

**A STUDY ON ENGLISH IDIOMATIC PHRASAL VERBS  
APPLIED IN L. DU GARDE PEACH'S "CROOKS' CHRISTMAS"**

**THESIS**



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Malang, 16 Oktober 2008

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## MOTTO

***And say to My slaves (i.e. the true believers of Islâmic Monotheism) that they should (only) say those words that are the best. (Because) Shaitân (Satan) verily, sows disagreements among them. Surely, Shaitân (Satan) is to man a plain enemy. (Al Israa': 53)***

**DO THE BEST, ALWAYS THANKS FOR GOD  
AND ENJOY THIS LIFE**

## *DEDICATION*

*This thesis is dedicated to:*

- 1. My beloved and wise parents, Aba & Ibu, who care of me since I was a child until I have been adult. Thanks for your endless love, pray, support and pleasure that you have given for me.*
- 2. My cute and sweet sisters who make my life become brighter with your jokes and smile. I always pray our gathering is everlasting.*
- 3. Rector of UIN Malang, Prof. Dr. H. Imam Suprayogo.*
- 4. My advisor, Drs. H. Nur Salam, M.Pd., four guidance, suggestions and critics in finishing this thesis.*
- 5. All of my lecturers in UIN Malang. Thanks for your knowledge, pray, and valuable experience given. I wish it will be useful for my future.*
- 6. 'T.A.C' for time, support, help and suggestions. Thanks for everything.*
- 7. All of my friends, especially my Best Friends. Thanks a lot for your support and pray in finishing this thesis.*
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*"I'm nothing without you all"*

*Jazakumullah Khoiron Jaza'*

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Furthermore, the researcher realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect. So, any comments and suggestions are expected from the readers for this thesis perfection.

Malang, 18 September 2008

The Researcher

## ABSTRACT

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Language is the main point in communication, both spoken and written. Communication cannot be separated from the human's life, so that language becomes one of the humans need in their lives. By the language, people can understand what other people say, get information from others, share idea, express feeling, emotion, desire, mind, etc. Due to this fact, we do need a good knowledge and understanding to know the meaning of words, whether the words are clear or implied meaning. So, the researcher is interested in doing research in phrasal verbs because it has idiomatic meaning including non-idiomatic meaning, semi-idiomatic meaning, and fully-idiomatic meaning. Besides, the form is also interesting to be analyzed because its form can be transitive, intransitive, and both transitive and intransitive.

According to the background, the study is conducted to answer the following problems: (1) "What types of phrasal verbs are used in *Crooks' Christmas*?", (2) "What is the idiomatic meaning of phrasal verbs used in *Crooks' Christmas*?", and (3) "How is the idiomatic meaning of phrasal verbs used in *Crooks' Christmas*?". The data of this research are taken from "Crook Christmas" drama text in 'The Play Goes On' book. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method. This research uses descriptive qualitative method because the researcher analyzes and interprets the research object.

In data analysis, the researcher finds that 3 word-verbs can also have an object (transitive) with the pattern: **V +Object + Adv + Prep + Object**. Besides, in the data source the researcher can find that the object pronoun can also be placed after the particle. So, the object pronoun must not be placed between the verb and the particle.

Based on those findings, the researcher hopes that this research will be useful for the reader who is eager to understand more about phrasal verb, and the next researchers who want to do a research in the same field. Moreover, phrasal verb is important to understand to be able to comprehend and use it. We need to master the phrasal verb, because it is usually used in daily conversation and writing, literary works, such as song, poem and prose. So, we can get more comprehension about the point of phrasal verb, both theory and application. Besides, we can precisely analyze *Crooks' Christmas* drama text. Finally, we can understand the story well. Those are the reason why the researcher chooses this topic, and the researcher expects to the next researcher to develop and make more complete analysis on the same field.



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

The introduction below deals with background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and definition of the key terms.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Phrasal verb is one of unique language part, because it has special form and meaning. As Betty (1950: A26) states “the term phrasal verb refers to a verb and preposition which together has special meaning”. Phrasal verb often has meaning which is different with the original meaning. So that, sometimes its meaning cannot be predicted. Allah SWT. Says in *Ali Imran* (7):

هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ مِنْهُ آيَاتٌ مُحْكَمَاتٌ هُنَّ أُمُّ الْكِتَابِ وَأُخَرُ مُتَشَابِهَاتٌ  
فَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ زَيْغٌ فَيَتَّبِعُونَ مَا تَشَبَهَ مِنْهُ ابْتِغَاءَ الْفِتْنَةِ وَابْتِغَاءَ تَأْوِيلِهِ  
وَمَا يَعْلَمُ تَأْوِيلَهُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَالرَّاسِخُونَ فِي الْعِلْمِ يَقُولُونَ ءَأَمَّنَّا بِهِ كُلٌّ مِنْ عِنْدِ رَبِّنَا  
وَمَا يَذَّكَّرُ إِلَّا أُولُو الْأَلْبَابِ ﴿٧﴾

“It is He Who has sent down to you (Muhammad ﷺ) the Book (this Qur'ân). In it are Verses that are entirely clear, they are the foundations of the Book [and those are the Verses of Al-Ahkâm (commandments, etc.), Al-Farâ'id (obligatory duties) and Al-Hudud (legal laws for the punishment of thieves, adulterers, etc.)]; and others not entirely clear. So as for those in whose hearts there is a deviation (from the truth) they follow that which is not entirely clear thereof, seeking Al-Fitnah (polytheism and trials, etc.), and seeking for its hidden meanings, but none knows its hidden meanings save Allâh. And those who are firmly grounded in knowledge say: "We believe in it; the whole of it (clear and unclear Verses) are

*from our Lord." And none receive admonition except men of understanding". (Tafsir At-Tabari).*

It explains that the meaning of words in Al-Quran can be seen clearly based on the words (Muhkam), but some of them cannot be given its meaning easily (Mutasyabihat). It is difficult to predicted, and it needs interpretation.

It also happens in some languages, including in English. English has words that the meaning cannot be predicted easily, besides words that its meaning is clear. It is shown in idiomatic phrasal verbs including non-idiomatic phrasal verbs, semi-idiomatic phrasal verbs, and fully-idiomatic phrasal verbs.

Phrasal verb has similarities as idiom, because it is also the combination of words and has meaning as a single unit of word. As McArthur and Atkins (1975:iii) states that phrasal verbs look simple enough. They are, usually, combinations of simple, monosyllabic verbs (put, take, get, etc). The combination is nowadays called phrasal because, on paper, it presents the appearance of a two words phrase rather than a single item. Although it looks like a phrase, it function in many respect like a single word, although under certain conditions under items (direct objects, adverbs) can come between verb and particle.

Phrasal verbs are compound verbs (more than one word) resulted from combining a verb with an adverb or a preposition. They can have a literal meaning that is easy to understand because the meaning is clear from the words used in the phrasal verb itself. But they can also have an idiomatic meaning which cannot easily be understood, because they have different meaning from each word.

Phrasal verbs can be both intransitive and transitive. According to Downing (2006:60), phrasal verb is a combination between a verb and particle

that can be intransitive (without an object), transitive (taking direct object), and both (intransitive and transitive).

Phrasal verbs are mainly used in English spoken and informal written. Usually, they are used in casual speech where they become part of our everyday vocabulary and eventually become recognized as acceptable standard usage. The resulting combination creates a new verb, whose meaning can sometimes be confusing to non-native speakers. So, we need to learn them to understand and speak the natural English well.

Talking about phrasal verb as one of the important part in English, there are many researchers interested in doing research in phrasal verb field. One of them is Mohammad Syaefi. He did his research in 2003 with title *Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs Used In The Glass Menagerie By Tennessee Williams*. He analyzed the textual meaning of idiomatic phrasal verbs used in *The Glass Menagerie*, and then analyzed how far differences between the textual meaning of idiomatic phrasal verbs in the narration and dialogues from the ones listed in dictionary.

Analyzing phrasal verbs is pleasant and passionate, because phrasal verbs are used by many people from low level to high level in many conditions. Phrasal verbs also have wide area. We can be found them in daily conversation, writing, film, literary works, etc. So that, if we do research in phrasal verbs field, we will feel impressed to do it more and more. Allah SWT. says:

وَلَوْ أَنَّمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ أَقْلَمٌ وَالْبَحْرُ يَمُدُّهُ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ سَبْعَةُ أُخْرٍ مَّا  
نَفَدَتْ كَلِمَاتُ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿١٧﴾

*“And if all the trees on the earth were pens and the sea (were ink wherewith to write), with seven seas behind it to add to its (supply), yet the Words of Allâh would not be exhausted. Verily, Allâh is AllMighty, AllWise”. (31:27)*

It shows how large the lord and knowledge of our God (Allah SWT.). Thus, if we learn or do research, it will arouse feeling to do it again and again. We will not be satisfied and want to follow up our learning/ research. It is caused the knowledge of our God is never over.

In this research, the researcher is also excited in doing research on the same field, phrasal verbs, but it is different with the previous researchers. In this research, the researcher will analyze the form and the meaning of phrasal verbs. The researcher wants to explore the phrasal verbs used in drama text. Thus, the researcher will try to analyze the idiomatic meaning of the phrasal verbs used. Then analyzing type of idiomatic phrasal verbs, including transitive phrasal verbs, intransitive phrasal verbs, and the phrasal verbs that can be either intransitive or transitive. The researcher chooses drama text as research object, because drama has art value.

Drama is one genre of literary works, besides poetry and fiction. Kelley Griffith (2006:77) states that “drama is different from fiction and most poetry in one essential way: it means to be performed.” To make the literary work, drama, be perfect, it always be performed in order to show the true story and send the messages to the audience. People can enjoy drama not only by watching the performing, but also reading the drama text. So, understanding the words/ sentences in the text drama is very important to understand deeply the whole story. Thus, it is very interesting to analyze drama text. “Crooks’ Christmas” drama text written by L. Du Grade Peach is to be the choice as research object. That is why *A Study On English Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs Applied In L. Du Garde Peach’s Crooks’ Christmas* is chosen as the title of this research.

## 1.2 Problems of The Study

In line with the background of the study described above, the following problems in this study are formulated:

1. What types of phrasal verbs are used in *Crooks' Christmas*?
2. What is the idiomatic meaning of phrasal verbs used in *Crooks' Christmas*?
3. How is the idiomatic meaning of phrasal verbs used in *Crooks' Christmas*?

## 1.3 Objectives of The Study

Related to the problems of the study above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find the types of phrasal verbs used in *Crooks' Christmas*.
2. To mention the idiomatic meaning of phrasal verbs used in *Crooks' Christmas*.
3. To describe how the idiomatic meaning of phrasal verbs are used in *Crooks' Christmas*.

## 1.4 Significance of The Study

The finding of this research is expected to give both theoretical and practical contribution on the area of syntax and semantics, particularly on analyzing the phrasal verbs used in *Crooks' Christmas*.

Theoretically, the result of the research is expected to enrich the understanding of syntax and semantics especially in English idiomatic phrasal verb. It is hoped that the finding in this study will give a great contribution to the existing knowledge in the field of linguistics.

Practically, the result of this research is expected to be able to give valuable contributions to:

1. English Students. The researcher hopes this research will be useful for English students, especially for students of English Letters and Language Department who are learning syntax and semantics. So, they can learn more about the form and meaning of phrasal verbs.
2. English Lecturers. The researcher expects the result of this research will be useful for English lecturers, especially for lecturers who concern about syntax and semantics, and it can give additional knowledge about the form and meaning of phrasal verbs.
3. Next Researchers on the same field. Hopefully, this research will give a useful contribution for the next researchers on the related study.
4. The Readers. Besides it is useful for people mentioned above, the researcher hopes it can be useful for the reader of this research finding. It is also very important for people who read the literary work, especially *Crooks' Christmas*. The result of this research is hoped can help the reader to understand the story deeply. So, they can enjoy the story and will be able to perform the story well. Besides, it is hoped will give great contribution for the readers in using phrasal verbs in daily conversation and also in writing.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

In this research, the researcher focuses the analyzing on the idiomatic meaning of phrasal verbs used. The researcher also describes how the idiomatic meaning of phrasal verbs used in *Crook's Christmas*. Then mention types of



phrasal verbs used in *Crooks' Christmas*: *transitive phrasal verb, intransitive phrasal verb, and the phrasal verb that can be either intransitive or transitive.*

The researcher investigates the data taken from *The Play Goes On* book, especially *Crooks' Christmas*.

