THE FUNCTION OF PHRASAL VERBS IN SHORT STORIES FOUND IN
“HELLO” MAGAZINES

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Abstract
This paper deals with the function of Phrasal verbs in short stories found in Hello Magazine. The problems of study are what types and functions of phrasal verbs are used in short stories of Hello magazine. The objectives of the study are (i) To find describe the types of phrasal verbs are used in short stories of Hello magazine and To describe the functions of phrasal verb which are used in short stories of Hello magazine.

The results of this study show that there are 69 Inseparable Phrasal verbs (48.93%) found in magazine. The least number of phrasal verbs are Three-word Phrasal verbs and Idioms as Phrasal verbs. There are 31 Separable Phrasal verbs (21.99%) and 19 Intransitive Phrasal verbs (13.48%). There are five types of Phrasal verb that are found in Hello magazine. They are Separable Phrasal verb, Inseparable Phrasal verb, Three-word Phrasal verb, Intransitive Phrasal verb, Idioms as Phrasal verb.

Key words: Phrasal Verbs

INTRODUCTION

Language has several functions in human life. It is used as a mean of communication and to share information. Every time we use language in communication, we are faced with a large array of choices: not only choices of what to say but of how to say it. “How to say” is influenced by many elements in language. One of those elements is Grammar as a set of rules that take an important item. One part of grammar is Phrasal verb. Jagger (1990:54) says that a phrasal verb is also defined as an idiom which consists of a verb followed by a preposition, a verb followed by an adverb or a verb followed by an adverb and preposition”. According to Oxford’s dictionary (1987:193) a verb considered to be a phrasal verb if it consists of two or more words one of these words is always a verb; the other maybe an adverb as a throwaway, a preposition as in put up with. The meaning of phrasal verb is often quite different from meaning of the verb on its own. For example, look into (=investigate) and look after (=take care of) have quite separate meanings from look. In fact, many phrasal verbs are idiomatic.

Phrasal verb could have difficult meaning because the meaning of the compound is often from the meaning of the individual parts. Phrasal verb sometimes has idiomatic meaning that is why sometimes it is a difficult for us to understand the meaning of phrasal verb in order to avoid misunderstand in speaking or writing phrasal verbs. Besides, people cannot speak or understand English well without knowing phrasal verb.
The increase of using phrasal verbs will obviously enrich the vocabularies of the learner. Moreover we sometimes find that a phrasal verb has more than one meaning in any context.

For example:

1. One time puppy got as puppy, hoping summer would get over her terror.
2. We couldn’t get over it. We wondered how many bricks it look to do that.

In the first sentence ‘get over’ means overcome. And in the second sentence “get over” means understand. We can find that one phrasal verb may have more than one meaning in different context.

It is the reason for choosing “Phrasal verbs” as the topic of this study. The writer wants to find the types of phrasal verbs and the functions of phrasal verbs in short stories found in “Hello’ Magazine. The problems of this research are formulated as follows: “What types and the functions of phrasal verbs are used in short stories of Hello magazine?”

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Definition of Phrasal verbs**

Phrasal verbs are extremely common in modern English. Wren and Martin (1990) note that a phrasal verb is a verb followed by a particle which can be in the form of a preposition, an adverb or a combination of the two. The verb + particle combination normally alters the usual meaning of the verb. Thus, by adding different adverbs or prepositions to the same verb, a variety of meanings are obtained.

A phrasal verb is also defined as an idiom which consists of a verb followed by a preposition, a verb followed by an adverb, or a verb followed by an adverb and a preposition (Jagger : 1990 :54). They often arise from casual uses of the language and eventually work themselves into the main stream of language use. The meaning of phrasal verb is often obscure and they often mean several different things. To make out, for instance, can mean to perceive or to see something. If someone chooses to turn up the street, that is a combination of a verb and preposition, but it is not a phrasal verb. On the other hand, if our neighbors unexpectedly turn up (appear) at a party or your brother turns up his radio, those are phrasal verb. In short, phrasal verb is a combination of a verb and a preposition or a particle which carries different meaning. It is then a single part of the word.

