* (e.g. about edges); *to dish* ***out*** *–* ***за****падати* (e.g. about cheeks); *to spin* ***out*** *–* ***за****тягувати* (e.g. a dispute) and (2) *to freeze* ***out*** *–* ***за****морожувати*, and the meaning of the completeness of the action in a few *possessive* (e.g. *to flood* ***out*** *–* ***за****ливати*, ***за****топлювати*) and *relational* (e.g. *to cross* ***out*** *–* ***за****креслювати* (e.g. a word)) PhVs-*out*.

2.1.1.5. Another type of Ukrainian prefixal verbs that deserves attention in terms of their use when translating PhVs-*out* under analysis are the verbs with prefix *з- / с-* (24 units, 2.8%) which, being few in number, in the most explicit form realize the meaning of PC-*out*, presupposing "going beyond an object of *locative* (1), *relational* (2), *attributive* (3) and *stative* (4) semantics, e.g.: (1) *to crash* ***out*** *– **з**бігати* (e.g. from jail); (2) (spoken) *to hoof* ***out*** *= to kick* ***out*** *– **з**вільняти*; (3) *to smooth* ***out*** *– **з**гладжувати* (e.g. roughness); *to wear* ***out*** *– **с**пустошувати* (e.g. soil) (4) *to be beaten* ***out*** *– **з**(а)немогти; to freak* ***out*** *– **с**хвилювати, **с**тривожити*.

The differential meaning, revealed while comparing semantic structures of prefixes *з-* and *с-*, is typical of prefix *з-*, which, in addition to the common locative, attribute and stative meanings mentioned above, has in its semantic structure the meaning of "going beyond the limits of an object of relational semantics" which, in turn, is reflected in the translation of *relational* PhVs-*out*, denoting "exclusion from a joint activity", e.g. *to hoof* ***out*** *= to kick* ***out*** *– **з**вільняти*.

Within *attributive* and *stative* PhVs-*out* which are rendered into Ukrainian by means of the verbs with prefixes *з- / с-*, the meanings of the prefixes under consideration also coincide and convey, as in the case with prefix *за-* (see 2.1.1.4.) the meaning of the beginning of the action (namely, the transition from one qualita-

tive or physical condition into another), e.g. *to fade* ***out*** – ***с****падати* (e.g. about the wind), *to crap* ***out*** – ***з****немогти.*

Besides prefixes *за-, з-, с-*, which in the attributive PhVs-*out* deliver the meaning of "the beginning of the action", in particular, "transition from one qualitative or physical state into another" such meanings can be expressed by prefixes *при-* and *о-*, which within the attributive PhVs-*out* similarly manifest the meaning of "transition from one qualitative/physical/emotional state into another", e.g. *do* ***out*** – ***при****бирати*; ***при****чепурювати*; *to drain* ***out*** – ***о****сушувати* (e.g. a swamp).

In terms of productivity, Ukrainian prefixal verbs used here to render English PhVs-*out* possess the following quantitative characteristics – *з-* (14 units, 1.7%), *с-* (10 units, 1.2%), *при-* (8 units , 0.9%), *о-* (7 units, 0.8%).

2.1.1.6. Others specified in 2.1.1. prefixes, namely *по-, про-, під-*, are marked by unproductive use (3 units (0.4%), 3 units (0.4%) and 1 unit (0.1%), respectively) and can rather rarely occur while observing the translation of *attributive* (e.g. *to eke* ***out*** – ***по****повнювати*, *to ease* ***out*** – ***по****легшувати*), *relational* (*to crash* ***out*** – ***про****гравати, to flood* ***out*** – ***про****ганяти* (people (about flood)), *existential* (*to flash* ***out*** – ***про****являтися*) and *stative* (*to fetch* ***out*** – ***під****бадьорювати*) phrasal verbs with component *out.*

2.1.1.7. The correlation of the Ukrainian PVs in question with the semantic types of English PhVs-*out* is demonstrated in the most general form in the following table.

Table1: The correlation of the Ukrainian PVs and semantic types of English PhVs-*out*

Semantic types of PhVs-*out*	**Ukrainian PVs with prefix**										
	ви	*роз*	*від*	*за*	*з*	*с*	*при*	*о*	*по*	*про*	*під*
Locative	+	+	+		+	+				+	
Relative	+		+	+	+					+	
Attributive	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Possessive	+	+	+	+							
Existential	+									+	
Stative	+			+	+	+			+		+
Functional	+		+								

As can be seen from the table, the Ukrainian PVs which can act as translation equivalents of English PhVs-*out* are in different ways related to those semantic types PhVs-*out* refer to. Thus, PVs-*ви-* can be used to render PhVs-*out* of all the semantic types singled out, which logically follows from the fact that in the structure of PhVs-*out* and PVs-*ви-* the postpositive component and the prefix are united by the primary spatial meaning "outside, beyond the limits of a locative object". On average, the analyzed prefixal verbs can represent 3-4 semantic types of PhVs-*out* under study, the most unproductive being epy verbs with prefixes *о-* and *під.*

The most diversified as for the possibility of using Ukrainian verbs with different prefixes in the process of translation appears to be the attributive type of the phrasal verbs considered (9 types from total 11). The next, sufficiently productive, are also locative and stative types of PhVs-*out* (6 and 6 types respectively). The most unproductive in this respect are the existential and functional types, mainly due to the fact that these types in the semantic system of PhVs-*out* are in principle few in number.