### **1.6 Definition of The Key Terms**

The key term is used to avoid misunderstanding between the researcher and the readers are in the same area as follow:

1. Phrasal verb : A verb phrase (verb that is followed by preposition or adverb) that has special meaning.
2. Idiomatic meaning : The meaning of words that cannot be derived from the dictionary meaning of its parts.
3. Crook's Christmas : The title of drama written by L. Du Garde Peach.
4. Drama : One of literary work genres that is in dialogue form performed on the stage.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the writer presents some theories that are related to the object of this research. They involve (1) Language and Linguistics, (2) Syntax, (3) Sentence, (3.1) Phrase, (4) Semantics, (5) Idiom, (6) Idiomatic Phrasal Verb, (7) Crook's Christmas, (7.1) Synopsis of Crook's Christmas (7.2) The Biography of L. Du Garde Peach, and (8) The Previous Study.

#### **2.9 Language and Linguistics**

Human being uses some languages to interact with other people, develop their culture, and other. 'A language is a system of arbitrary vocals by means of which the members of society interact in terms of their total culture'. (G. Trager, 1949).

'Language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols'. (E. Sapir, 1921). Language is the most important think in communication, so that people create symbols to make easier the use of languages.

Language is the object of linguistics science, as Saussure explained in his book that 'the concrete object of linguistics science is the social product deposited in the brain of each individual, i.e. language.'(1959:23). Linguistics is also called the science of language. Linguistics today is a widely practiced academic discipline, with several domains of application. (David Crystal, 1987: 404). David

Crystal also states that linguistics has many levels; included morphology, phonetics, phonology, syntax, semantics, and other levels. (1987:82)

That is why the next discussion is about syntax as one of linguistics part that related to word structure. It is one of the important things to discuss in order to support this research.

## **2.10 Syntax**

To understand a language, we need to understand the form of each word. So that, learning the structure of language is very important to be able to understand the message of language correctly. From the explanation above, we can make a statement that language is related to syntax as a study of word structure. As George Yule states “if we concentrate on the structure and ordering and ordering of components within a sentence, we are studying what is technically known as the syntax of language.”(1985:80). Constructing words correctly is very important to avoid misunderstanding in using language in order to transmit our message to others based on our mind.

The word syntax came originally from Greek and literally meant ‘a setting out together’ or ‘arrangement’. (George Yule, 1985:80). In Morphology Modul of STIBA Malang explained that Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies the internal structure of sentences and the interrelationships among the internal parts. (1994:4)

Syntax is the level of linguistics organization that mediates between sounds and meaning, where words are organized into phrases and sentences.

(Andrew Carnie, 2007:26). Syntax helps us to construct the words into correct phrases and sentences in order to be used in our conversation or writing.

Besides, syntax also gives the clue to understand the meaning in a sentence easier by using the correct structure. If the structure of words is incorrect, it will be possible to us giving its meaning incorrectly. As Crystal (1987:94) says “syntax is the way in which words are arranged to show relationships of meaning within (and sometimes between) sentences.”

## 2.11 Sentence

A sentence is an expression of a thought or feeling by means of a word or words used in such form and manner as to convey the meaning intended. (Curme, 1931: 1). In the same page, he also explains that a sentence has two essential elements; *the subject and the predicate*. The subject is that which is spoken of, and the predicate is that which is said of the subject.

Curme (1931: 1) also states:

“the form of sentence may be: (1) exclamatory, uttering an outcry, or giving expression to a command, wish, or desire, often closing with an exclamation point – perhaps the oldest form of the sentence; (2) declarative, stating a fact, closing with a period; (3) interrogative, asking a question, closing with an interrogative point. The sentence has two functions: (1) it is emotive, i.e., it is an expression of will, or is an expression of emotions, attitudes, intensions, and moods present in the speaker or to be evoked in the listener. (2) it makes a statement, or, in the case of question, calls for a statement.”

According to Miller (1971:3), a sentence is a group of words, or sometimes a single word, which makes-

- (i) a statement; e.g. I am an Englishman.

or (ii) a command or an expression of wish; e.g. open the window. Let us go.

or (iii) a question; e.g. How do you do?

or (iv) an exclamation; e.g. how it thunders! What a blow!

Many single words or self-contained groups of words, of any size, may perform the work of a sentence; e.g. Speaking; Thanks; Down!; Sh!; Out with it!; farewell; goodbye; what?; murder!; nonsense!; splendid!

‘Yes’ and ‘no’ are long-established sentence-words; they are words *equivalent* to sentences; e.g. ‘will you come?’ – ‘Yes’ (= I will come).

Usually, a sentence consists of noun phrase and verb phrase. In other hand, a sentence can be the combining of noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase, etc.

### 2.11.1 Phrase

A phrase is a group of words that function as a unit but that do not have a subject and predicate. (Willis, 1981: 27)

Crystal, D. (1987:95) states that most phrases can be seen as expansions of a central element (the head), and these are often referred to as ‘endocentric’ phrases:

Cars

The cars

The big cars

All the big cars

All the big cars in the garage

The kinds of phrase are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, and prepositional phrase.

#### 2.11.1.1 Noun Phrase

According to Willis (1981: 28), a noun phrase is composed of a noun headword plus all its modifiers.

Examples: A list of students serving as student-body officers was posted in the library.

A number of spectators at the construction site offered much advice to the worker.

Brinton (1984: 170), explains about the rule of noun phrase.

He states that:

NP → N	dogs
Det N	the dogs
Det A N	the large dogs
Det AP N	the loudly barking dogs
Det N PP	the dog in the yards
Det A N PP	the ferocious dog behind the fence
Det AP N PP	the wildly yapping dog on the sofa
Pro	He
PN	Goldly

In another hand, Fromkin (1997: 72) states:

“Noun phrases may function as ‘subject’ or ‘object’ in a sentence and only noun phrases may do so. Noun phrase

always contain some form of a noun (common noun like *boy*, proper noun like *John*, or pronoun like *he*).”

From the explanation above, we can make a conclusion that noun phrase is a noun that can be in the combination of determine, adjective, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase, noun, etc. It has function as subject or object of a sentence.

#### 2.11.1.2 Verb Phrase

Fromkin (1997: 72) argues that verb phrases always contain a verb, which may be followed by other categories, such as noun phrases.

According to Willis (1981: 27), a verb phrase/ verbal phrase is a verb form plus various other words that go with it to form a unit. You need only to recognize that a verb form is the headword of the phrase and that the phrase is a unit.

Example: The man to see about tickets is Scalper Joe.

Brinton (1984: 170) explains that to learn the structure of the VP, we must know the intermediate category of Vgp = **verb group** consisting of the lexical verb with or without a particle. Vgp may be thought of as the verb in its base form.

*Verb complementation* is the type(s) of complements that may follow a verb. The particular structure of structures in which a verb

can occur can be represented formally in a subcategorization frame:

\_\_\_\_\_ NP \_\_\_\_\_ AP \_\_\_\_\_ PP

Based on the type of complement a verb takes, a number of subcategories of verbs can be identified:

1. Transitive (or monotransitive), abbreviated [trans], e.g. hit, eat, kill, or break, with the following subcategorization frame:

\_\_\_\_\_ NP                      Reginald broke the vase.

The complement of the verb here is a noun phrase functioning as a direct object (dO). While traditionally a direct object is defined as the person or thing affected by the action of the verb, we are now able to give it a formal definition: it is the NP immediately dominated by the VP, or it is the NP which is sister of the Vgp.

2. Intransitive, e.g., arrive, cry, laugh, or swim, labeled with the feature [intrans] and with the following subcategorization frame:

\_\_\_\_\_ #                      the package has arrived.

After the argument, she cried.

With an intransitive verb, no complement is required or allowed. Intransitive verbs are frequently followed by optional adverbs (e.g., the package arrived a few minutes ago, the baby cried loudly for



five minutes this morning); these do not affect the verb's subcategorization.

3. Ditransitive, abbreviated [ditrans], e.g., give, send, tell, lend, buy, offer, or show, with the following subcategorization frames:

\_\_\_\_\_ NP1 NP2                      Henk sent Olga roses.

Or

\_\_\_\_\_ NP2 pp[to/for NP1]      Henk sent roses to Olga.

We can write subcategorization frame more economically as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_ NP {NP, pp[to/for NP]}

The PP here is not an optional modifier, but an obligatory complement. NP1 serves the function of indirect object (iO), while NP2 serves the function of direct object.

4. Copulative (or copula), abbreviated [cop], e.g., become, seem. Appear, feel, be, grow, or look, and with the following subcategorization frame:

\_\_\_\_\_ NP      Priya is a chemist.

\_\_\_\_\_ AP      Priya seems tired.

\_\_\_\_\_ PP      Priya is in a good mood.

Or more concisely:

\_\_\_\_\_ {NP, AP, PP}

It is important to distinguish an NP serving as direct object from NP serving as subject complement. A subject complement characterizes the subject: it identifies, locates, or describes the subject, as in *Bill is the leader*, *Bill is in living room*, and *Bill is irritable*. It expresses either a current state or a resulting state of the subject, as in *Bill is rich* and *Bill became rich*. A test distinguishing direct object from subject complement is that the direct object can become the subject of a passive sentence, while the subject complement cannot:

*Martina became a lawyer* → \**A lawyer was become by Martina*

*Martina saw a lawyer* → *a lawyer was seen by Martina*.

5. Complex Transitive, abbreviated [complex trans], with following subcategorization frame:

\_\_\_\_\_ NP NP      We consider him a fool.

\_\_\_\_\_ NP AP      She made him unhappy.

\_\_\_\_\_ NP PP      They regard that as the best design.

Or more concisely:

\_\_\_\_\_ NP {NP, AP, PP}

There are two subclasses of verbs in this category:

- a. Nonlocative: *find*, *consider*, *make*, *think*, *elect*, *call*, *hold*, *regard (as)*, *take (for)*, *devote (to)*, and
- b. Locative: *hang*, *put*, *place*, *lay*, *set*, *touch*, *shoot*, *pierce*.

The complex transitive verb combines the transitive and the copulative structures. The first NP is a direct object; the second element is an object complement (oC) (also known as an object(ive) predicative).

6. Prepositional, abbreviated [prep], with the following subcategorization frame:

\_\_\_\_\_ PP            he agreed to the terms.

                                 She stood on the ladder.

There are two subclasses of verbs in this category:

- a. Locative: *stand, lie, lean, hang, sit, flow*; and
- b. Nonlocative: agree (to), work (for), depend (on), look (into), refer (to), insist (on), respond (to).

The PP here serves as a complement (rather than as modifier, which is its function in the NP). To avoid confusion with the OP, we will call this a prepositional complement (pC).

7. Diprepositional, abbreviated [diprep], e.g., confer, talk, consult, with the following subcategorization frame:

\_\_\_\_\_ PP PP            *She argued with him about money.*

Thus, for the category VP, there are possible expansions shown below:

VP → V + NP	<i>open a package</i>
V + NP + NP	<i>write a friend a letter</i>
V + NP + PP	<i>give an excuse to the teacher</i>
V + AP	<i>feel lonely</i>
V + NP + AP	<i>make the dog angry</i>
V + PP	<i>jump into the pool</i>
V + PP + PP	<i>talk about the problem with a friend</i>

### 2.11.1.3 Adjective Phrase

An adjective phrase is a phrase that consists of one adverbial phrase and adjective. (Carnie, 2007:69)

Example: very yellow

AdvP Adj

According to Brinton (1984: 170), the adjective phrase (AP) can be expanded in several different ways. The category of degree adverbs (Deg) includes words which are traditionally defined as adverbs, since they modify both adjective and adverbs:  
 Deg → (more, most, less, least, very, quite, rather, least, exceedingly, awfully, absolutely, pretty...)

