

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of related literature and some theories considered necessary for the study. Among them are about literature, novel, meaning of phrasal verbs defined by some experts.

A. Definition of Literature

'Literature' is a complex term. It can be used to describe a range of linguistics techniques and strategies which generate, for instance, a resonant image, or a sense of irony, or purposeful ambiguity, the effects of which would lead us to describe the writing which embodied it as 'literary'. 'Literature' is most often used to signify a valued tradition of writings, which is implicitly how it functions when we speak of 'English literature'.²¹ *Understanding of the literature as an expression of the author's views of life and of their personalities and especially as a portrayal and interpretation of the life of their periods and of all life as they have seen it; it should aim further at an appreciation of each literary work as a product of Fine Art, appealing with peculiar power both to our minds and to our emotions, not least to the sense of Beauty and the whole higher nature.*²² Literature is a writing work reflected a writing art and characteristic of writer her or himself. There are many forms of

²¹ David Amigoni, *The English Novel and Prose Narrative* (Edinburgh University Press, 2000), P.

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²² Robert Huntington Fletcher, *A History of English Literature* (Blackmask Online, <http://www.blackmask.com>, 2000), P. 2

literature, such as a poetry, short story, drama, essay, and novel. And novel is the most popular reading.

B. Definition of Novel

The word 'Novel' is scarcely applicable to anything written during the Elizabethan period, but it was from the prose fiction of the period that the English novel was born.²³ Derived from Italian *novella*, 'tale, piece of news', and now applied to a wide variety of writing whose only common attribute is that they are extended pieces of prose fiction. The actual term 'novel' has had a variety of meanings and implications at different stages.²⁴ In Oxford dictionary said that novel is long written story.²⁵ Based on *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, novel is a long prose essay contains of story series of one's life with the people around them by accentuating the character and nature of each offender. The novel was a part of the explosion of printed materials for sale – an exponentially expanding reservoir of translated and original writing to instruct and entertain an increasingly literate population alienated from communal sources of information about how to maneuver materially and morally in the world.²⁶ So novel is a literature, a prose, a long story, inside tells one's life, a love journey, a fighting, a sacrifice, weather it is happy or sad ending. Novel is written based on true story or an artificial story. A true story

²³ Harry Blamires, *A Short History of English Literature* (The Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2003), P. 151.

²⁴ J. A. Cuddon, *A Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory* (A John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Publication), P. 477

²⁵ Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (Oxford University Press, 2008), P. 298.

²⁶ Ruth Perry, *Novel Relations* (Cambridge University Press, 2004), P. 6

can be writer's true story or someone else. A novel written based on true story called non-fiction, while artificial story called fiction. A fiction, therefore, suggesting to a work telling something fiction, fantasy, something does not exist and occur earnest so it is not to have to look the truth in a real life. As an imaginary work, fiction offers any various human problems and humanity, live and life.²⁷

Novel and short story is two forms of literature and all at once called fiction.²⁸ Two of them are written narratively. A narrative is an account of a sequence of events, real or fictional.²⁹ Yet, novel is different from short story. In a novel there are at least 40.000 words and the story is more complex than short story. Generally, novel tells about prominent figure with all various life experienced by emphasizing into a story unique side and personage character her/himself. A novel usually tells about human's life interacting with human or environment. A novel can lead a reader to include into different world, include into story world written in the novel. That is what makes novel is special work, can drive the readers experience as if they are the personage and feel what the personage feels.

1. Kind of Novels

Novel is written with its character. And those who create a character of novel are the writer her/himself. That is why as a product of literature, novel is divide into two kinds. Those are popular novel and serious novel.

²⁷ Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi* (Gajah Mada University Press, 2010), P. 2

²⁸ Ibid, P. 9

²⁹ Tory Young, *Studying English Literature* (Cambridge University Press, 2008), P. 18

a. Popular Novel

Popular novel is a famous novel at a current time and has many fans, especially teenagers. That is why, a popular novel generally artificial, just for a while, easy to be out of date, and it does not force people to read it more and more.³⁰ Consequently, a popular novel can be forgotten easily by readers due to the newest one published. So, popular novel is a novel written suited with readers' need in a particular era. This novel called a light reading and entertaining. It does not present a life problem intensely. A story in a novel popular is written as interesting as possible yet it does not make heavy use for readers. And story offered in popular novel generally a teenager love story, school children, or a unique story between man and woman that almost the same as real life. Conflicts raised up in novel popular just a common conflict, but actual and interesting so readers are feeling excited in reading it. Popular novel does not strive for esthetic effect but it gives more consolation for readers through the story showed up. The character of novel popular is attracting readers as many as possible so it is not wrong if novel popular called as a commercial novel. If the story and the problems presented in popular novel are too serious, so readers' intention can be remittent. That is why the story in popular novel is written to be understood easily.

