

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, the problems of the study, the objectives of the study, the limitation of the study, the significance of the study, and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Human as social creature needs communication with others. Communication is one of the most important aspects yet complicated in human life. Humans are highly influenced by the communications they have with another human, either already known or not known at all. Communication has a very important role for human life; therefore we must give careful attention to communication, especially communication theory.¹ That is why communication has become a human necessity since they were born. In communication, language is needed to smooth communication itself. Language is a formal system that can be analyzed separately of the daily using.² There are three types of language, signal language or body language usually used by those having restrictiveness in speaking, writing language which is usually in the form of symbols, and spoken language. Spoken language or easily called communicating orally is routinely used in daily communication. Oral communication is called as conversation. Conversation

¹ Morissan, *Teori Komunikasi Individu Hingga Massa* (Kencana Predana Group, 2013) P. 1-2

² *Ibid*, P. 140

is the using of a real language to achieve a goal.³ In conversing, speaker and listener should have a language understood and accepted by them both. In communication the language is used to convey the idea should be understandable and acceptable by both the parties so that it will not lead them to misunderstanding.

Everyone has their own way in conveying their language and every country has its own characteristics of their language structure. Bahasa Indonesia and English are not quite different in the term of their sentence pattern because both of languages carry similar pattern namely *subject predicate (verb) and object*. However, in some cases, there are also some differences between Indonesia and English, for example, noun phrase pattern figuration. In English, the noun is put down after modifier (e.g. beautiful girl) and in Bahasa Indonesia the position of noun is reversed before its modifier (e.g. gadis cantik). Knowing the differences between these two languages, it is necessary for the students to learn English by heart because it will help them to understand the language structure in English.

English is an international language becoming a bridge for those who come all around the world. English has been widely accepted as international language and it has helped the people from different parts of the world to stay connected. Besides, the role of English in this global world is inevitable because it is used in many fields such as commerce, politics, education, engineering, etc. Nevertheless, the importance of English is still ignored by

³ Morissan, *Teori Komunikasi Individu Hingga Massa* (Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2013) P. 140

many people, especially students. They might not understand that English has been tremendously helpful for the people who do not share the similar mother tongue to exchange the information in the mentioned field. In addition to significant role in bringing the people around the world come together, English is also important for the job seekers who are demanded to be able to understand any commands delivered in English.

Due to English is a tool to communicate with the people from all over the world, it is demanded to be able to speak in English. In the purpose of being capable of speaking English, people should have adequate vocabulary and understand the idiomatic expressions commonly used. As Longman (2003:741) stated, "*Idiom is a phrase which something different from the meanings of the separate words from which it formed*".⁴ His statement too on his dictionary, idiom is a group of words which when used together have a special meaning.⁵ It is composite two or more words (phrase) that cannot be translated word by word, and each word cannot be translated lexically. The meaning of an idiom is totally different from literal meaning. It has a hidden meaning. And the meaning belongs to native speaker. That is why idiomatic expression is one of the most difficult aspects in learning language.

There are twenty types of idiom according to David Peaty in his book *Working with English Idiom*⁶. And the four of the types of idiom in his book are "phrasal verbs without object" (example: **I got up at seven o'clock**),

⁴ Thesis Idiom dan Analisis Kontrastif.

Retrieved October 04, 2014 from <http://eprints.uny.ac.id/9822/3/BAB2%20-%2006204241014.pdf>

⁵ Longman, *New Junior English Dictionary* (Longman Group Limited, 1984), P. 135

⁶ David Peaty, *Working With English Idiom* (Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd. Nelson House Mayfield Road Walton-on-Thames Surrey KT12 5PI, 1983)

“separable phrasal verbs” (example: **He ate the last biscuit and *threw the packet away***), “inseparable phrasal verbs” (example: **My sister *called on me yesterday because I was ill***), and “phrasal verbs with extra preposition” (example: **He *runs away from his step mother***). *Got up, threw the packet away, called on, and runs away from*, are phrasal verbs. A phrasal verb is basically a main verb + preposition or verb + adverb, for example *pick up, put down*. Unfortunately, there are a number of phrasal verbs that do not carry obvious meaning, for example, *He would like to **give up** smoking*. Here the phrasal verb is *give up* but the meaning is not obvious. It is not possible to understand what it means just by understanding words *give* and *up*. In this context *give up* means *stop* and there are a lot of phrasal verbs have a special meaning.⁷

In foreign second language, it cannot be avoided that grammar is should be learned. Memorizing many vocabularies is also one ways to sustain language learning process. But in understanding English phrasal verbs, there is no certain pattern that helps the learners to learn it. As mentioned above, phrasal verb is group of word having certain meaning. Even people know the meaning of each word and understand grammar well; it cannot be a benchmark in translating the meaning of phrasal verbs. It is a little bit difficult to translate phrasal verbs logically, because the meaning of it is unclear enough to describe.