Table 7.2. Expansions of AP

AP → Adj	fierce
Deg + Adj	very fierce
Adv + Adj	fierce barking
Deg + Adv + Adj	very fiercely barking
Adj + PP	dear to me, tired of him, glad about that

The table shows that adjective phrase has many forms that can be used in a sentence. We can see that A is the head of the phrases, and the others are optional elements.

#### 2.11.1.4 Adverbial Phrase

An adverbial phrase is a phrase that consists of adverbial phrase and adverb. (Carnie, 2007:69)

Example: very quickly

AdvP Adv

Brinton (1984: 170) states the adverb phrase (AdvP) can be expanded as in table 7.3a. we note that Deg is an optional modifier and that the adverb is head; our rule for AdvP is thus formulated as follows:

AdvP → (Deg) Adv

From the pattern, we can know that the adverbial phrase only as modifier of the adjective.

Table 7.3. Expansions of (a) AdvP

AdvP → Adv	quickly
Deg Adv	very quickly

#### 2.11.1.5 Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase is a phrase that begins with a preposition and closes with the object of preposition, usually a noun or pronoun.

Example: The girl in blue dress standing next to him was invited as an additional guess.

Prepositional phrases are used as modifiers, like adjective and adverbs. (Willis, 1981: 27)

According to Carnie (2007:71), most prepositional phrases take the form of a preposition (the head) followed by a noun phrase.

Example: very yellow

AdvP Adj

Downing (2006: 19) also has his own statement about prepositional phrase. She argues that in prepositional phrase there are two obligatory elements: prepositional head (**h**) and the

complement (**c**). There is also an optional modifier (**m**), which is typically realized by an adverb of degree (*e.g. right, quite*)

The structure of PPs is illustrated as follows:

**mhc**: right | across | the road

quite | out of | practice

She also argues (2006: 45) that prepositional phrase can be combined with adverbial group. These function only marginally as subject and usually specify meanings of time or place, but instrumental meanings and idiomatic manner uses can also occur.

*Will up in the front* suit you? (PP of place)

*Before midday* would be convenient. (PP of time)

*By plane* costs more than the train. (PP of means)

According to Brinton (1984: 170), the prepositional phrase (PP) may be expanded as in table 7.3b. again, we observe that the P is the head of the PP, but unlike the other categories we have examined, the P cannot stand alone in the PP. it must be followed by a NP, what is traditionally known as an object of the preposition (OP).

It also appears that P's can have specifiers as well as objects. Like determiners or degree adverbs, these forms specify or limit the prepositional phrase. They include the words *right*,

*straight*, and *slap* (in some dialects) and phrases measuring time and space, such as *three seconds* or *one mile*:

Right after lunch

Straight along this route

Two feet behind me

Two minutes before my arrival

For lack of a simpler name, we will term these **prepositional specifiers (PSpec)**:

PSpec → (right, straight, slap, one mile, three seconds ...)

Table 7.3. Expansion of (b) PP

---

PP → P NP	on the beach
P P NP	from behind the door
P P NP	out from under the table

---

Finally, we must also account for the sequences P P NP and P P P NP. Writing the rule as  $PP \rightarrow P (P) (P) NP$  would incorrectly show the NP as object of all the P's, when it is actually complement of only the last P. thus, we write our rule as follow:

$$PP \rightarrow (\text{PSpec}) P \{NP / PP\}$$



## 2.4 Semantics

Semantics is one of the branches of linguistics studying about the meaning, and it is considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning in language. (Crystal, 1991:310)

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. The study of the properties of definitions is an important part of semantics, but it is only a part. Of greater importance is the study of the way in which words and sentences convey meaning in the everyday situations of speech and writing. (David Crystal, 1987:100).

Semantics has a relationship with communication, as Leech (1997, ix) states:

“Semantics (as the study of meaning) is central to the study of communication, and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also the center of the study of human-thought process, cognition, and conceptualization all these are intricately bound up with the way which we classify and convey our experience of the world through language. Because it is, in these two ways, a focal point in man’s study of thinking, and various disciplines of study. Philosophy, psychology, linguistics all claim a deep interest in the subject”.

Semantics studies the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences used in the past, present, or future. Lyons (1968: 400) states that ‘semantics may be defined, initially and provisionally, as the study of meaning.’

### 2.4.1 Meaning

To understand the word, phrase or sentence, we must understand the meaning of the word. As Jakobson states “language without meaning is

meaningless.”(Fromkin.V, 1999: 151). The statement shows how important the meaning is. Without understanding the meaning of word / sentence, we never know the content of the language used. If giving a meaning for a word / sentence incorrectly, it will cause misunderstanding in getting information. That is why study of meaning is very important. To be successful in studying meaning, it must be clear what the meanings are.

Meanings are ideas or concepts that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer. Crystal, D (1987:101) states that Leonard Bloomfield (1887-1949) expounded a behaviorist view of meaning in his book *Language* (1933) that “meaning is something that can be deduced solely from a study of the situation in which speech is used – the stimulus (S) that led someone to speak (r), and the response (R) that resulted from that speech (s).”

Ahmadin, D. (2007:17) states that meaning can be categorized into three levels, they are lexical meaning, sentential meaning or utterance meaning, and discoursal meaning.

#### 1. Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning covers among other things the discussion about denotation, connotation, ambiguity, synonymy, hyponymy, polysemy, homophony, homonymy.

#### 2. Sentential Meaning or Utterance Meaning

Sentence can be defined as a group of words that forms a statement, command, exclamation, or requestion, or usually contains a

subject and verb, and (in writing) begins with a capital letter and of the marks. (procter, 1982)

Lyons (1984) states that the meaning of a sentence depends upon the meaning of its constituent lexemes including its phrasal lexemes if it contains, and the meaning of utterance include the meaning of a sentence that is uttered.

### 3. Discoursal Meaning

Discourse is a term used in linguistics to refer to a continuous stretch of language larger than a sentence. (Crystal:1991).

Jaworski (1998:13) states about meaning according to Thomas, J (1995). Thomas, J divided meaning into three types, they are abstract meaning, contextual or utterance meaning, and utterance force.

#### 1. Abstract Meaning

Abstract Meaning is the meaning of words and sentences in isolation.

Ex: - The various meaning of the word *grass*.

- The ambiguity of the sentence *I saw her duck*.

#### 2. Contextual or Utterance Meaning

Contextual or utterance meaning is the meaning of words that is uttered based on the situation.

Ex: When two intimate persons hold their faces very near each other and one whispers to the other I hate you while smiling, the utterance 'really' means 'I love you'.

### 3. Utterance Force

Utterance force is how the speaker intends her/his utterance to be understood.

Ex: When X says to Y *are you hungry?*, X may intend the question as a request for Y to make a sandwich.

Thomas focuses on utterance meaning and force, which are central to pragmatics, which she defines as the study of ‘meaning in interaction’ with the special emphasis on the interrelationship between the speaker, the hearer, utterance, and context.

The notion of force is borrowed directly from J. L. Austin’s work on speech act theory, and his three-fold distinction into the *locution* of a speech act (the actual words used in an utterance), its *illocution* (the force or the intention of the speaker behind the utterance), and its *perlocution* (the effect of the utterance on the listener).

According to Downing (2006: 337), there are three semantics of phrasal verb, they are:

#### 1. Non-idiomatic phrasal verbs

The lexical verb and the adverbial particle each keep their own meaning, the some of the meaning being one of movement + direction. The particle encodes the direction the movement, while the lexical verb encodes the movement, as in:

The children *went down* to the beach

## 2. Semi-idiomatic phrasal verbs

In semi-idiomatic combinations, the lexical verb, generally speaking, keeps its literal or metaphorical meaning, while the particle is used as an aspectual marker of various ends. By these we refer here to the way a particle with a verb in English can express the completion, can also be expressed. In phrasal verbs the notion of completion or bringing to an end is most clear in those cases in which there is a contrast with a single verb, as in *use Vs use up*, *eat Vs eat up*, *drink Vs drink up*, *knock Vs knock out* and so on.

## 3. Fully idiomatic phrasal verbs

Fully idiomatic combinations are those in which the meaning of the whole is not easily deduced from the parts, although it may well be deduced from the context:

Example: The conversation *petered out* after about ten minutes.

(gradually came to an end)

## 2.5 Idiom

Idiom is a sequence of words that is a unit of meaning. (David Crystal, 1987:423). Idiom is “a sequence of words which functions as a single unit; it is syntactically fixed and semantically conventionalized”. (Brinton, 2000:100). The meaning of idiom is different with the words as usual. Although it is the combination of words, it has function as a single unit. Its meaning is different

with the meaning of each word. So, understanding the meaning of idiom is very important.

Idiom is an expression that has a unique meaning and form. The meaning of idiom is different with the meaning of words as usual, because the meaning of each word is not used. As Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, Neil Hultin, and Harry Logan state in their book that idiom is fixed phrases, consisting of more than one word, with meaning that cannot be inferred from the meanings of the individual words. (1997:138).

Fromkin, V. (1999:180) states about idiom in her book:

Knowing a language includes knowing the morphemes, simple words, compound words, and their meanings. In addition it means knowing fixed phrases, consisting of more than one word, with meaning that cannot be inferred from the meaning of individual words. The usual syntactic rules for combining meanings do not apply. Such expressions are called idioms.

Bolinger (1981: 53) defines idioms as “groups of words with set of meaning that cannot be calculated by adding up the separated meanings of the parts.” They also said that some idioms used are almost unchangeable. (1981: 53).

About the form of idiom, we can see Fromkin’s statement (1997:139), “idiom are similar in structure to ordinary phrases except that they tend to be frozen in form and do not readily enter into other combinations or allow the word order to change”. From the statement above, we can know that idiom is really has the special characteristics in meaning and form.

Idiom can be in the form of phrases, such as get in, get up, get down, etc. So that, it will discuss in next section; idiomatic phrasal verb.

## 2.6 Idiomatic Phrasal Verb

Besides idiom as a unique part of language, we have idiomatic phrasal verb that has similarities as idiom. It is also the combination of words and has meaning as a single unit of word. As McArthur and Atkins (1975:iii):

“Phrasal verbs look simple enough. They are, usually, combinations of simple, monosyllabic verbs (put, take, get, etc). The combination is nowadays called phrasal because, on paper, it presents the appearance of a two words phrase rather than a single item. Although it looks like a phrase, it function in many respect like a single word, although under certain conditions under items (direct objects, adverbs) can come between verb and particle.”

A phrasal verb is a verb which is a combination of a verb and an adverb, a verb and a preposition, and a verb with an adverb and a preposition. It can have a literal meaning that is easy to understand because the meaning is clear from the words that are used in the phrasal verb itself. It can also have an idiomatic meaning which cannot easily be understood by looking at the words themselves.

Phrasal verb has special name. Usually, it is called 2-word. It is same as Feder's, M statement:

2-word verb, also called a phrasal verb is a special type of idiom made up of a verb plus a preposition or adverb. Like most idioms, the 2-word verb usually has a meaning different from the words it is composed of. For example, when you look up a word in the dictionary, you are not really looking up - you may even be looking down. It is important to study 2-word verbs because they are very common, especially in everyday speech. (1997)

In other hand, Azar (1950: A26) argues that phrasal verb is also called two-word verb or three-word verb, because it can be in combination of a verb, adverb, and preposition. For example, *put* □ *up* □ *with*.

