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### **PHRASAL VERBS IN THE ENGLISH LEGAL DISCOURSE (BASED ON CIVIL LAW REFORM IN THE UK: A DRAFT BILL)**

Traditionally, phrasal verbs were considered informal in terms of register, and in formal contexts, single word equivalents were considered more appropriate. However, statistics presented by Macmillan English Dictionary magazine (MED Magazine), shows that phrasal verbs can not only be found in all types of texts, but are considered more «natural» in a variety of contexts.

Within the register of legal language, phrasal verbs have not been widely analyzed, while statistics shows the increasing usage of phrasal verbs in all aspects of the English language and in Legal English in particular. In view of this, and taking into account the fact that English phrasal verbs are not only one of the most characteristic and productive features of the English language, but also complex, and difficult to acquire due to their structural, syntactic and semantic features, peculiarities of phrasal verbs usage in legal discourse are worthy of analysis.

The choice of the object of the analysis can also be justified by the fact that Legal language is generally characterized by unambiguousness and conciseness whereas phrasal verbs are often polysemantic and ambiguous, which makes them difficult in terms of acquisition and translation.

First of all, it is necessary to define a phrasal verb as a language unit.

By "phrasal verb" we mean a combination of an "ordinary" (one-word) verb (e.g. come, give, put) and an adverbial or prepositional particle (e.g. in, off, up), or sometimes both, which constitutes a single semantic and syntactic unit [1, p. 5].

Among the definitions of a phrasal verb, those given by the Cambridge and Oxford dictionaries are worth mentioning:

- A phrase that consists of a verb with a preposition or adverb or both, the meaning of which is different from the meaning of its separate parts [2].
- A phrasal verb is a verb that is made up of a main verb together with an adverb or a preposition, or both. Typically, their meaning is not obvious from the meanings of the individual words themselves [5].

As it was already mentioned, phrasal verbs are widely used in all types of legal texts. Having analyzed different legal texts, we came across the following phrasal verbs connected to «crime and punishment»:

- to back down (відступати) They argued and in the end she **backed down**. Вони сперечалися, але в решті решт вона відступила.

- to break out (втекти, вирватися)They had been planning their escape for two years before they **broke out** of prison. Вони планували втечу два роки до того, як їм вдалося втекти з в'язниці.

- to bring in (впровадити)The government is planning to **bring in** a new law. Влада планує впровадити новий закон.

- to chase after (переслідувати)The policeman **chased after** the pickpocket and arrested him. Поліцейський переслідував кишенькового злодія та заарештував його.

- to come forward (запропонувати допомогу)There were a lot of people who **came forward** with their help. Велика кількість людей визвалися їм допомогти.

- to fill in (заповнити)I had to **fill in** plenty of forms. Я повинен був заповнити велику кількість документів.

- to get away with (уникнути покарання)The judge didn't let the robber **get away with it**. Суддя не дозволив крадію втекти від покарання.

- to go off (вибухнути)Fortunately, they managed to defuse the bomb before it went off. На щастя, їм вдалося знешкодити бомбу, перш ніж вона вибухнула.

- to hand in (здати, повернути) I found a wallet on the road and **handed it in** to the police office. Я знайшов на дорозі гаманець та здав його в поліцію.

- to hold up (здійснити збройне пограбування) A robber **has held up** several banks in one city. Крадій здійснив в місті декілька збройних пограбувань.

The research also shows the increase in quantity of phrasal verbs in all types of formal legal texts and documents. For instance, in the Civil Law Reform A Draft Bill we can observe usage of the following phrasal verbs:

It is important that it (civil law) is kept up to date [3, p. 3].

.... bring the disciplinary hearing appeal process for barristers into line with the appeal process for solicitors [3, p. 3].

This paper sets out the text of the draft Civil Law Reform Bill [3, p. 4].

... carrying out tasks as part of running or maintaining the home or supporting the injured person's domestic or family life [3, p. 4].

If the defendant recovers damages for the loss referred to in subsection (1), the defendant must account to– (a) such persons as provided the services before the date of the award of the damages [3, p. 4].

Until then the property is held on trust [3, p. 33].

The analysis revealed that in the Articles of the European Convention on Human Rights among a great number of phrasal verbs the most frequently used are the following: come into (force) – набути (чинність), enter into – вступати в, keep with – дотримуватись, narrow down – звести до, strike out – викреслити, follow up – слідувати, work out – розробити, call upon – закликати, go against – протидіяти, provide for – передбачати, points out – зазначити, set up – встановлювати, пропонувати, set out – викласти, refer to – посилатися, називати, deal with – мати справу з, lay down – встановити.

Taking into account the increasing usage of phrasal verbs in legal language and in all types of legal documents, further research is due to take place.

We can draw the following conclusions: (1) Phrasal verbs have long lost their «informal status» and their vast usage in legal literature is suggestive of it; (2) due to the increasing use of phrasal verbs in legal language in general and in legal documentation in particular, further research of the usage of this language unit in legal discourse is necessary.

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**Ключові слова:** юридичний дискурс, одиниця мови, фразові дієслова, вживання фразових дієслів, реєстр.

**Ключевые слова:** юридический дискурс, единица языка, фразовые глаголы, употребление фразовых глаголов, регистр.

**Key words:** legaldiscourse, language unit, phrasalverbs, phrasal verbs usage, register.

## **ТАРАСОВА ГАННА МИХАЙЛІВНА**

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### **ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ КОНЦЕПТУ «MANUS» В ЮРИДИЧНОМУ ТА ІНШИХ ВИДАХ ДИСКУРСУ**

Усі спеціалісти лінгвістичного напрямку зацікавлені у тому, щоб прослідкувати явище полісемії в тій чи іншій мові. І в латинській мові таке явище відобразилось на численній кількості слів, прикладом чого є дуже поширений у римському праві концепт “manus”.

В битовій мові “manus” перекладається як «рука», що, наприклад відобраджує приказка «manus manum lavat *рука руку мие*», але словник дає ще й інші значення цього іменника, найбільш поширеними з яких є такі:

І. «сила, насилля», наприклад: non manu neque vi *без застосування сили, мирним шляхом*; per manus *з застосуванням сили, насильно*; manum afferre *йти війною на когось*;