⁷ Richard Acklam, *Help With Phrasal Verbs* (Heinemann International, A division of Heinemann Publishers (Oxford) Ltd, Halley Court, Jordan Hill, Oxford, OX2 8EJ, 1992), P x

In fact, understanding the use of phrasal verbs is essential to successful communication, whether in listening, speaking, reading, or writing. Native speakers prefer to speak by using phrasal verbs. By using it, conversation sounds chummy and not monotonous. Conveying ideas by using phrasal verbs sound more natural. Phrasal verb gives a color for language itself. However, the use of phrasal verbs should pay careful attention of the particle that follows the main verb because different particles carry different meaning.

For a little example: phrasal verb *call in* and *call on*, both of them are using verb *call* but the preposition used is *in* and *on*, so it indicates a different meaning. Phrasal verb *call in* has two meaning, get someone to come and get a job and stop and visit. See the first sentence, "We have to *call in* the plumber because the sink was leaking and I had no idea how to fix it." And the second sentence, "I *call in* on Jenny on my way home because she's not very well at the moment and I wanted to see if she needed anything."⁸ From those two sentences, it can be analyzed that two phrasal verbs *call in* and *call on* have different meaning in conversation. The first sentence indicates the meaning of *call in* as getting someone to come and get a job or do a task. And the second sentence indicates the meaning of *call in* as stop and visit.

Besides, phrasal verb *call on* has its own meaning. Phrasal verb *call on* has four meanings, ask for help, visit, challenge, ask someone to do

⁸ Electronic dictionary, 3000 Phrasal Verbs.

something, especially to speak in public (Formal).⁹ Example for phrasal verb *call on* as *asking for help*, “The President *called on* the wealthy countries for financial aid after the floods destroyed much of the countries agriculture. Example for phrasal verb *call on* as *visiting*, “As we were in the area, we *called on* my sister-in-law. Example for phrasal verb *call on* as *challenge*, “He *called* the speaker *on* several mis-statements of fact.” Example for phrasal verb *call on* as *asking someone to do something, especially to speak in public (Formal)*, “I now *call on* the other party to give their account of what happened. From those four examples of phrasal verb *call on*, *call on* has four meanings used based on the context of conversation. That is what should be noticed.

Every phrasal verb does not only have one meaning, it can be more. To make it more specific, every preposition and adverb available on phrasal verbs also has a meaning that should be understood the using of it. For example preposition “down” is used for “downward movement”, and preposition “in” is used for “inward movement” and still many other the meaning of preposition. How the phrasal verbs can be described as a downward movement is by seeing the combination meaning of phrasal verbs. So, meaning can give big contribution to analyze the using of adverbial particles (adverb or preposition) on phrasal verbs. For more detail, it will be discussed at chapter II.

⁹ Electronic dictionary, 3000 Phrasal Verbs.

The research dealing with phrasal verbs has been long researched by many prominent researchers. For example a research had done by Rafidah Kamarudin a student of University of Birmingham for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Department of English, School of English, Drama and American Canadian Studies, College of Arts and Law, 2013, with her title **A Study on the Use of Phrasal Verbs by Malaysian Learners of English**. The results indicate that, in addition to learners' proficiency level and gender, the nature of PVs and cross linguistic factors, particularly the learners' L1, play a significant role in Malaysian learners' understanding and use of PVs. Their difficulties with PVs are further compounded as textbooks and dictionaries were also found to provide insufficient and inappropriate information with respect to PVs.¹⁰

Another research in analyzing phrasal verb is a thesis done by Klara Uhlirova from Pedagogical Faculty English Department 2013 with her study **Analysis of Phrasal Verbs in pre-intermediate English Textbook**. This thesis is analyzing English phrasal verbs in pre-intermediate English L2 textbooks. Phrasal verbs will not be analyzed throughout out the whole textbook. The analyses will involve only article for the particular textbook. The result of the analyses should introduce the list of the most common phrasal verbs in pre-intermediate English textbooks and the frequency of their occurrence.¹¹

¹⁰ Rafidah Kamarudin, *A Study on the Use of Phrasal Verbs by Malaysian Learners of English*, 2013. Retrieved: August 14, 2015 from <http://petheses.bham.ac.uk/45041/Kamarudin13PhD1.pdf>

¹¹ Klara Uhlirova, *Analysis of Phrasal Verbs in pre-intermediate English Textbook*, 2013, P. 6. Retrieved August 14, 2015 from http://is.muni.cz/th/385420/pdf_b/Bakalarska_prace_2013.pdf

It is indeed that there is no specific method in learning how to describe the meaning of phrasal verbs. Phrasal verbs should be used in a right verb, right preposition or adverb, and right place. For instance, why the word **up** in **call up a friend**? Why not say **call on a friend** or **call in a friend**? Actually, those are three separate, unpredictable combinations, and they each mean something completely different. For example you can **call up a friend** on the telephone, **call on a friend** to visit a friend's home and **call in a friend** to come help you with something.¹² That is the unique of phrasal verbs. A combination of word consists of verb + preposition or adverb and its meaning has been agreed by native speaker having phrasal verbs on their language. So, the right using preposition and adverb is also playing an important role in successful communication using phrasal verbs. When speakers use the preposition and adverb in the incorrect form, the meaning of phrasal verb can be changed and brings misunderstanding in conversation.