Downing (2006:62) states that phrasal prepositional verbs consist of a lexical verb followed by an adverbial particle and a preposition, in that order: *run*

*up against, do away with*. They are particularly characteristic of informal English, and new combinations are constantly being coined. Phrasal prepositional verbs function like prepositional verbs, taking a prepositional object in the clause:

1. We *ran up against* difficulties. (= encounter)
2. They *have done away with* free school meals. (= abolish)

According to Downing (2006:60), *phrasal verb is the verb + particle combination*. The phrasal verb can be:

- a. Intransitive (without an object). Example: *get up, come in*, etc.
- b. Transitive (taking direct object). Example: - She *switched off* the light.  
- She *switch* the light *off*.
- c. Both, Intransitive and Transitive.

Example: - Terrorists have *blown up* the power station. (transitive)

- The power station has *blown up*. (intransitive)

The transitive phrasal verb can be separable and inseparable. According to Werner (2002, 147), inseparable phrasal verb is the verb and particle that must be together. While separable phrasal verb is the verb plus particle combination, *noun* objects may come after the verb + particle or between them. *Pronoun* objects must come between the verb and particle.

## 2.7 Crook's Christmas

### 2.7.1 Synopsis of Crook's Christmas

Crooks' Christmas is a story about a theft in Christmas Eve. The characters are Sir John, Constable, Columbine, Roundhead, and Pirate.

One day in Christmas Eve, there is a charitable party with ten thousand pounds' worth of jewelers in the safe. Many revelers come to



look, bargain, or buy those jewelers. But not all of them have good will. Some of them, performed by the characters, want to steal those jewelers. They try to take it by their own tricks.

During the party, they do their own plans. Unfortunately, the men cannot take that jewelers because the woman, Columbine, has been successful in unlocking the safe and take the jewelers. She is cleverer than the men. She uses her beautiful and sexy body to lose the other robbers. Finally, she went with ten thousand pounds' worth of jewelers happily.

### **2.7.2 The Biography of L. Du Garde Peach**

Usually, L. Du Garde Peach billed simply as Dugarde Peach. He was a British screenwriter that was active in films from 1934 to 1936. Peach's cinematic efforts included stage adaptations (*Chu Chin Chow*, 1934), horror/fantasy (*The Man Who Changed His Mind*, 1936), and frothy musicals (*Forbidden Music*, 1936). One of his more ambitious projects was the speculative, all-star *Transatlantic Tunnel* (1936). L. DuGarde Peach's final screenwriting assignment was the *George Arliss vehicle His Lordship* (1936).

He is a master in writing, and his Major Genres are comedy and drama. His First Major Screen Credit is *The Ghoul* (1933). He has Career Highlights in *Forbidden Music*, *The Man Who Changed His Mind*, *Get Cracking*. (<http://www.beaugrande.com/TEXTPRODREFSMAIN.htm>)

## **2.8 The Previous Study**

In analyzing the idioms used in the “Crooks’ Christmas” drama text written by L. Du Garde Peach, the researcher has some previous studies in the same field as the guidance in this research. One of them is Mohammad Syaefi. He did his research in 2003 with title *Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs Used In The Glass Menagerie By Tennessee Williams*. He analyzed the textual meaning of idiomatic phrasal verbs used in *The Glass Menagerie*, and then analyzed how far differences between the textual meaning of idiomatic phrasal verbs in the narration and dialogues from the ones listed in dictionary.

His research has similarity with this research; it discusses about phrasal verb. But this research has differences with his research that have done. In this research, the researcher chooses “Crooks’ Christmas” drama text as the research object. The researcher discusses phrasal verbs include their forms and meanings. The researcher analyzes the types of phrasal verbs (*transitive phrasal verb, intransitive phrasal verb, and the phrasal verb that can be either intransitive or transitive*), and also the idiomatic meaning of phrasal verbs.

Besides, he found two kinds of textual meaning; the textual meanings that are close and far to the meaning in dictionary. For example, taking after close to the resemble, send out close to the give out/ distribute, pulled out close to the move, goes off close to the aware of disappear, get up close to rise, burn up close to flare up, and put up close to hold up. While the rest of the phrasal verbs found are far from the meaning in dictionary.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this study, the research method includes research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1. Research Design**

The researcher chooses descriptive qualitative research to design her research because the analysis is done for language research, especially in meaning and form of phrasal verbs. The researcher convinces that descriptive qualitative research is appropriate approach in analyzing the data. As Berg (1989: 2) states that qualitative research thus refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things.

In this research, the description is concerned with the idiomatic meaning and also the types of phrasal verbs used. The researcher will try to describe that point more.

#### **3.2. Data Sources**

The data of this research are obtained from *The Play Goes On* book. The researcher chooses one drama of the drama compilations to be investigated, it is *Chrooks' Christmas*. The drama is an appropriate data for qualitative research. As Denzin (1994: 2) states qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials – case study, personal experience, introspective,

live story, interview, observational, historical, interactional, and visual text – that describe routine and problematic moments and meanings in individuals' lives.

On other hand, Berg (1989: 3) says that popular qualitative research additionally includes such methods as observation of experimental natural settings, photographic techniques (including videotaping), historical analysis (historiography), document and textual analysis, sociometry, sociodrama and similar ethnomethodological experimentation, ethnographic research, and a number of unobtrusive techniques.

From the statements above, it is showed clearly that drama text is one of qualitative data. Drama is interesting to be researched, because drama is very striking. According to Miles, qualitative data are not only beautiful but also a good source of well- grounded, rich descriptions and explanations of processes occurring in local context. (1984: 15)

The researcher also accesses internet to search the biography of L. Du Garde Peach to complete the main data. It is done to support the complement of the data needed in this research.

### **3.3. Research Instrument**

Since this research is decided to use descriptive qualitative approach, the main instrument of this research is the researcher herself. It is caused the researcher reads the drama text, finds and describes the idiomatic meaning of phrasal verbs, and also explains types of phrasal verbs used in *Crooks' Christmas* by herself.

### 3.4. Data Collection

The data of this research are collected by finding out *The Play Goes On* book. Then the researcher chooses one drama in the book that has many phrasal verbs. In this case, the researcher chooses *Crooks' Christmas*. After getting the drama text, the researcher reads and understands the content of the *Chrooks' Christmas*. After reading, the researcher rewrites the phrasal verbs found *Chrooks' Christmas* into pieces of paper. The goal is to make the researcher be able to analyze the data more comfortably and easily.

### 3.5. Data Analysis

In qualitative analysis, the researcher does three activities as Miles's statement (1984: 21) "analysis consists of three concurrent flows of activity: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification."

To analyze the *Chrooks' Christmas*, the researcher uses the following steps. The first step is finding the phrasal verbs in *Chrooks' Christmas*. The second is mentioning the idiomatic meaning. The third is describing how the idiomatic meanings are used in *Crooks' Christmas*. The fourth is classifying and mentioning the phrasal verbs into *transitive phrasal verb*, *intransitive phrasal verb*, and *the phrasal verb that can be either intransitive or transitive*. The last is drawing conclusions of verification.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher will talk about the data analysis and also the discussion of the finding of the research. It will discuss more detailed about phrasal verbs, including idiomatic meaning, and types of phrasal verbs.

#### 4.1 Data Analysis

The researcher will analyze 50 phrasal verbs found in Crook's Christmas. The researcher uses table to analyze the data more easily. To know the idiomatic meaning of phrasal verbs whether they are non-idiomatic or semi-idiomatic, or fully idiomatic phrasal verbs, it's needed to know the lexical meaning first. Thus, it also discusses the lexical meaning. The data analysis as follows:

##### 4.1.1 The Lexical Meaning and the Idiomatic Meaning of Phrasal Verbs Used In

###### *Crook's Christmas*

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
1.	<b>Switch on</b>	He <b>switches on</b> the light as he comes in.	- <b>Switch:</b> To change or make something change, especially	-	To turn on electricity, etc or an appliance with a	-

			<p>suddenly.</p> <p><b>- On:</b></p> <p>a. (in or into a position) covering, touching or forming part of surface.</p> <p>b. supported by or attached to somebody or something.</p> <p>c. indicating a time when something happens.</p>		switch.	
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Explanation:

“Switch on” is a phrasal verb consisting of the verb “switch” and the preposition “on.” As a phrasal verb, its meaning becomes “To turn on electricity, etc or an appliance with a switch.” (He **switches on** the light as he comes in.), which cannot be derived solely by combining the lexical meanings of the original verb and preposition.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
2.	<b>Come in</b>	He switches on the light as he <b>comes in</b> .	- <b>Come:</b> to move to, towards, into, etc a place where the speaker or writer is, or a place being referred to by her or him.	To enter		
		<b>Come in</b> , Constable.	- <b>In:</b> Into a particular are or space.	To encourage someone to enter.		-

Explanation:

“Come in” is a phrasal verb consisting of the verb “come” and the preposition “in”. Its meaning is “to enter”, which is the result of combining the lexical meanings of the original verb and preposition.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
3.	<b>Take up</b>	You look as though you	- <b>Take:</b> To carry	-	To remove something	-



		might <b>take up</b> a collection at any minute.	something/ somebody or accompany somebody from one place to another.  - <b>Up:</b> To or in a higher position somewhere.		by shifting it.	
--	--	--	--	--	--------------------	--

Explanation:

The phrasal verb above (take up) has united meaning (Remove something by shifting it). Those words (take up) don't have same meaning fully as the combining meaning of each element (**take** and **up**) as explained in the lexical meaning.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
4.	<b>Keep on</b>	Just <b>keep on</b> eye <b>on</b> things generally.	- <b>Keep:</b> To continue to be in the specified condition or	-	To continue to focus.	-

			position. - <b>On :</b> a. (in or into a position) covering, touching or forming part of surface. b. supported by or attached to somebody or something. c. indicating a time when something happens.			
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Explanation:

'Keep on' is a phrasal verb that has united meaning (Continue to focus). In other words, those words ('keep' and 'on') don't have the meaning of each element fully same as explained in the lexical meaning.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic

5.	<b>Get in</b>	It is perfectly easy for anyone to <b>get in</b> .	- <b>Get:</b> Receiving or obtaining.  - <b>In:</b> Into a particular are or space.	-		To come in, to enter.
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Explanation:

The phrasal verb (get in) has united meaning (to come in, to enter). The combining of those words ('get' and 'in') have the different meaning as explained in the lexical meaning.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
6.	<b>Put on</b>	<b>Put it on.</b> (“it” refers to mask)  <b>Put it on.</b> (“it” refers to mask)	- <b>Put:</b> To move something into a particular place or position.  - <b>On:</b> a. (in or into a position) covering, touching or	-	To wear	

			forming part of surface.			
			b. supported by or attached to somebody or something.			
			c. indicating a time when something happens.			

Explanation:

'Put on' is a phrasal verb that means 'to wear' which is different from the meaning of the verb 'put'. The different meaning resulted is influenced by the particle. So, the combining of the verb and particle have different meaning from those words explained in the lexical meaning.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
7.	<b>Break away</b>	<b>Breaking away</b> and dancing around him.	- <b>Break:</b> To be damaged and separated into two or more part as a result of			To go suddenly and break the conversation.

			force or strain (but not by cutting). - <b>Away:</b> a. to or at a distance from somebody or something in space or time. b. continuously.			
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Explanation:

The phrasal verb above (break away) has united meaning (escape/go suddenly). In other words, the combining of those words (break away) have fully different meaning from the lexical meaning of its elements.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
8.	<b>Dance around</b>	Breaking away and <b>dancing around</b> him.	- <b>Dance:</b> to move in a series of steps, alone or with a partner or in a group, usually in	To dance in many directions.		