**Types of Phrasal Verbs**

Elbaum (1996:176) states that a phrasal verb consists of a verb followed by a preposition or an adverb. To make this definition is clear. It is important to exemplify the use of a phrasal verb, as it is printed below in bold types, for examples:

1. I run into an old friend.
2. She filled the grocery cart up and with free food.
3. They all look up to him.
The examples of the phrasal verb *run into* consists of the verb *run* followed by a preposition *into*, the phrasal verb *filled up* consists of the verb *filled* followed by the adverb *up* and the phrasal verb *look up to* consists of the verb *look* followed by the preposition *to*. Those verbs added with prepositions produce certain meanings.

Many phrasal verbs are used more often in informal English than informal English. In most cases, the ideas expressed by such phrasal verb may also be expressed by other phrases which are more likely to be used in formal English.

The types of phrasal verb that are going to elaborate in this respect, are classified below, they are:

1. Separable phrasal verbs.
2. Inseparable phrasal verbs.
3. Three-word phrasal verbs.
4. Intransitive phrasal verbs.
5. Idioms as phrasal verbs.

**Separable Phrasal Verbs**

A separable phrasal verb is a phrasal verb which consists of two words. The first words is a verb and another word is a preposition or particle.

The phrasal verb *to do over* in the first sentence is separated by the object *this paint job*, whereas in the second sentences, the phrasal verb *to do over* is not separated. Besides, when the object of phrasal verb is a pronoun, then the two parts of the phrasal verb must be separated, for example ‘You have to do it over’.

In the sentence, the phrasal verb *to do over* is separated by pronoun *it*. It is incorrect when there is a pronoun in a sentence which consist of a phrasal verb and the phrasal verb is not separated, as shown in the following example ‘You have to do over it’. On the other hand, separable verb can be followed by pronouns and it is absolutely separable.

**Inseparable Phrasal Verbs**

An inseparable phrasal verb is a verb which consists of two words. The first word is a verb and the second word is a preposition or a particle. The verb cannot be separated from the preposition or particle by any object or pronoun, as shown in the following examples:

1. The teacher *called on* students in the back row.
2. The student *went over* the material before the exam.
3. They should have *gone over* it twice.

In sentence 1, the number of parts in each phrasal verb consists of two parts that is the first is a verb *called* and the second is a preposition *on*. In sentences 2 and 3, the phrasal verbs *went over* or *gone over* consists of a verb *went* and *gone* plus a particle *over*. In both examples, the phrasal verbs *went over* and *gone* are not separated.
Three-Word Phrasal Verbs

A three-word phrasal verb is a phrasal verb which consists of three words is the prepositions or particles. The three words phrasal verbs require object after the phrasal verbs, since it is a transitive phrasal verbs, such as:

1. My brother dropped out of school before he could graduate.
2. I was talking to Mom on the phone when the operator broke in on our call.

In sentence 1, the phrasal verbs dropped out of consist of three word or parts. The first part is the verb dropped, the second part is the particle out, and the third part is the preposition of. In sentence 2, the phrasal verbs broke in on has three words or parts; the first part is the verb broke, the second part is the preposition in and the third part is the preposition on.

Furthermore, the verb in three words phrasal verbs must be in the form of transitive verb. The transitive verb requires a direct object after the verb or phrasal verb, as shown in the following example:

3. We were going to look in on my mother in law, but he was not at home.

In this sentence, the phrasal verb to look in on consist of three words; the first word is the verb look, the second word is the preposition in, and the third word is also a preposition on. The formal usage of this phrasal verb is to visit (somebody). The phrasal verbs look in on requires a direct object, and in this sentence, the direct object is my mother in law.

Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

An intransitive phrasal verb is a phrasal verb which does not require an object in the sentence. The intransitive phrasal verb consists of an intransitive verb. For example:

1. Once you leave home, you can never really go back again.

In this sentence, the phrasal verb go back consists of an intransitive verb go and a preposition back. After the phrasal verbs go back an object after the phrasal verb is not needed.