So, understanding English phrasal verb is learners need to memorize it as many as possible. Increasing phrasal verb vocabularies can be done by listening native speaker in the movie or other media and then practice it in daily communication, or by reading English novel as much as possible. Reading novel is one way to enrich phrasal verb vocabularies because sometimes the writer takes phrasal verb to make a language lighter, friendly, more colorful, not monotonous, and not too formal. Although it is difficult for reader to describe the phrasal verb in a novel, but by reading it the reader can

¹² Richard A. Spears, Phrasal Verb Dictionary second edition (The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 2007), P. v

guess the meaning of idiomatic expression by putting more attention in the context. So that reader will have much more attention in reading it.

Based on the view above, personal interest in studying phrasal verbs, and big problems in using phrasal verbs in conversation, it lead the writer to the decision to analyze phrasal verbs in the Japan novel, *Norwegian Wood*, that has been translated into English by Jay Rubin. Finding so many phrasal verbs available there, the writer has an intention to conduct a study about phrasal verbs, specifically the meaning of preposition used on the phrasal verbs. So the writer entitles in her thesis **“Analysis the Using of Adverbial Particles on Phrasal Verbs found in Novel in Novel Haruki Murakami’s *Norwegian Wood* Translated by Jay Rubin.”**

B. The Problems of the Study

Based on the background study above, this case leads the writer to conduct a research referred to the type of the use of adverbial particles (preposition and adverb) on phrasal verbs, so that it is appeared the research questions as follow:

1. What is the phrasal verb meaning in Haruki Murakami’s novel *Norwegian Wood* translated by Jay Rubin?
2. What are the meaning contribution of adverbs and prepositions to the phrasal verbs found in Haruki Murakami’s novel *Norwegian Wood* translated by Jay Rubin?

C. The Objectives of the Study

This research is conducted to increase a knowledge related to the concept of phrasal verbs and specifically the use of its preposition and adverb. So, based on the problems of study above the main purpose of it, is to answer the two research questions above, those are;

1. To describe the meaning of phrasal verbs in novel Haruki Murakami's *Norwegian Wood* translated by Jay Rubin.
2. To analyze the meaning contribution of adverbs and prepositions to the phrasal verbs found in novel Haruki Murakami's *Norwegian Wood* translated by Jay Rubin.

D. The Significance of the Study

The writer do hopes that the overall findings of the present study will give contribution in the future, and be useful in to everyone involved in the teaching and learning process, especially in English education and the components, those are;

1. To the teacher

Conducting the study on investigating the types of the use of preposition on phrasal verbs is tremendously helpful for the teacher. Teacher will be more aware of the important of phrasal verbs for effective and efficient communication. Phrasal verbs can be matter or subject in teaching and learning vocabulary. Teacher should not always deliver material through lesson book but also it can be through the novel or short

story. Reading English novel or short story can be a suitable learning strategy and be helper for students in memorizing English phrasal verbs. Teacher is instructor having a high rank in teaching learning process. That is why, teacher guides and encourages students/learners to communicate by using phrasal verbs to successful study. Teacher should be capable of analyzing the proper material based on students' need. So, in the end of the study, the expected goals will be achieved.

2. To the students

Student as a subject is quite responsible in learning and practicing the materials. Teacher and textbook is only a guide the students towards desired goals. But, students may be worried of having difficulty in teaching learning process, for example in speaking because of their limited vocabulary. By the existence of this study, it is hoped that students will be more enthusiasm in learning English as a foreign language. They will not fell bored easily in the class when they have to memorize many vocabularies especially phrasal verbs. Hopefully, this research will give big contribution for language learners in increasing vocabulary formed phrasal verbs. And students will be braver in expressing their ideas by using phrasal verbs and increase their self-confidence in speaking English. One of the ways is to raise speaking skill by possessing enough vocabularies, including phrasal verbs as one of the unique one of current English.

3. To the upcoming researcher

A research concerned with the investigation a certain use of preposition on phrasal verbs with the example should be forwarded for the sake of knowledge in helping the teacher and students in deepen English not only for foreign language but also as a tool to communicate all over the world. It is indeed many researches analyzing on phrasal verbs coming from different field. But it does not enough. It is still need another research with different frame work for the researchers for the next research in the future.