			<p>a way that match the speed and rhythm of music.</p> <p>- <b>Around:</b></p> <p>a. Here and there; in many directions.</p> <p>b. Available; in existence.</p> <p>c. In the area close to somebody/something.</p>			
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Explanation:

“Dance around” is a phrasal verb consisting of the verb “dance” and the preposition “around”. Its meaning is “to dance in many directions”, which is the result of combining the lexical meanings of the original verb and preposition.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
9.	<b>Give up</b>	I give it up.	- <b>Give:</b> Causing somebody or			Stop doing or having something.

			something to have or receive. <b>Up:</b> a. to or in an upright position. b. to or in a higher place, position, condition, degree, etc.			
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Explanation:

'Give up' is a phrasal verb that means 'stop doing or having something', which is very different from the lexical meaning of 'give'. The different meaning is resulted by combining the verb 'give' with the particle.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
10.	<b>Go up to</b>	She dances away from him laughing and <b>goes up to</b> the	<b>- Go:</b> To move or travel from one place to another. <b>- Up:</b> a. to or in an		To go one place to another.	

		Constable.	upright position. b. to or in a higher place, position, condition, degree, etc. - <b>To:</b> a. Toward something. b. Towards a condition, state or quality.			
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Explanation:

'Go up to' in the sentence '*she dances away from him laughing and goes up to the Constable*' is a phrasal verb consisting of the verb 'go', an adverb 'up' and a preposition 'to'. As a phrasal verb, its meaning becomes 'to go one place to another', which cannot be derived solely by combining the dictionary meanings of the original verb, adverb, and preposition.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
11.	<b>Give</b>	I'm not	- <b>Give:</b>		To let to do	



	<b>away</b>	going to <b>give</b> him <b>away</b> , my dear.	Causing somebody or something to have or receive.		something.	
		Of course I oughtn't to <b>give</b> him <b>away</b> .	- <b>Away:</b> a. to or at a distance from somebody or something in space or time. b. continuously.			

Explanation:

'give away' is a phrasal verb that means 'To let to do something' which is different from the lexical meaning of the verb 'give'. The different meaning resulted is influenced by the particle. So, the combining of the verb and particle have different meaning from those words explained in the lexical meaning.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
12.	<b>Get into</b>	I must go and <b>get into</b> my costume.	- <b>Get:</b> Receiving or obtaining. - <b>Into:</b>			To put on a garment, especially with

			Moving or moved to a point within something.			difficulty.
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Explanation:

The phrasal verb above (get into) has united meaning (to put on a garment, especially with difficulty.). In other words, the combining of those words (break away) have fully different meaning from the lexical meaning of its elements.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
13.	<b>Come back</b>	But I will <b>come back into</b> this room in a quarter of an hour.	- <b>Come:</b> to move to, towards, into, etc a place where the speaker or writer is, or a place being referred to	To return inside.		
		They'll be <b>coming back.</b>	by her or him.	To return.		
		Look out, she's <b>coming</b>	- <b>Back:</b> Away from the front or centre; behind one.			

		<b>back.</b>	- <b>Into:</b> Moving or moved to a point within something.			
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Explanation:

The phrasal verb “coming back” consists of the verb “come” and the adverb “back”. Its meaning is “to return”, which is the result of combining the lexical meanings of the original verb and preposition.

The phrasal verb in the first sentence ‘*but I will **come back into** this room in a quarter of an hour*’ consists of a verb ‘come’, an adverb ‘back’, and a preposition ‘into’. Its elements is combined resulted a meaning ‘to return inside’.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
14.	<b>Go out</b>	He <b>goes out</b> laughing.	- <b>Go:</b> To move or travel from one place to another.	To leave/ to avoid some unpleasant activity		
		The constable <b>goes out.</b>	- <b>Out:</b> Away from the inside of place.			

Explanation:

“Go out” is a phrasal verb consisting of the verb “go” and the adverb “out”. Its meaning is “to leave/ to avoid some unpleasant activity”, which is the result of combining the lexical meanings of the original verb ‘go’ and adverb ‘out’.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
15.	<b>Come over here</b>	So <b>come over here</b> and sit down and give me a cigarette.	<p>- <b>Come:</b> to move to, towards, into, etc a place where the speaker or writer is, or a place being referred to by her or him.</p> <p>- <b>Over:</b> a. downwards and outwards from an upright position. b. remaining; not used or needed. c. above; more.</p>	To move enclose to the speaker.		

			- <b>Here:</b> In, at or to this position or place.			
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Explanation:

“Come over here” is one of phrasal verb that has three elements; a verb “come”, an adverb “over”, and a preposition ‘here’. Its meaning is “to move enclose to the speaker”, which is the result of combining the lexical meanings of the original verb ‘come’, adverb ‘over’, and preposition ‘here’.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
16.	<b>Sit down</b>	So come over here and <b>sit down</b> and give me a cigarette.  Won't you-er-won't you <b>sit down</b> and let me guess who you	- <b>Sit:</b> To be In a position in which one's bottom is resting on a chair.  - <b>Down:</b> From a higher to a lower level.	To take a seat		

		are?				
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Explanation:

The phrasal verb “sit down” consists of a verb “sit” and an adverb “down”. Its meaning is “to take a seat”, which is the result of combining the lexical meanings of the original verb and adverb.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
17.	<b>Pull over to</b>	She <b>pulls</b> him <b>over to</b> a couch and sits besides him.	<p>- <b>Pull:</b> To hold something firmly and use force in order to move it or try to move it towards oneself.</p> <p>- <b>Over:</b> a. downwards and outwards from an upright position. b. remaining; not used or needed.</p>		To drag someone on something.	

			c. above; more.			
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Explanation:

‘Pull over to’ is a phrasal verb with three word-verbs. It consists of the verb ‘pull’, an adverb ‘over’ and a preposition ‘to’. As a phrasal verb, its meaning becomes ‘to drag someone on something’, which cannot be derived solely by combining the dictionary meanings of the original verb, adverb, and preposition.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
18.	<b>Bring out</b>	Feeling under his pierrot’s tunic <b>bringing out</b> a small pocket.	- <b>Bring:</b> To come carrying something or accompanying somebody.  - <b>Out:</b> Away from the inside of place.			To make something appear or open.

Explanation:

The phrasal verb above (bring out) has united meaning (to make something appear or open). In other words, the combining of those words (bring out) have fully different meaning from the lexical meaning of its elements, because it creates a new meaning (to make something appear or open).

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
19.	<b>Come on</b>	<b>Come on.</b> You must come and dance with me.	- <b>Come:</b> to move to, towards, into, etc a place where the speaker or writer is, or a place being referred to by her or him.  - <b>On:</b> a. (indicating continued activity, progress or state) b. indicating movement forward or progress in space or time.			To ask doing something.

Explanation:



‘Come on’ is a phrasal verb that has united meaning (escape/go suddenly). The combining of those words (‘come’ and ‘on’) have fully different meaning from the lexical meaning of its elements.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
20.	<b>Come along</b>	We'll be back before he returns. Just one. <b>Come along.</b>	<p>- <b>Come:</b></p> <p>to move to, towards, into, etc a place where the speaker or writer is, or a place being referred to by her or him.</p> <p>- <b>Along:</b></p> <p>a. Forward; onward.</p> <p>b. In somebody's company; with somebody.</p> <p>c. Towards a better or more advanced</p>			To encourage somebody to do something. (in longer time)

			position.			
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Explanation:

The phrasal verb above (come along) has united meaning ‘to encourage somebody to do something (in longer time)’. In other words, the combining of those words (come along) have fully different meaning from the lexical meaning of its elements.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
21.	<b>Pull out</b>	She <b>pulls</b> him <b>out</b> of the room.	- <b>Pull:</b> To hold something firmly and use force in order to move it or try to move it towards oneself.  - <b>Out:</b> Away from the inside of place.		To drag someone outside.	

Explanation:

‘Pull out’ is a phrasal verb that means ‘to drag someone to another place/ outside.’ which is different from the lexical meaning of each elements; ‘pull’ and ‘out’. So,

the combining of the verb and particle have different meaning from those words explained in the lexical meaning.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
22.	<b>Come out</b>	Seeing no one in the room, they <b>come out</b> .	<p>- <b>Come:</b> to move to, towards, into, etc a place where the speaker or writer is, or a place being referred to by her or him.</p> <p>- <b>Out:</b> Away from the inside of place.</p>		Emerge, appear.	

Explanation:

‘Come out’ is a phrasal verb that has united meaning (Emerge, appear). In other words, those words (‘come’ and ‘out’) don’t have the meaning of each element fully same as explained in the lexical meaning.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
23.	<b>Trip</b>	Crossing to	- <b>Trip:</b>	To fall over		

	<b>over</b>	the safe and <b>tripping</b> <b>over</b> his cutlass.	To catch one's foot on something and fall or nearly fall.  - <b>Over:</b>  a. downwards and outwards from an upright position.  b. remaining; not used or needed.  c. above; more.	by catching one's foot.		
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Explanation:

The phrasal verb “trip over” consists of a verb “trip” and a preposition “over”. Its meaning is “to fall over by catching one’s foot”, which is the result of combining the lexical meanings of the original verb and preposition.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
24.	<b>Dress up</b>	You weren't as clever as you thought,	- <b>Dress:</b>  To put clothes on somebody/		To put on special clothes/cost	

		<b>dress</b> up like this.	oneself. - <b>Up:</b> To or in a higher position somewhere.		umes (all out).	
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Explanation:

‘Dress up’ is a phrasal verb that means ‘To put on special clothes/costumes (all out)’ which has similar meaning from the lexical meaning of the verb ‘dress’. But it has a little different meaning resulted by the particle. So, the combining of the verb and particle has different meaning from those words explained in the lexical meaning.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
25.	<b>Walk out</b>	You won't say brother the clothes when we <b>walk out</b> calmly through the crowd.	- <b>Walk:</b> To move along at a slow or moderate pace by lifting up and putting down each foot in turn. - <b>Out:</b> Away from the	To walk from inside.		

			inside of place.			
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Explanation:

“Walk out” is one of phrasal verb that has meaning “to walk from inside”, which is the result of combining the lexical meanings of the original verb ‘walk’, and adverb ‘out’.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
26.	<b>Get on</b>	He’s got the key <b>on</b> him	- <b>Get:</b> to receive something.		To bring.	
		And I was <b>getting on</b> all right with her.	- <b>On:</b> a. (in or into a position) covering, touching or forming part of surface. b. supported by or attached to somebody or something. c. indicating a			To have friendly relationship.

			time when something happens.			
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Explanation:

‘Get on’ in the sentence “*he’s got the key on him*” is a phrasal verb that means ‘to bring’ which has similar meaning from the lexical meaning of the verb “. But it has a little different meaning resulted by the particle. In the second sentence “*and I was getting on all right with her*”, the phrasal verb (get on) has meaning ‘to have friendly relationship’. So, the combining of the verb and particle has different meaning from those words explained in the lexical meaning, either semi or fully different meaning.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
27.	<b>Shut up</b>	Oh, I don’t want any key, if you’ll only <b>shut up</b> and help.	<p>- <b>Shut:</b> To close something that is open.</p> <p>- <b>Up:</b> a. to or in an upright position. b. to or in a higher place,</p>			To stop talking.

			position, condition, degree, etc.			
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Explanation:

The phrasal verb above (shut up) has united meaning (to stop talking). In other words, the combining of those words ('shut n 'up') have fully different meaning from the lexical meaning of its elements, because it creates a new meaning (to stop talking).