³⁰ Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi* (Gajah Mada University Press, 2010), P. 18

Commonly, readers prefer to read this kind of novel, due to it is easier to read and enjoy, and to be certain, popular novel is entertaining.

b. Serious Novel

A serious novel is a novel written with a high concentration, a high thought, a story raised up is a very complex life problem. It is not only presenting love story but also a social relation, divinity, death, anxiety, disquietude, etc. A serious novel gets this real life as an example, and then creates a "new-world" through story performance and personages in a special situation.³¹ Serious novel is hard to understand, needed a full concentration in reading a serious novel. Readers' intelligence is involved in reading it, because a serious novel is implicit. That is why the interested people in serious novel are not as many as popular novel. A serious novel does not serve readers' desire, and it is indeed, readers of this kind of novel are not (maybe) in great quantities.³² It is not the same as popular novel; a serious novel sets out literature value. That is why serious novel, though, does not have many readers yet it can be holding out all along period. For instance novel *Romeo and Juliet*, Shakespeare works, *Madame Bovary* a creation of Gustave Flaubert, and still many others. Not many people read those novels, but those novels still possess many readers, literature lovers exactly.

³¹ Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi* (Gajah Mada University Press, 2010), P. 21

³² Ibid

2. Features of Novel

Every literature work has characteristics differentiate one another, includes novel. Novel has a complicated plot. Novel discusses a life problem widely, long, and intense. Plot in a novel can be flashback or forward. That is why events in a novel are linked to another one.

Besides, due to so many issues told in a novel, so novel has various themes. In novel appear side themes. Themes in a novel are complicated but linked. Not only have many themes in a novel but also personages or prominent figures in novel. It can be more than ten characters. Novel writer tries to show many personages and they are described it as clear as possible, complete, and intact.

3. Elements of Novel

There are two elements of novel, inside and outside element.³³ Inside element is an element that sets a literature work from the inside. Inside elements include, topic of a novel, topic is principal problems in a story made. After topic writer decide the personages. Personage is a character in every prominent figure in a story. A personage can be seen from the character physically, a manner, and the environment she or he lives. Unforgotten, novel has a plot. Plot is event series forming a novel story. Plot is divided into two parts, among them are; forward (progressive), if an event ranges step by step based on chronology

³³ <http://www.pengertianku.net/2014/08/pengertian-novel-dan-unsur-unsurnya.html>

(Retrieved October 04, 2014)

organization towards story. And the second is flashback (flashback progressive), happens when a story has a relevancy with a going on events.

Furthermore, writer of novel has language style. Language style is the main instrument to describe, picture, and rekindle a story esthetically. There are three kinds of language style, and which are; personification. Personification is a language style describing any kind of inanimate objects by giving any kind of human character. And the second language style is simile (parable). Parable is a language style describing something with a metaphor. And the last is hyperbole. Hyperbole is language style describing something pleonastic with a purpose giving excessive effect.

After topic, personage, plot, and language style, another element of novel is setting. Setting is a description of events happening in a story includes time, place, social culture, and also environment situation. There should also a point of view. Point of view can be concluded, that point of view is the writer's position and also writer's way in seeing any events in story showed. And the last element of a novel is value. Value is a message conveyed through story in the novel.

And the second element is outside element. Outside element is an element that sets a literature work from the outside, such as, when the literature work is made, background of writer's life, background of writer's social life, background of the creation, writer's biography, writer's history, and still many others.

