1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

The title of this writing is a description of English phrasal verb. It is dealing with the structures of English. English is the first foreign language studied by the students of Indonesia no matter the schools belonged to private or public. English language is very difficult for the Indonesian students to be learnt, because it does not used by the society in their lives. Generally English is firstly taught to the students of secondary high school and so the students at the University. So the writer finds it very interesting to write down the description of the English phrasal verbs. When we compare the grammar of English with the grammar of Indonesian it can be seen that English grammar is very complicated. It can be seen through the tenses, for example. English has sixteen different tenses whereas the Indonesian language does not have tense.

This kind of writing is a descriptive one and the method applied is library research. The required data were taken from written texts. The theory applied to write it is the theory of English grammar. The structures of English in forming noun phrasal or verb phrasal also are quiet different from Indonesian. For example, big house versus ‘rumah besar’, write down versus ‘tuliskan lah’, etc.

Language, human beings, society, and culture cannot be separated one another. Without the present of a language human beings can do nothing, therefore of course a habit will not appear and so a society. A
habit can be seen through the society, and the products of the habit can be said as the culture of the society. So it can be understood clearly the language will be used by a member of society and the habit of the society’s members are called the culture of the society. The habits or the culture of a society usually inherit by the generation of the society. These things happen to all society in the world no matter to what society the human beings are belonged to. Now we are able to understand that the society of English spoken by People is as the same as a society in the world, the society of Indonesia owns its habit and culture in using English as its foreign language. It can be understood as well as the other different society which will have different culture. For instance, the Indonesian people have their own language as the national language of the country, so of course the language has the structures. Here the writer wants to show the readers about the distinction between the structures of English phrasal verbs. The writer wants to mentions the differences between public and private manifestations of ethnicity generally. With regarding to language the point is that while communicative and symbolic facets co-exist, they are separable. Among mainstream populations the language of daily use is usually also the variety which carries and reflects group culture and tradition. Ignoring the communicative-symbolic distinction can lead to lack of clarity and misdirected effort. If revivalists emphasize language mainly in communicative terms when mounting their campaigns, and if their appeals are directed towards groups where shift has occurred, then they
will be unsuccessfully in the promotion of language use; may reintroduce, under the mantle of pluralism, a sort of anomie, and may promote a cynical view of any and all efforts on behalf of groups' identity.

A distinction between communicative and symbolic language mirrors a more general one between public and private ethnic markers. It is the force of the argument so far for that, for practical reasons, we should expect public and non-symbolic characteristics to be relatively early casualties in assimilative or modified pluralistic context. A very useful discussion of symbolic ethnicity has not affected basic processes of acculturation and assimilation, but there is a new interest. This is not intense enough to lead to any revival, but it does give rise to renewed ethnic symbolism. If symbolic ethnicity and private markers are the aspects which remain, it follows that active intervention on behalf of minority identity may be not productive or, indeed, counter-productive. There is no evidence to suggest that meaningful aspects of ethnicity can be held in place for any reasonable length of time by such action, much less the ones that are usually dealt with which are visible and public markers highly susceptible to change.

In the social movements which lead to the erosion of certain group markers, one fact stands out, most people are animated by the desire for material well-being and advancement, and are thus inexorably drawn towards the technological, industrialized mainstream. Cultural relativism has
been a received idea in much of the social sciences for a long time, but it does present certain difficulties.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

When someone wants to write something of course he or she wants to solve a problem or answer a question to the writing. So, dealing with the topic of this paper ‘the description of English phrasal verbs’ of course the problem to it is dealt with the structured and its application when English is used as the medium to it. So what is the construction of the English phrasal verbs and how to use them.

1.3 The Scope of the Study

When someone wants to write something there will tremendous things to be discussed, therefore philosophers encourage the juniors to give a limitation to the problems they are going to discuss. On this writing or dealing with the uses or application of English phrasal verbs of course there are many things to be talked about, so the writer of this paper wants to decide a limitation in writing the English phrasal verbs description and their usages. The writer will write down the construction of the English phrasal verbs.
1.4 The Purposes of the study

In order to write something there can be different purposes to be reached by the writer. It will be of course deals with the needs of the writer. At this time for this circumstances, the writer of this paper has two main purposes, they are: one, to apply the knowledge she has gained from her lecturers during her study at the Faculty of Culture Study at the University of North Sumatera; two, to fulfill one of the requirements to finish her study from the English Department of the Diploma Program.

1.5 The Method of the Study

There some different approaches can be applied when someone wants to take a small or big research or writing. He or she can uses library research, field research, or experiment. The technique will be dealt with the subject matter he or she is doing. When someone wants to know about the movement of a child language, of course he or she need to have an experiment for it and the data for this research can be taken from the child he or she uses as the resources of the data. If he or she wants to apply the technique of field research, it means that he or she need to take some informants which can be used as the resources for the data required. On this occasion, the writer of this paper is writing about the English phrasal verbs, so all the required data for further analysis will be taken from written text. It means that the technique applied for writing this paper is library research. It is very difficult to see the native speakers of English which can be treated as the informant, and when the writer wants to see the native speakers of...
English to be made as the resources of the data, it means that she has to travel to
the country that English is used daily by the society while they are
communicating. For examples, United Kingdom, United States of America,
Australia, New Zealand, and other country which its society used English to
communicate.