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
28.	<b>Look at</b>	Taking it and <b>looking at it.</b>	<p>- <b>Look:</b> To turn one's eyes in a particular direction in order to see somebody/somet hing.</p> <p>- <b>At:</b> a. Indicating a point in space.</p>	To examine something closely.		



			b. Indicating an exact point in time.			
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Explanation:

“Walk out” is one of phrasal verb that has meaning “to walk from inside”, which is the result of combining the lexical meanings of the original verb ‘walk’, and adverb ‘out’.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
29.	<b>Put on to</b>	In fact it was one of his lordship’s friends who <b>put me on to</b> them.	- <b>Put:</b> To move something into a particular place or position.  - <b>On:</b> a. (in or into a position) covering, touching or			To ask to join with his group.

			forming part of surface. b. supported by or attached to somebody or something. c. indicating a time when something happens. <b>- To:</b> a. Toward something. b. Towards a condition, state or quality.			
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Explanation:

‘Put on to’ is a phrasal verb with three word-verbs. It consists of the verb ‘put’, an adverb ‘on’ and a preposition ‘to’. As a phrasal verb, its meaning becomes ‘to drag someone on something’, which cannot be derived solely by combining the dictionary meanings of the original verb, adverb, and preposition.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-	Semi-	Fully-

				<b>Idiomatic</b>	<b>Idiomatic</b>	<b>Idiomatic</b>
30.	<b>Run away</b>	Now, you <b>run away</b> and do some more dancing, there's a good girl.	- <b>Run:</b> To move at a speed faster than a walk.  - <b>Away:</b> a. to or at a distance from somebody or something in space or time.  b. continuously.			To leave somebody / a place suddenly.

Explanation:

The phrasal verb above (run away) has united meaning 'To leave somebody / a place suddenly'. In other words, the combining of those words ('run' and 'away') have fully different meaning from the lexical meaning of its elements.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non- Idiomatic	Semi- Idiomatic	Fully- Idiomatic
31.	<b>Roams about</b>	The pirate <b>roams about</b> the room,	- <b>Roams:</b> To walk or travel without any definite aim or	To walk around without any aims.		

		obviously uneasy.	destination. - <b>About:</b> On the subject of somebody/somet hing; in connection with somebody/somet hing; concerning somebody/somet hing.			
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Explanation:

“Roam about” is a phrasal verb that has meaning “to walk around without any aims”, which is the result of combining the lexical meanings of the original verb ‘roams’, and adverb ‘about’.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
32.	<b>Let out</b>	I oughtn't to have <b>let</b> it <b>out</b> .	- <b>Let:</b> To allow somebody to do	To allow to go; release.		

			something or something to happen without trying to stop it. <b>- Out:</b> Away from the inside of place.			
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Explanation:

The phrasal verb “let out” has meaning “to allow to go; to release”. Its meaning is resulted from the combining the lexical meanings of original verb and adverb.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
33.	<b>Coming down on</b>	<b>Coming down on</b> the off side of the Roundhead.	<b>- Come:</b> to move to, towards, into, etc a place where the speaker or writer is, or a place being referred to	To come and sit down on something.		

			<p>by her or him.</p> <p>- <b>Down:</b></p> <p>From a higher to a lower level.</p> <p>- <b>On:</b></p> <p>a. (in or into a position) covering, touching or forming part of surface.</p> <p>b. supported by or attached to somebody or something.</p> <p>c. indicating a time when something happens.</p>			
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Explanation:

‘Coming down on’ is a phrasal verb that has three word-verbs. It consists of the verb ‘come’, an adverb ‘down’ and a preposition ‘on’. Its meaning is ‘to come and sit down on something’, which can be seen clearly from the lexical meaning of each elements.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
34.	<b>Run out</b>	She <b>runs out</b> .	<p>- <b>Run:</b> To move at a speed faster than a walk.</p> <p>- <b>Out:</b> Away from the inside of place.</p>	To escape.		

Explanation:

“Run out” is a phrasal verb that has meaning “to escape”. Its meaning is resulted from the combining the lexical meanings of original verb ‘run’ and adverb ‘out’.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
35.	<b>Bring over here</b>	<b>Bring</b> your light <b>over here</b> .	<p>- <b>Bring:</b> To come carrying something or accompanying somebody.</p>	To bring something to the speaker.		

			<p>- <b>Over:</b></p> <p>a. downwards and outwards from an upright position.</p> <p>b. remaining; not used or needed.</p> <p>c. above; more.</p> <p>- <b>Here:</b></p> <p>In, at or to this position or place.</p>			
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Explanation:

‘Bring over here’ is a phrasal verb that has three word verbs. Its meaning is ‘to bring something to the speaker’, which can be derived solely by combining the lexical meanings of the original verb, adverb, and preposition.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
36.	<b>Work on</b>	They across to the safe and re-commence <b>work on</b> it.	- <b>Work:</b> To do something that involves physical or mental activity,		To continue to work.	



			<p>especially in one's job.</p> <p>- <b>On:</b></p> <p>a. (in or into a position) covering, touching or forming part of surface.</p> <p>b. supported by or attached to somebody or something.</p> <p>c. indicating a time when something happens.</p> <p>d. Indicating continued activity, progress or state.</p>			
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Explanation:

'Work on' is a phrasal verb that means 'to continue to work' which has similar meaning from the lexical meaning of the verb 'work'. But it has a little different

meaning resulted by the particle. So, the combining of the verb and particle has different meaning from those words explained in the lexical meaning.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
37.	<b>Look out</b>	<b>Look out,</b> she's coming back.	- <b>Look:</b> To turn one's eyes in a particular direction in order to see somebody/somet hing.  - <b>Out:</b> Away from the inside of place.		To say or shout in order to tell someone that they are in danger / be careful.	

Explanation:

The phrasal verb 'look out' means 'to say or shout in order to tell someone that they are in danger / be careful' which has little different meaning from the lexical meaning of the verb 'look' and the particle 'out'. So, the combining of the verb and particle has different meaning from those words explained in the lexical meaning.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
38.	<b>Dive behind</b>	He <b>dives behind</b> the screen.	<p>- <b>Dive:</b></p> <p>a. To jump head first into water.</p> <p>b. To move quickly in a specified direction.</p> <p>- <b>Behind:</b></p> <p>At or towards the back of somebody/something.</p>	To hide behind something.		

Explanation:

The phrasal verb “dive behind” has meaning “to hide behind something”. Its meaning is resulted from the combining the lexical meanings of original verb ‘dive’ and preposition ‘behind’.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic

39.	<b>Knock about</b>	Blimey, there's a lot of the aristocracy <b>knocking about</b> tonight.	<p>- <b>Knock:</b></p> <p>To hit a door, etc firmly with the back of one's hand in order to attract attention.</p> <p>- <b>About:</b></p> <p>a. On the subject of somebody/ something.</p> <p>b. In connection with somebody/ something.</p> <p>c. Concerning somebody/ something.</p>			To attend.
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Explanation:

'Knock about' is a phrasal verb that has united meaning 'to attend'. The combining of those words ('knock' and 'about') have fully different meaning from the lexical meaning of its elements. In other words, it creates a new meaning different from the lexical meaning of each word.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
40.	<b>Stand up</b>	( <b>Standing up</b> )	- <b>Standing:</b> Being in up right position.  - <b>Up:</b> To or in a higher position somewhere.		To get up onto one's feet.	

Explanation:

'Stand up' is a phrasal verb that means 'to get up onto one's feet' which has similar meaning from the lexical meaning of the verb 'stand' and the particle 'up'. So, the combining of the verb and particle is little same as the meaning from those words explained in the lexical meaning.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
41.	<b>Stand back here here</b>	<b>Stand back here</b> where he can't see.	- <b>Standing:</b> Being in up right position.		To move back from a place.	

			<p>- <b>Back:</b></p> <p>Away from the front or centre; behind one.</p> <p>- <b>Here:</b></p> <p>In, at or to this position or place.</p>			
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Explanation:

‘Stand back here’ is a phrasal verb that has three word verbs. It has united meaning (to move back from a place). Its meaning seems similar as the lexical meaning of each element.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
42.	<b>Advances into</b>	He <b>advances into</b> the middle of the room.	<p>- <b>Advance:</b></p> <p>to move forward, often in aggressive or threatening way.</p> <p>- <b>Into:</b></p> <p>Moving or moved to a point</p>	To enter in hurry.		

			within something.			
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Explanation:

The phrasal verb “advances into” consists of a verb ‘advance’ and a preposition ‘into’ that has meaning “to enter in hurry”. Its meaning is resulted from the combining the lexical meanings of original verb ‘advance’ and preposition ‘into’.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
43.	<b>Leap upon</b>	Suddenly the constable <b>leaps upon</b> him and they go down with a crash.	- <b>Leap:</b> To jump high or a long way. - <b>Upon:</b> (on) → <i>fml</i> (in or into a position) covering, touching or forming part of surface.		To try to go before; to precede.	

Explanation:

‘Leap upon’ is a phrasal verb that that has united meaning (to try to go before; to precede). Its meaning seems similar as the lexical meaning of each element, ‘leap’ and ‘upon’.

No.	Phrasal	The	The Lexical	Idiomatic Meaning
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	<b>Verbs</b>	<b>Sentence in The Text</b>	<b>Meaning (each word)</b>	<b>Non-Idiomatic</b>	<b>Semi-Idiomatic</b>	<b>Fully-Idiomatic</b>
44.	<b>Go down with</b>	Suddenly the constable leaps upon him and they <b>go down with</b> a crash.	- <b>Go:</b> To move or travel from one place to another. - <b>Down:</b> From a higher to a lower level. - <b>With:</b> a. In the company or presence of somebody/some thing. b. having/carrying something.		To fall while something else is happened.	

Explanation:

‘Go down with’ is a phrasal verb that has three word verbs, consist of a verb, an adverb, and a preposition. It has united meaning ‘to fall while something else is happened’. Its meaning seems similar with the lexical meaning of each element, but it is not fully same.



No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
45.	<b>Knock out</b>	He's only <b>knocked out.</b>	- <b>Knock:</b> To hit a door, etc firmly with the back of one's hand in order to attract attention.  - <b>Out:</b> Away from the inside of place.			To become unconscious

Explanation:

'Knock out' is a phrasal verb that its meaning is fully different from the lexical meaning of each element. The meaning of the phrasal verb is 'to become unconscious'. The combining of those words ('knock' and 'out') creates a new meaning different from the lexical meaning of each word.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
46.	<b>Bring round</b>	You go-I'll <b>bring him round.</b>	- <b>Bring:</b> To come carrying			To make somebody become

			something or accompanying somebody. <b>- Round:</b> a. Moving in a circle; rotating. b. Completing a full cycle.			conscious  again.
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Explanation:

‘Bring round’ is one of phrasal verb. The united meaning ‘bring round’ is ‘to make somebody become conscious again’. The combining of those words (‘bring’ and ‘round’) have fully different meaning from the lexical meaning of its elements.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
47.	<b>Put under</b>	She fires and he	<b>- Put:</b> To move	To put under		

		drops the cutlass, <b>putting</b> his right hand <b>under</b> his left arm.	something into a particular place or position. - <b>Under:</b> To or through a position that is below or beneath something.	something.		
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Explanation:

“Put under” is a phrasal verb that consists of a verb ‘put’ and a preposition ‘under’ that has meaning “to put under something”. Its meaning is resulted from the combining the lexical meanings of original verb ‘put’ and preposition ‘under’.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
48.	<b>Turn around</b>	<b>Turn around.</b> Up to the wall. Quick!	- <b>Turn:</b> Movement around a central point. - <b>Around:</b> a. Here and there; in many directions.	To face or make somebody face in a different direction.		

			b. Available; in existence. d. In the area close to somebody/so mething.			
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Explanation:

“Turn around” is a phrasal verb that its meaning is “to face or make somebody face in a different direction”. Its meaning is resulted from the combining the lexical meanings of its original element.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
49.	<b>Take out</b>	<b>Takes out</b> the jewels.	<b>- Take:</b> To carry something/ somebody or accompany somebody from one place to another. <b>- Out:</b> Away from the		To remove something from a particular place or container.	

			inside of place.			
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Explanation:

‘Take out’ is a phrasal verb that has united meaning ‘to remove something from a particular place or container’. Its meaning seems similar as the lexical meaning of each element; ‘take’ and ‘out’.