C. Idiomatic Expression

Idioms are fixed combinations of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word. For example, if I say **'I put my foot in the other day at Linda's house – I asked her if she was going to marry Simon'**, what does it mean? If you do not know that **put your foot in** means *say something accidentally which upset or embarrasses someone*, it is difficult to know exactly what sentence means. It has a non-literal or idiomatic meaning.³⁴

So, many other idiomatic expressions behave in a similarly puzzling way. When browsing through common idiom-dictionaries, one notice that the set of linguistic expressions termed 'idiomatic' is very heterogeneous indeed: *after all, in any case, by and large, to put up with, grasp the nettle, to trip the light fantastic, as dead as doornail, birds of a feather flock together, good morning*. In short, idioms are very complex linguistic configurations.³⁵

It should be noticed, before using an idiom, it is important to speaker to know the exactly meaning if the idiom. But listener does not always understand what the meaning of an idiom. Since idioms cannot be understood clearly, the using of idiomatic expressions has many purposes depends on the conveyer. Sometimes idiom is used to respectful the listeners, to be sounded well-mannered, and to smoothen the words used. Or idiomatic expression is used for teasing. That is why idioms become expressions commonly used in every day English. Belonging to grammatical system of a given speech

³⁴ Felicity O'Dell & Michael McCarthy, *English Idioms in Use* (Cambridge University Press, 2005), P. 6

³⁵ Andreas Langlotz, *Idiomatic Creativity* (John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2006), P. 1

community, idioms are linguistic constructions that have gone through a sociolinguistic process of conventionalization.³⁶ Idioms have very specific applications which are not obvious from simply knowing the individual words. Most of words included can be safely used in all situations, but care must be taken if using them in a written context.³⁷ When idioms are used in a dialogue it will be easier to understand by listener caused a context. Although the meaning of idiomatic expressions cannot be gotten directly, at least listener understands what the meaning sense is.

Every language has idiomatic expressions. It is an art of language and commonly is informal. It is not easy in learning idiomatic expressions. It should be memorized as many as possible and by practicing in daily communication. Idiomatic expressions are accepted as part of normal, everyday speech.³⁸ They are particularly common in everyday conversation and popular in journalism.³⁹

D. Phrasal Verbs

In this sub chapter, the writer would like to discuss the definition of phrasal verbs from some theories related to, the important of the using of phrasal verbs, the grammar of phrasal verb (the types of phrasal verbs and focus on transitive and intransitive phrasal verbs), and the last is the use of preposition on phrasal verbs.

³⁶ Andreas Langlotz, *Idiomatic Creativity* (John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2006),P. 3

³⁷ Jane Applebee & Anton Rush, *Help with Idioms*, P. vi

³⁸ Robert J. Dixon, *Essential idioms in English*, P. xi

³⁹ Felicity O'Dell & Michael McCarthy, *English Idioms in Use* (Cambridge University Press, 2010),P. 6

1. Definition of Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs, also called two-word verbs, are idiomatic expression wherein the second element of the verb (the adverb or particle) is not necessarily predictable.⁴⁰ Another book called phrasal verb as multi-word verbs, verbs that combine with one or two particles (a preposition and/or an adverb).⁴¹ The phrasal (or multi-word) verbs dealt with are all more or less idiomatic is the meaning cannot be deduced from knowledge of the constituent elements.⁴² Phrasal verbs are a variation in idiomatic expression, these make them hard to be used or even found in a normal dictionary. Another book proposed that all languages have phrases that cannot be understood literally and, therefore, cannot be used with confidence. They are opaque or unpredictable because they don't have expected, literal meaning. Even if you know the meanings of the phrase and understand all the grammar of the phrase completely, the meaning of the phrase may still be confusing.⁴³

In short, phrasal verb is idiomatic expression commonly used in daily conversation, yet the meaning cannot be predicted one word to another. The meaning of phrasal verb is a combination of those two or three words. And also the meaning of phrasal verb cannot be found in a common dictionary, it available in phrasal verb dictionary.

⁴⁰ Richard A. Spears, *Phrasal Verb Dictionary* second edition (The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 2007), P. v

⁴¹ Graham Workman, *Phrasal Verbs and Idiom* (Oxford University Press, 1993), P. 7

⁴² Richard Acklam, *Help With Phrasal Verbs* (Heinemann International, A division of Heinemann Publishers (Oxford) Ltd, Halley Court, Jordan Hill, Oxford, OX2 8EJ, 1992), P. v

⁴³ Richard A. Spears, Ph.D., *Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs* (The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc, 2005), P. v

2. The Important of the Using of Phrasal Verbs

For a native speaker the using of phrasal verbs is a common. Then how to English learners? Most English learners avoid in expressing ideas using phrasal verb. They prefer to use a normal vocabulary than idiomatic. For example, English learners will prefer to say *stop* instead of *give up*. Unfortunately, it is not always so simple. *Stop* may sound unnatural, particularly in everyday conversation.