2.1.2. The use of non-prefixal verbs while rendering English PhVs-*out* into Ukrainian is not typical. The corpus of the empirical material under research demonstrates insignificant number of such verbal units (41 units, 4.9%). As examples, the following equivalent pairs of PhVs-*out* and Ukrainian non-prefixal verbs can be provided: 1) *to dredge out – драгувати*, i.e. 'to extract using a dredge' and *to cut out = to block out = to shut out – блокувати* (PhVs-*out* of the locative type); 2) *to fall out – сваритись* (relational type of the PhVs-*out*); 3) *to do out – декорувати*, *to flesh out – конкретизувати* (PhVs-*out* pertaining to the attributive type);); *to drone out – байдикувати*; *to do out – гасити* (light) (existential type of the analyzed PhVs-*out*).

The examples show that non-prefixal verbs that can be involved in translating English PhVs-*out* into Ukrainian are either the words of foreign origin (see *драгувати*, *блокувати*, *конкретизувати*) or have the elements of narrow or darkened semantics as their roots (see *сваритись*, *гасити*, *байдикувати*) which, in its turn, naturally complicates the process of prefixation.

2.2. The second major way of translating English PhVs-*out* into Ukrainian is the syntactic way (169 units, 20%) which suggests rendering these compound units through free or stable word-combinations.

2.2.1. Free word combinations are used to render PhVs-*out*, which are combinations of a monohexemic verb and a pospositive component in the status of an adverb like *to dine out* – 1) *обідати не дома, в ресторані*; 2) *шукати партнера "на стороні"*; *to eat out – харчуватися не дома*; *to doss out – спати під відкритим небом* (18 единиц, 2.1%). The basis of such verbal combinations in the Ukrainian language is formed by non-prefixal verbs.

2.2.2. Among stable word combinations (151 units, 17.9%) that can function as translation equivalents of PhVs-*out* one can often observe the units in the semantics of which the basic verb manifests additional, often adverbial, characteristics. Such combinations can be encountered when analysing the translation correspondences of almost all semantic types (except for the functional) established in the PhVs-*out* corpus. Let us illustrate this statement with particular examples from each of the semantic types distinguished for PhVs-*out*: 1) *locative* type: *to crash out – мікати з в'язниці, вирватися на волю*; 2) *relational* type: *to drum out – з позором виганяти* (where the adverbial component of the combination reflects the figurative meaning of the basic verb *to drum*, i.e. 'to play a drum'); *to count out – скидати з рахунків* (i.e. metaphorically 'not to pay attention to; to ignore'); *to cry out – висловлювати сильний протест* (figuratively reinterpreted from the direct meaning of *to cry out* 'to suddenly shout smth.'); 3) *attributive* type: *to do out – оклеювати шпалерами* (here is observed a shift of the semantic centre from the basic verb to the postpositive component *out*, the primary spatial meaning of which "beyond the limits of a locative object" is transformed into the figurative meaning "beyond the limits of an attribute (i.e. quality, property)"; *to fade out – поступово слабшати* (about sound, signal) (the attributive component 'gradually', enclosed in the semantics of PhVs-*out*, is initially inherent in the definition of the basic verb *to fade* having the meaning of 'to lose brightness, colour, strength etc.'); 4) *possessive* type: *to drone out* 'марнувати безцільно'; *to fish out* – 'виснажити рибні багатства, виловити усю рибу'(from *fish* which is of substantive nature here); *to dole out* – 'роздавати в мізерних розмірах' (the emphatic function of *out* with regard to the basic verb *to dole* is revealed in this case); 5) *existentia*l type: *to crank out* 'терміново випускати, швидко робити' (idiomatic nature of PhV-*out* can be clearly traced here (presumably from the substantive basis of *crank* 'miracle, caprice')); *to freeze out* 'вмирати від холоду'; 6) *stative* type: *to doze out* 'спати на ходу' (derived from the basic verb *to doze*, i.e. 'to sleep lightly or for a short time').

3. Conclusions

The research carried out enables to draw the following conclusions and generalizations.

3.1. The two major ways of rendering English phrasal verbs in question into Ukrainian, revealed as a result of the analysis, demonstrate a distinct correlation between the translation peculiarities of PhVs-*out* and their derivational and semantic characteristics.

3.2. Morphological way of translation is applied to PhVs-*out* having a derivational status and functioning as compound/analytical verbs. The domination of Ukrainian prefixal verbs as their translation equivalents confirms the thesis that, despite the different mor-

phological structure of the languages under consideration, these units have similar word-building and semantic features — primarily, isomorphic is the ability of the postpositive component and the prefix in the structure of English phrasal and Ukrainian prefixal verbs to modify the basic stem of the verb.

3.3. The use of Ukrainian verbs with 13 different prefixes (see also 2.1.1.-2.1.1.8.) while rendering PhVs-*out* not only with direct spatial meanings (see locative type), but also with figurative ones (see, in particular, relational, attributive, possessive, existential types of PhVs-*out*) suggests that the process of forming phrasal and prefixal verbs in English and Ukrainian which are regarded as languages pertaining to different morphological types, is of similar naturally determined character, based on the metaphorical reinterpretation of postpositives and prefixes within their structure. On the other hand, such a significant number of prefixes that can act as correspondences of one postpositive component naturally confirms the synthetism of the Ukrainian language at the word-building level, as well as a stronger tendency in the English language to polysemy and economy of language means.

3.4. Syntactic way of translating PhVs-*out* implemented by word combinations is applied in cases when the PhVs under study have the status of word combinations in which the postpositive component manifests a strongly marked adverbial nature (see 2.2.1.), and when the semantics of the basic verb in their structure contains additional semes of adverbial or qualifying character (see also 2.2.2.).

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