No.	Phrasal Verbs	The Sentence in The Text	The Lexical Meaning (each word)	Idiomatic Meaning		
				Non-Idiomatic	Semi-Idiomatic	Fully-Idiomatic
50.	<b>Throw over</b>	She <b>throws</b> her leg <b>over</b> the window sill and disappears.	<p>- <b>Throw:</b> To send something from one’s hand through the air with some force by moving the arm.</p> <p>- <b>Over:</b> a. Resting on the surface of somebody/something and partly or completely</p>		To jump over.	

			covering them/it. b. In or to a position higher than but not touching somebody/so mething. c. From one side of something to the other; across something.			
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Explanation:

The phrasal verb “throw over” has meaning “to jump over”. Its meaning is similar as the lexical meanings of its original element, but it does not have fully same meaning as those words in lexical meaning.

#### **4.1.2 The Forms of Phrasal Verbs Used In *Crook’s Christmas***

As phrasal verbs called multi-word verb, there are some phrasal verbs with two and three words found in the Crook’s Christmas drama text.

Based on the analysis above, the researcher finds some three-word verbs (phrasal-prepositional verb) besides two-word verbs (phrasal verb).

- **Two – Word Verbs**

- a. *Transitive*

Transitive phrasal verbs are those that can take a direct object. Transitive phrasal verbs can be separable or inseparable. The writer will discuss about the separable and inseparable later.

- **Separable**

Separable phrasal verb means that the verb can be separated from the preposition by a direct object; in the form of noun or pronoun. If the direct object is a noun it may or may not come between the verb and the preposition; but, if the direct object is a pronoun, it usually comes between the verb and the preposition.

As stated before, in some transitive phrasal verbs, the verb can be separated from the preposition or adverb so that a noun or pronoun (the direct object) can be inserted between them.

For Example:

1. *Just **keep** an eye **on** things generally. (The sentence can be found on page 4 in Sir John's say).*

In this sentence you see that the phrase is separated by the direct object, *an eye*, which is a noun. The direct object comes between the verb and the preposition.

2. *Put **it** on (page 5) – I give **it** up (page 5) - I oughtn't to have **let it out** (page 11).*

The phrasal verbs in these sentences are separated by direct object, *it*, which is a pronoun. The object of the verbs represented by a pronoun is placed between the two parts of the phrasal construction as pronouns do not give new information and therefore are not placed to the foremost position at the end of a clause.

3. *I'm not going to give **him** away, my dear (page 5) - She **pulls him over to a couch** and sits besides him (page 7) - She **pulls him out** of the room (page 8) - You go-I'll **bring him round** (page 16).*

In these sentences the phrasal verbs are separated by the direct object, *him*, which is a pronoun. Because the direct object is a pronoun, it must come between the verb and the preposition.

4. *You weren't as clever as you thought, **dressing us up** like this (page 8).*

The phrasal verb is separated by a direct object, *us*, which is a pronoun. Because the direct object is a pronoun, it comes between the verb and the preposition.

5. *He's **got the key on** him (page 9).*

In this sentence, you can see that the phrasal verb is separated by the direct object, *the key*. Actually, the sentence has two objects; *the key* and *him*. The direct object of the verb, *the key*, comes between the verb and the preposition.

6. *She **throws her leg over** the window sill and disappears (page 15).*

The phrasal verb in this sentence is separated by the direct object, *her leg*. The sentence has two objects; *her leg* and *the window sill*. The direct object of the



verb, *the key*, comes between the verb and the preposition. '*The window sill*' follows the particle, because it is the object of the particle '*over*'.

- **Inseparable**

In these cases the verb and preposition or adverb cannot be separated by direct object. Some prepositions cannot be separated because they are required by certain verbs for a specific meaning. If these words were to be separated, it would change the idiomatic meaning of the phrase.

For Example:

1. *I must go and **get into** my costume (page 5).*

For this sentence to keep its idiomatic meaning, *to put on a garment*, the phrase cannot be separated. See the difference in the sentence '*I must go and **get my costume into***'.

In the second sentence, the separable phrasal verb has different meaning with the inseparable phrasal verb in the first sentence, and the preposition of the separable phrasal verb as like to need an object.

The first sentence (inseparable phrasal verb) focuses on the object 'my costume', but the second sentence focuses on the preposition 'into'. Thus, the sentence cannot be separated to keep its idiomatic meaning '*to put on a garment*'.

2. *Feeling under his pierrot's tunic **bringing out** a small pocket (page 7).*

In this sentence, you see that the phrasal verb is not separated. The direct object comes after the phrasal verb "bringing out". If the particle comes

after the object, the sentence will more focus on the particle ‘out’ not on the object ‘a small pocket’.

*It can be separable and inseparable.*

3. *The pirate **roams about** the room, obviously uneasy. (page 11)*

The phrasal verb ‘*roam about*’, cannot be separated in order to keep its idiomatic meaning. It will create a new meaning if the particle comes after the object ‘the room’. See the differences in the sentence ‘*The pirate **roams the room about**, obviously uneasy*’. The separable phrasal verb creates a different meaning with the inseparable phrasal verb.

In the second sentence, the separable phrasal verb has different meaning with the inseparable phrasal verb in the first sentence. The first sentence (inseparable phrasal verb) focuses on the object ‘*tonight*’, but the second sentence focuses on the preposition ‘*about*’. Thus, the sentence cannot be separated to keep its idiomatic meaning ‘*to walk around without any aims*’.

4. *He **dives behind** the screen. (page 13)*

‘*Dive behind*’ is the phrasal verb of this sentence that cannot be separated. It is to keep its idiomatic meaning. If the preposition follows the object ‘the screen’, it will change the meaning of phrasal verb. So, it will be ‘*He **dives the screen behind***’.

The second sentence, the separable phrasal verb, has different meaning with the inseparable phrasal verb in the first sentence, and the preposition of the separable phrasal verb seems to need an object.

The first sentence (inseparable phrasal verb) focuses on the object 'the screen', but the second sentence focuses on the preposition 'behind'. Thus, the sentence cannot be separated to keep its idiomatic meaning '*hide behind*'.

5. *Blimey, there's a lot of the aristocracy **knocking about** tonight.* (page 13)

To keep its idiomatic meaning, the phrasal verb '*knocking about*, cannot be separated. It will create a new meaning if the particle comes after the object 'tonight'. See the differences in the sentence '*Blimey, there's a lot of the aristocracy **knocking tonight about***'. The separable phrasal verb creates a different meaning with the inseparable phrasal verb.

In the second sentence, the separable phrasal verb has different meaning with the inseparable phrasal verb in the first sentence, and the preposition of the separable phrasal verb needs an object.

The first sentence (inseparable phrasal verb) focuses on the object '*tonight*', but the second sentence focuses on the preposition '*about*'. Thus, the sentence cannot be separated to keep its idiomatic meaning '*To travel and live in various places*'.

6. *He advances **into** the middle of the room.* (page 14)

For this sentence to keep its idiomatic meaning, *enter in hurry*, the phrase cannot be separated. See the difference in the sentence '*He advances the middle of the room into*'. In the second sentence, the separable phrasal verb has different meaning with the inseparable phrasal verb in the first sentence, and the preposition of the separable phrasal verb needs an object.

The first sentence (inseparable phrasal verb) focuses on the object 'my costume', but the second sentence focuses on the preposition 'into'. Thus, the sentence cannot be separated to keep its idiomatic meaning '*enter in hurry*'.

7. *Suddenly the constable leaps upon him and they go down with a crash.*  
(page 14)

The phrasal verb in this sentence, *leaps upon*, cannot be separated to keep its idiomatic meaning. See the difference in the sentence when the object precedes the particle, '*Suddenly the constable leaps him upon and they go down with a crash*'. In the second sentence, the separable phrasal verb has different meaning with the inseparable phrasal verb in the first sentence, and the preposition of the separable phrasal verb as like need an object.

The first sentence (inseparable phrasal verb) focuses on the object 'him', but the second sentence focuses on the preposition '*upon*'. Thus, the phrasal verb cannot be separated to keep its idiomatic meaning '*jumping*'.

The object of the verb represented by a pronoun is placed between the two parts of the phrasal construction as pronouns do not give new information.

**While** in the sentence, the inseparable phrasal verb has purpose to show the object (him) as the new information that important to be known. So, the pronoun 'him' comes after the phrasal verb.

Talking about noun/ pronoun as the object of phrasal verbs, the nouns/ pronouns after the phrasal verbs are the objects of the prepositions, not directly the object of the verbs.

There are some phrasal verbs that have one object and some have two objects found in Crook's Christmas Drama Text, *such as*:

1. *Just **keep** an eye **on** things generally. (page 4)*

The function of the object of phrasal verbs as direct and indirect object can be seen clearly in phrasal verbs which have two objects. 'an eye' is the direct object of the verb 'keep', and 'things' is the direct object of the preposition 'on', not direct object of the verb 'keep'.

2. The Constable **puts on** a small black mask. (page 5)

'a small black mask' is the object of preposition 'on', it is not the object of the verb 'put'.

3. *I must go and **get into** my costume. (page 5)*

The object of the phrasal verb is 'my costume' that actually it is directly object of the preposition 'into', not the object of 'get'. But it is become the object of the whole phrasal verb.

4. *He's got the key **on** him. (page 9)*

In the sentence, 'the key' is the direct object of the verb 'got', and the pronoun 'him' is the direct object of the preposition 'on', not direct object of the verb 'got'. The function of the object of phrasal verbs as direct and indirect object can be seen clearly.

5. *Taking it and **looking at** it. (page 10)*

The pronoun 'it' is directly object of the preposition 'at', but it is become the object of the whole phrasal verb.

6. *He **dives behind** the screen. (page 13)*

'The screen' is not the object of the verb 'dives', but it is directly object of the preposition 'at'. In the sentence, it is become the object of the whole phrasal verb.

7. *He **advances into** the middle of the room. (page 14)*

Actually '*the middle of the room*' is directly object of the preposition 'into', but it is become the object of the whole phrasal verb.

8. *She fires and he drops the cutlass, **putting** his right hand **under** his left arm. (page 14)*

The function of the object of phrasal verbs as direct and indirect object can be seen clearly in phrasal verbs which have two objects. '*his right hand*' is the direct object of the verb '*putting*', and '*his left arm*' is the direct object of the preposition '*under*', not direct object of the verb '*putting*'.

9. *She **throws** her leg **over** the window sill and disappears. (page 15)*

The function of phrasal verbs object as direct and indirect object can be seen clearly in phrasal verbs which have two objects. Like in the sentence, the verb ‘*throw*’ has direct object ‘*her leg*’, but ‘*the window sill*’ is not its object. ‘*the window sill*’ is the object of the preposition ‘*over*’.

- Intransitive

Intransitive phrasal verbs are those that cannot take a direct object and cannot be separated. These verbs can never be separated from the preposition. The phrasal verbs used in intransitive clauses can either be verb plus adverb or verb plus preposition. It can be seen in the following example.

Examples of such constructions of intransitive phrasal verbs found in Crooks’ Christmas drama text:

1. *(He switches on the light as he **comes in**).*

The sentence can be found on page 3.

2. *‘Come in, Constable’.*

This sentence is on page 3 in Sir John’s conversation.

3. *‘It is perfectly easy for anyone to **get in**’.*

This sentence is Sir John’s say to Constable found on page 4.

4. *(**Breaking away** and dancing around him)*

The sentence found on page 5 that describes Columbine’s action.

5. *(He **goes out** laughing).*

This sentence shows the Sir John’s behavior found on page 6.

6. *'So come over here and **sit down** and give me a cigarette'.*

This sentence is on page 7 (Columbine's say).

7. *'Won't you-er-won't you **sit down** and let me guess who you are?'*

This sentence is Roundhead's say to Columbine (page 11)

8. *'**Come on**. You must come and dance with me'.*

This sentence found on page 8 (Columbine's say).