For example, it would sound very strange to an English speaker if say: "He *extinguished* the cigarette" and not "He *put* the cigarette *out*". It is fine when *extinguished* is used in common conversation, but it sounds too formal and monotonous. While the using of phrasal verb *put ... out* sounds friendlier and commonly used in conversation.

In reading and listening you cannot avoid phrasal verbs, they are everywhere. Consequently, it is very important that you understand at least the most common.⁴⁴

3. The Grammar of Phrasal Verb

The grammar of phrasal verbs here focused on the types of phrasal verbs and transitive and intransitive phrasal verbs).

a. The Types of Phrasal Verbs

A phrasal verb is essentially a verb and one or two additional articles, for example, *look for*, *put up with*. There are four basic types of phrasal verbs. These are as follows:⁴⁵

⁴⁴ 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

Type 1 Verb + Adverb (no object)

The verb and adverb cannot be separated in phrasal verbs of this category.

Example: *break down* = stop working

“The car *broke down* and we had to walk.”

With this meaning you cannot say *break something down* or *break down something*.

There is no passive form with Type 1 phrasal verbs.

Pronunciation: the adverb, not verb, is usually stressed with Type 1 phrasal verb.

Example: “The car *broke down* and we had to walk.”

Type 2 Verb + Adverb + Object or Verb + Object + Adverb

The verb and adverb can be separated.

- If the object is a noun, the adverb can come before or after the noun.
- If the object is a pronoun, for example, *it*, the adverb must come after the object.

Example: *put off* = to postpone

“We must *put off* the meeting for another week.”

“We must *put* the meeting *off* for another week.”

“We must *put it off* for another week.”

⁴⁵ Richard Acklam, *Help With Phrasal Verbs* (Heinemann International, A division of Heinemann Publishers (Oxford) Ltd, Halley Court, Jordan Hill, Oxford, OX2 8EJ, 1992), P. xiii - xiv

but not

~~We must put off it for another week.~~

Pronunciation: the adverb, and not the verb, is usually stressed with Type 2 phrasal verbs.

Example: "We must *put* it *off* for another week."

Type 3 Verb + Preposition + Object

The preposition cannot be separated from the verb.

Example: *take after* = be similar to order relative

"He *takes after* his mother."

"He *takes after* her."

But not

~~He *takes* his mother *after*.~~

~~He *takes* her *after*~~

Type 4 Verb + Adverb + Preposition + Object

Phrasal verbs in this category have two particles. They cannot be separated from the verb.

Example: *put up with* = tolerate

"I can't *put up with* his behavior anymore."

"I can't *put up with* it anymore."

Pronunciation: the stress usually falls on the first particle.

Example: "I can't *put* *up* *with* it anymore."

b. Transitive and Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

Transitive phrasal verb is a phrasal verb that needs an object to make sense. The object can be placed after phrasal verb or it can be placed after the verb and before the preposition or adverb. For example: *Drink up your coffee!* Or *Drink your coffee up!*

Intransitive phrasal verb is a phrasal which not needs an object. Without abject the meaning of phrasal verb can be accepted and understood by listener. For example: *She closes her eyes and drifted off.* **Drifted off** means start to falling asleep. Only saying **drifted off** without added by object it has been understood.

4. The Meaning of the Use of Adverb and Preposition on Phrasal Verbs

The basic form of phrasal verbs is “verb + preposition” and “verb + adverb”. Preposition and adverb on a phrasal called as adverbial particle, because its function is as an adverb. Verb, preposition, and adverb are easily to translate when they stand alone. Then how if the case is they come together in the sentence? This is the complex problem of phrasal verb. Memorizing any verbs is not enough when verbs can come together with preposition and adverb (phrasal verb). So, preposition and adverb are also playing important part in phrasal verb. It will be very funny if speaker is using the correct verb yet wrong in including the preposition, of course misunderstanding are happening. Here are some meaning of prepositions used on phrasal verbs based on two theories.