E. The Limitation of the Study

Limiting the study is purposed in order the study will not be wider and diverge from the main purpose of the study. In this research, researcher limits the literary elements in the novel *Norwegian Wood* translated into English by Jay Rubin. The more specific limitation of this study is investigating is the use of prepositions and adverbs referred to the meaning of phrasal verbs based on the book of Malcolm Goodale (*Phrasal Verbs Workbook*) and John Flower (*Phrasal Verb Organizer*). Those two books are discussing the use of prepositions and adverbs on phrasal verbs in a detail explanation. And for more detail it will be discussed in the chapter II.

Phrasal Verb is a kind of idiomatic expression like what David Peaty said in his book. In the book he proposes there are twenty types of idiomatic expressions. And the four of them are phrasal verbs and there are four types of

phrasal verbs. However, in this study writer only limits “phrasal verbs without object” having a pattern “verb + preposition” and “verb + adverb”, preposition and adverb on phrasal verb are called as adverbial particle.

Writer’s reasons in limiting this study only idiomatic expression in the form of phrasal verb, is because a phrasal verb is vocabulary often used in daily communication to make communication sounds more natural. Besides, writer’s reasons in limiting this study only phrasal verb without object with two patterns (verb + preposition and verb + adverb) is because it might represent the other types of phrasal verbs, like *separable phrasal verbs*, *inseparable phrasal verbs*, and *phrasal verb with extra preposition*.

F. The Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding or ignorance in reading this thesis, the author presents some key words that will often appear in this thesis. Some terms need to be explained and defined, those terms are;

1. Idiom

Idioms are group of words in a fixed order that have a meaning that cannot be guessed by knowing the meaning of the individual words¹³. A meaning of an idiom cannot be translated appropriate with the words available. But the words arranged in an idiom has been has a meaning agreed by native speaker having those idiomatic expressions. Idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual

¹³ Michael McCarthy & Felicity O’Dell, *English Collocation in Use* (Cambridge University Press, 2005), P. 6.

words. For example, the idiom **drive somebody round the bend** means *make somebody angry or frustrated*, but we cannot know this just by looking at the words.¹⁴

2. Idiomatic Expression

Idiomatic expression is an expression in the form of idiom in which its meaning cannot be guessed or understood directly. Learners who never hear any kind of idiomatic expressions can use the context to understand the conversation. Or maybe when idiomatic expression appears in a reading, reader should be able notice the sentence coming before or after the idiomatic expression in order to understand the meaning of idiomatic expression. So, idiomatic expression is an expression that cannot be translated each word.

3. Verb

Verb is a word that shows action or state of being run, talk, interpret, and feel.¹⁵ A verb is a word used for saying something about person or thing. Example: *make, know, buy, and sleep*. Some grammars prefer to talk about 'doing words' or 'action words'.¹⁶

4. Preposition

A word placed before a noun or pronoun to define its relationship with another word in the sentence *on, under, between, during, with, at*.¹⁷ A preposition is a word placed before a noun or noun-equivalent to show in

¹⁴ Michael McCarthy & Felicity O'Dell, *English Idioms in Use* (Cambridge University Press), P. 6

¹⁵ Bob Grubic, *Those Problematic English Preposition!*, 2004, P. 2

Retrieved September 09, 2015 from www.bobgrubic.comSeminar Handout Final.pdf

¹⁶ Ibid, P. 4

¹⁷ Ibid, P. 2

what relation the person or thing stands to something else. Example: *on, to, about, beyond*.¹⁸

5. Adverb

A word that describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb (tells “how, when, where,” or “how much”) *carefully, slowly, unequivocally, very, quite*.¹⁹

6. Phrasal Verb

Phrasal verb is a verb plus one or two particles.²⁰ And its article is preposition or it can be an adverb. Due to phrasal verb is one of the type of idiomatic expression, the meaning of phrasal verb cannot be described of each individual word. Phrasal verbs are widely used in spoken English and it leads a problem to English learners caused the meaning rarely known.

7. Adverbial Particle

Adverbial particle is a particle that generally follow verb to form a combination of word. Adverbial particles that commonly follow verb are adverb and preposition. Verb added by adverb or preposition is called as phrasal verb.

¹⁸ Ibid, P. 4

¹⁹ Bob Grubic, *Those Problematic English Preposition!*, 2004, P. 2
Retrieved September 09, 2015 from [www.bobgrubic.com/Seminar Handout Final.pdf](http://www.bobgrubic.com/Seminar%20Handout%20Final.pdf)

²⁰ John Flower, *Phrasal Verb Organiser* (Language Teaching Publication 114 Church Road, Hove BN3 2EB, 1993), P. 7