9. *'We'll be back before he returns. Just one. **Come along**'.*

This sentence is Columbine's say. (page 8)

10. *(Seeing no one in the room, they **come out**).*

This sentence describes the action of Pirate and Roundhead (on page 7).

11. *'You won't say brother the clothes when we **walk out** calmly through the crowd'.*

This sentence found on page 9 (Roundhead's say to Pirate).

12. *'Oh, I don't want any key, if you'll only **shut up** and help'.*

This sentence is Pirate's say to Roundhead. (page 9)

13. *'Now, you **run away** and do some more dancing, there's a good girl'.*

This sentence is on page 11 (Pirate's say to Columbine).

14. *(She **runs out**).*

This sentence describes the action of Columbine. (on page 12)

15. *'**Look out**, she's coming back'.*

This sentence is Roundhead's say to Pirate. (page 13)

16. *(**Standing up**).*

This sentence describes Constable's action. (on page 13)



17. **‘Turn around.** Up to the wall. Quick!’

This sentence is Columbine’s say. (page 14)

From the intransitive phrasal verbs found in Crooks’ Christmas drama text, we can see that most of them are used to describe the action of the character, like the phrasal verbs in the bracket. The intransitive phrasal verbs that is mentioned in the bracket above is phrasal verbs used to show and describe about the situation and the action of the character in that time, not the phrasal verbs used in conversation. Whereas, the phrasal verbs mentioned in the quotation are those used in conversation in drama text. Intransitive phrasal verbs used in conversation, mostly in imperative sentence. Although the sentence is not in the form of imperative, the content of the sentence has meaning to encourage someone else to do something. Like in the sentence *‘Won’t you-er-won’t you **sit down** and let me guess who you are?’*, and *‘Oh, I don’t want any key, if you’ll only **shut up** and help’*. Those sentences are not imperative, but it has purpose to ask someone to do something; to take a seat.

- Both Transitive and Intransitive

Some of phrasal verbs used are in both transitive and intransitive form, because the phrasal verbs often have more than one meaning.

For example the preposition ‘up’ can be used in both transitive and intransitive with the different meaning in different verb used. We can see in phrasal verb ‘*take up*’ in the sentence *‘you look as though you might **take up** a collection at any minute’* that has meaning ‘to remove something by lifting its’. In addition, ‘*Take*

*up*' can also be intransitive when having the meaning 'to continue, especially starting after somebody/something else has finished'.

There are also phrasal verbs which have only one meaning but can be both transitive and intransitive, like 'give up'. The phrasal verb is transitive when its meaning is 'to stop doing or having something', like in the sentence 'I give it up' (page 5). It can also be intransitive with meaning 'to abandon to do something'.

It is also happened on preposition '**out**'. The combination of '**out**' with a verb can create a phrasal verb that can be transitive or intransitive, like '**Pull out**'. '*pull out*' is transitive when having meaning 'to drag someone to another place'. It is found on page 8 (*she pulls him out of the room*). But it can also be intransitive when its meaning is 'to move away from the side of the road (a vehicle or its driver)'. 'Look out' can be transitive and intransitive too. 'Look out' is transitive when the meaning is 'to be aware of the possibility of somebody coming and try to avoid her'. For example in the sentence '**look out**, she's coming back' on page 13. In addition, it will be intransitive if the meaning is 'to search for something from among one's possessions'.

The preposition 'on' can also be transitive and intransitive, like in 'get on'. It can be transitive when its meaning is 'to have friendly relationship with somebody; bring'. It is found on page 9, 15 (*He's got the key on him; And I was getting on all right with her*). And it becomes intransitive with meaning 'to make progress; to successful in one's life or career; to manage or survive'.

- **Three – Word Verbs (Phrasal-Prepositional Verbs)**

Phrasal-prepositional verb consists of a verb plus an adverb plus a preposition. Three-word phrasal verbs are transitive, with the preposition at the end being followed by its own object. In the data source, the phrasal prepositional verbs are also found in transitive form with two objects; an object between the verb and adverb, and an object comes after preposition as the following example:

1. *She dances away from him laughing and **goes up to** the Constable.* (page 5)

The sentence includes a phrasal verb which has 3 word verbs that consist of a verb ‘go’, an adverb, ‘up’ and a preposition ‘to’. The object follows the preposition, it does not come after the adverb.

2. *But I will **come back into** this room in a quarter of an hour.* (page 6)

The phrasal verb in the sentence above (‘but I will **come back into** this room in a quarter of an hour’) consists of a verb ‘come’, an adverb ‘back’, and a preposition ‘into’. It has an object (*this room in a quarter of an hour*) follows the preposition ‘into’.

3. *She **pulls him over to** a couch and sits besides him.* (page 7)

‘Pulls him over to’ is a phrasal verb in the sentence above. The sentence has two objects, *him* and *a couch*. The pronoun object, *him*, is the object of the word ‘pull’. ‘A couch’ follows the preposition ‘to’ because it is the object of the preposition.

4. ***Coming down on** the off side of the Roundhead.* (page 11)

In this sentence, ‘coming down on’ is a phrasal verb that has an object ‘*the off side of the Roundhead*’. The object comes after the preposition ‘on’.

5. *Suddenly the constable leaps upon him and they **go down with** a crash.*

*(page 14)*

In this sentence, there is a phrasal verb (go down with). The phrasal verb is transitive that has an object (a crash) follows the preposition in the end of the phrasal verb.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the data analysis. The conclusion explains the kinds of idiomatic meaning and the forms of phrasal verbs used in *Crooks' Christmas* drama text written by L. Du Garde Peach. Suggestions that are given are based on the research finding and they will accomplish the discussion of this chapter.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing each category of the *Crooks' Christmas* drama text written by L. Du Garde Peach, the researcher draws conclusion in line with the problem of the study.

##### 5.1.1 Kinds of Idiomatic Meaning Used In *Crooks' Christmas* Drama Text Written by L. Du Garde Peach

After analyzing the data, the researcher concludes that in *Crooks' Christmas* drama text written by L. Du Garde Peach, the idiomatic meaning is balance among non-idiomatic meaning, semi-idiomatic meaning, and fully-idiomatic meaning. L. Du Garde Peach uses 3 kinds of idiomatic meaning in his drama, both in the conversation of the characters and to describe the action of characters in that drama.

In non-idiomatic meaning, the meaning of a phrasal verb can be seen clearly from the lexical meaning of each word. It is very easy to understand.

While semi-idiomatic meaning, the meaning of phrasal verb has similar meaning with the lexical meaning of each element, but it is not the same in the whole meaning. Sometimes, it is influenced by the particle follows the verb. The different particle makes its meaning becomes different. So, the semi-idiomatic meaning still includes the lexical meaning of each word although not the whole meaning of it because it still has different meaning in some points. It is not applied in fully-idiomatic meaning. It is difficult to find the meaning of phrasal verb that has fully-idiomatic meaning because it cannot be derived solely from the meaning each element. It needs interpretation. In finding the fully-idiomatic meaning, we need to look up the words in dictionary. We also need to understand other words around the phrasal verb in order to give the meaning of it correctly. So, it is important for us to learn more about phrasal verbs and to immerse ourselves in English language, especially in phrasal verbs in order to be able to know and memorize the meaning of phrasal verbs.

### **5.1.2 The Form of Phrasal Verb Used In *Crooks' Christmas* Drama Text Written by L. Du Garde Peach**

The phrasal verb is the combination of a verb plus a preposition/ adverb. It can be in the construction of a verb plus an adverb plus a preposition. In *Crooks' Christmas* drama text written by L. Du Garde Peach, the phrasal verbs is written in the form of transitive, intransitive, and both transitive and intransitive. Transitive phrasal verb is mostly found in the data source of this thesis. It is followed by not only one object but also two objects as explained in chapter IV. The object can be in noun or pronoun. The noun object can be placed between the

verb and particle. It can also come after the particle. In some books, the pronoun object must be placed between the verb and the particle. But it is not used in this drama. In L. Du Garde Peach's *Crooks' Christmas*, the pronoun object can be placed after the particle, besides between the verb and the particle. Actually, the place of pronoun object is depend on what the word that needs to show more emphasize. The word, either the object or particle placed in the end of the phrasal verb is the point want to show and need to get more attention.

While intransitive phrasal verbs found in the data source, imperative is mostly used. Although the form of the sentences is not imperative, it means to ask someone to do something. It can be found in the dialogues and narration of the drama text.

Some of phrasal verbs can be in the form of transitive and intransitive although its meaning is different. But there are also phrasal verbs that can be transitive and intransitive with same meaning.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

After analyzing the data, the researcher can formulate the following suggestions.

1. Understanding idiomatic phrasal verbs can help us comprehend the content of the drama text. So, it is important to understand both the meanings and the forms of phrasal verbs in order to enjoy the drama text.

It is suggested for ones who are interested in analyzing in the same field to be able to expand this research using different point of view because there are still many elements that have not been analyzed yet. So, they will have more information

about phrasal verb in its meaning and form. The researcher also expects that this research will be a previous study that can give a useful contribution for the next researchers.



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<http://www.beaugrande.com/TEXTPRODREFSMAIN.htm>

# APPENDIXES

**The Phrasal Verbs Found In L. Du Garde Peach's "Crooks' Christmas":**

1. He **switches on** the light as he comes in.
2. - **Switches on** the light as he **comes in**.  
- **Come in**, Constable.
3. **You** look as though you might **take up** a collection at any minute.
4. Just **keep an eye on** things generally.
5. It is perfectly easy for anyone to **get in**.
6. - **Put it on**. ("it" refers to mask)  
- The Constable **puts on** a small black mask.
7. **Breaking away** and dancing around him.
8. Breaking away and **dancing around** him.
9. I **give it up**.
10. She dances away from him laughing and **goes up to** the Constable.
11. - I'm not going to **give him away**, my dear.  
- Of course I oughtn't to **give him away**.
12. I must go and **get into** my costume.
13. - But I will **come back into** this room in a quarter of an hour.  
- They'll be **coming back** .  
- Look out, she's **coming back**.
14. - He **goes out** laughing.  
- The constable **goes out**.
15. So **come over here** and sit down and give me a cigarette.
16. So come over here and **sit down** and give me a cigarette.

17. She **pulls** him **over to** a couch and sits besides him.
18. Feeling under his pierrot's tunic **bringing out** a small pocket.
19. **Come on.** You must come and dance with me.
20. We'll be back before he returns. Just one. **Come along.**
21. She **pulls** him **out** of the room.
22. Seeing no one in the room, they **come out.**
23. Crossing to the safe and **tripping over** his cutlass.
24. You weren't as clever as you thought, **dressing us up** like this.
25. You won't say brother the clothes when we **walk out** calmly through the crowd.
26. - He's **got** the key **on** him  
- And I was **getting on** all right with her.
27. Oh, I don't want any key, if you'll only **shut up** and help.
28. Taking it and **looking at** it.
29. In fact it was one of his lordship's friends who **put me on to** them.
30. Now, you **run away** and do some more dancing, there's a good girl.
31. The pirate **roams about** the room, obviously uneasy.
32. I oughtn't to have **let it out.**
33. **Coming down on** the off side of the Roundhead.
34. She **runs out.**
35. **Bring** your light **over here.**
36. They across to the safe and re-commence **work on** it.
37. **Look out,** she's coming back.
38. He **dives behind** the screen.

39. Blimey, there's a lot of the aristocracy **knocking about** tonight.
40. (**Standing up**)
41. **Stand back here** where he can't see.
42. He **advances into** the middle of the room.
43. Suddenly the constable **leaps upon** him and they go down with a crash.
44. Suddenly the constable leaps upon him and they **go down with** a crash.
45. He's only **knocked out**.
46. You go-I'll **bring** him **round**.
47. She fires and he drops the cutlass, **putting** his right hand **under** his left arm.
48. **Turn around**. Up to the wall. Quick!
49. **Takes out** the jewels.
50. She **throws** her leg **over** the window sill and disappears.

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