Idioms as Phrasal Verbs

An idiom is defined as an accepted phrase or expression having a meaning different from an idiom has an alternate, figurative meaning, which cannot be determine from the combination of the meaning of the individual words. For example ‘over the hill’ has two meanings, one as the figurative meaning ‘to be very old’, and the other is the literal meaning ‘on the other side of ah hill’.

Besides, one of the functions of phrasal verb is the idiomatic function. In this case, idioms are created by adding various prepositions to a basic verb and by changing the verbs meaning in many different ways. As an example, the verb ‘to drop’ means come up with, whereas the idiom ‘drop in’ means visit someone without having received an invitation, and the idiom ‘drop out’ means to stop doing what one usually does.
Function of Phrasal Verbs

There are several functions of phrasal verbs. The functions which are indicated are based on the use of phrasal verb in a sentence. The functions are as follows:

To intensify the meaning of the verb

Phrasal verb is used to intensify the meaning of the verb. In this case, the use of phrasal verbs in a sentence is to emphasize the meaning of the verb within the sentence.

When a sentence has a phrasal verb, then it, of course, will emphasize the content of the sentence on the verb. The verb will intensify the meaning of the whole sentence. For example:

*She brought up the subject of having children.*

The phrasal verb *brought up* is used instead of the word *introduce*. When a speaker uses *brought up* it means that the object; the subject is intensified to be *introduced*.

To indicate certain semantic content

A phrasal verb is used to indicate a certain semantic meaning of a sentence. This term is sometimes related to the context of a sentence. When a sentence implies the meaning which depends on the context, it will be stressed by applying phrasal verbs.

*The war brought down the government.*

In this sentence, the phrasal verbs *brought down* indicated the meaning that the *government has failed and lost their budget*. The phrasal verb *brought down* is purposed to stress the degree of failure. It also called as figurative expression.

Idiomatic Function

An idiom is an expression peculiar to a language and not reality understandable forms its grammatical construction or form the meaning of its parts.

Hornby (1975: 193) states that idiom is a combination of verb + preposition which forms one independent meaning. Thus, the preposition will not have its own meaning, the same as verb; then it is called “verb particle” some other linguists name it “adverb” or “prepositional adverb”.

For example: the idiom *put up with*, in a sentence such as *I put up with a lot from him*, *put up* means *tolerate* or *endure*. Therefore, to study the idiom is an important part of vocabulary development because much of the living language of any country as idiomatic.
THE METHOD OF THE STUDY

This paper was conducted by using descriptive method with qualitative approach. Descriptive qualitative method did not intend to find a new theory but to find new evidences to prove the truth of the theory. It conducted to describe the types of phrasal verb, and to find out, to describe the functions of phrasal verb which are used in short stories of Hello magazine.

Data and data source

The data source was taken from the short stories of Hello magazine with two editions in March and October 2010, while the data was the texts in terms of clauses found in that mentioned magazine.

Technique of Data Collection

In conducting this paper, I used library research to look up some information from the related books concerning with phrasal verbs. Then, collected the choose short stories from Hello magazines. Sentences containing phrasal verb and they identified the types and the functions of phrasal verbs found in short stories of Hello magazine.

After collecting data, the writer identified the types of phrasal verbs, classified the phrasal verbs into five types, they tabulated the most dominant types of phrasal verbs, they described the functions of phrasal verb and they will explain the reason why a certain types of phrasal verb are dominantly used in short stories of Hello magazine.

THE ANALYSIS OF DATA

As the five types of Phrasal Verbs are Separable phrasal verb, Inseparable Phrasal verb, Three-word phrasal verb, Intransitive phrasal verb, and Idiom as phrasal verb, in analyzing the data, the description of some points that include in the analysis are the types of phrasal verb are used in short stories of Hello magazine, the most dominant types of phrasal verb are used in short stories of Hello magazine, the functions of phrasal verb which are used in short stories of Hello magazine and the last showing the reasons why a certain types of Phrasal verbs are dominantly used in short stories of Hello magazine that as shown in the following section. As has been mentioned in the previous statement, the five types of Phrasal verb are used in short stories of Hello magazine are discussed in the following.

Separable phrasal verb

The separable phrasal verb used in Hello magazine is a phrasal verb which consists of two words, the first is verb and another word is a preposition or particle. The use of separable phrasal verb can be seen in this sentence (1) *met from “face to face=meet with”.*
In the sentence above, the meaning of the phrase “meet from” if we interpret word by word by looking up a common dictionary become: meet means “go to a place and wait there for a particular person to arrive” and from means “used to show where somebody or something” we can see that phrasal verb and the first type is separable phrasal verbs.

Inseparable Phrasal verbs in short stories of Hello magazine

This construction is identified as inseparable phrasal verb. The use of inseparable can be seen in this sentence just to blow off some steam. The meaning of the phrase “blow off” if we interpret word by word by looking up a common dictionary become blow means “send out air from the mouth or be moving”. off means “cancelled or no connected. So, these meanings of this phrase according to phrasal verb dictionary is: blow off “cause something to fly”.

The phrasal verb blow off consists of a verb blow plus a particle off. The verb cannot be separated from the preposition or particle by any object or pronoun.

Three-Word Phrasal verbs of Hello magazine

Three-word phrasal verb in Hello magazine is found in sentence (3) End up with “Get as a result of something”. This construction is identified as a three-word phrasal verb. The use of three-word phrasal verb can be seen in the sentence ‘Whichever one you’d end up with depends on external factors.

In sentence 3, the meanings of the phrase end up with if using word by word by looking up a common dictionary become: end means “it reaches its final point and stops”. Up means “to or in an erect or vertical position”, and with means “having or carrying something”. So, this phrase is to finally be in a particular, place or situation for having and carrying something.

The three-word phrasal verbs require object after the phrasal verbs, since it is an intransitive phrasal verb. For examples:

(a) My brother dropped out of school before he could graduate.
(b) I was talking to Mom on the phone when the operator broke in on our call.

In the sentences, the phrasal verb dropped out of or broke in on consists of three-word are the verb and the prepositions or particles.

Intransitive Phrasal verbs

Intransitive Phrasal verb in short stories of Hello magazine as in Growing up in entence 4 “Wow, chris has surely done a good job growing up!” Growing up which means “develop gradually”. This construction is identified as an intransitive phrasal verb. The use of intransitive phrasal verb if we interpret word by word by looking up a common dictionary become: grow means “cause something to develop”, and up means “to or in an erect or vertical position. So, this phrase is developing gradually.
The transitive phrasal verb consists of an intransitive verb. For examples:

(a) Once you leave home, you can never really go back again.
(b) They could watch him struggle to get out.

An intransitive phrasal verb is a phrasal verb which does not require an object in the sentence.

Idiom as Phrasal verbs

Idiom as Phrasal verbs in short stories of Hello magazine is found in sentence 5 “No, I promise to keep in touch with you”, ‘keep in touch’ means ‘to keep communicating with them even though may live apart’. This construction is identified as an idiom as phrasal verb, the use of idiom as a phrasal verb in sentence 5 has the meaning of the phrase keep in touch. If we interpret word by word by looking up a common dictionary, keep means ‘cause something or somebody to remain in a state or position’. In means ‘to a position within a particular area or space’. Touch means ‘put your hands or fingers onto somebody or something’. So, this phrase is to keep communicating with them even though may live for apart.

Besides, one of the functions of phrasal verb is idiomatic function. In this case, idioms are created by adding various prepositions to a basic verb and by changing the verbs meaning in many different ways. For example the verb to drop means come up with, whereas the idiom min means visit someone without having received an invitation, and the idiom drop out means to stop doing what one usually does.

CONCLUSION

Having analyzed all the data found in short stories of Hello Magazine, then the writer draws some conclusions as the following:

1. The five types of Phrasal verbs is used in short stories of Hello Magazine are Separable Phrasal verbs 31 (21.99%), Inseparable Phrasal verbs 69 (48.93%), Three-word 11 (21.99%), Intransitive Phrasal verbs 19 (13.48%), and Idiom as Phrasal verbs 11 (7.80%).
2. The three function of Phrasal verbs, namely : to intensify the meaning of the verb, to indicate certain semantic content, idiomatic function are applied in short story of Hello Magazine.

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