It is often possible to understand what a phrasal verb means by looking at its particle. Although it is not possible to find a pattern, thinking about the meaning of the particle will help to understand and remember the phrasal verbs met. Below are some of the meanings of the six most common particles used with phrasal verbs according to John Flower in his book *Phrasal Verb Organizer*.⁴⁶

a. Adverb “up”

Adverb “up” is used in situations:

1. An upward movement

Example: We left early, just as the sun was **coming up**.

2. An increase, an improvement

Example: Sales have **gone up** in the past year.

3. Completing, ending

Example: We **used up** all the eggs when we make the cake.

4. Approaching

Example: A taxi **drew up** just as we were thinking of calling one.

b. Adverb “down”

Adverb “down” is used in situations:

1. A downward movement

Example: The teacher told the pupils to **sit down**.

2. A decrease

Example: That music is too loud! **Turn it down!**

⁴⁶ John Flower, *Phrasal Verb Organiser* (Language Teaching Publication 114 Church Road, Hove BN3 2EB, 1993), P. 10 – 11

3. Completing, ending, stopping

Example: Business was so bad that the shop had to **close down**.

c. Adverb “out”

Adverb “out” is used in situations:

1. An outward movement, not being inside

Example: Let’s **eat out** this evening.

2. Excluding

The double glazing helps to **shut out** the noise.

3. Completing, doing thoroughly

Example: It took me hours to **clean out** the room.

d. Adverb “off”

Adverb “off” is used in situations:

1. Movement away, detaching

Example: We **set off** at midday.

2. Preventing entry, separating, not including

Example: They’ve **fenced off** their garden to keep dogs out.

e. Adverb “back”

Adverb “back” is used in situations:

1. Returning

Example: I’ve given back the tools I borrowed.

2. Reference to past time

Example: This photo brings back memories of when I was young.

f. Adverb “away”

Adverb “away” is used in situation:

1. Continuous activity

Example: The secretary kept typing away, ignoring the noisy outside.

g. Adverb “through”

Adverb “through” is used in situation:

1. Completing, doing thoroughly:

Example: I need to think this through before I decide.

In addition to adverb “up, down, out, off, back, away, and through”, another particle which is preposition can often be understood because they have their literal meanings of place or movement. Here are some additional meanings:⁴⁷

a. Preposition “in/into”

Preposition “in/into” is used in situations:

1. An Inward movement

Example: The spectators **poured into** the stadium.

2. Including, being involved

Example: We’d better **let her into** the secret.

b. Preposition “on”

Preposition “on” is used in situations:

⁴⁷ John Flower, *Phrasal Verb Organiser* (Language Teaching Publication 114 Church Road, Hove BN3 2EB, 1993), P. 10 – 11

1. Touching, attaching

Example: I wish you wouldn't **put on** so much lipstick!

2. Continuing

Example: he **went on** talking as if nothing had happened.

In another book, a book written by Malcolm Goodale, *Phrasal Verbs Workbook*, mentions the use of preposition and adverb in almost the same way. There are three prepositions mentioned (in, on, and over) and there are thirteen other particles (adverb) mentioned (up, out, off, down, away, back, ahead, apart, around/round/about, by, forward, through, and together).⁴⁸

a. Adverb "up"

Below are the seven most important meanings of "up" and one other meanings.

1. Increasing and Improving

Example: grow up, speed up, speak up, bring up, push up, etc...

2. Preparing

Example: draw up, fix up, set up, soften up, warm up, etc...

3. Approaching

Example: catch up, come up against, face upon to, keep up, live up to, etc...

4. Disrupting and Damaging

Example: blow up, break up, hold up, mess up, mix up, etc...

⁴⁸ Malcolm Goodale, *Phrasal Verb Workbook* (Harper Collins Publishers, 77-85 Fulham Palace Road London W6 8JB, 1993)

5. Completing and Finishing

Example: drink up, end up, follow up, give up, use up, etc...

6. Happening and Creating

Example: bring up, come up, come up with, make up, think up, etc..

7. Collecting and Being together

Example: look up, make up, pick up, put up, take up on, etc...

8. Other meanings

Example: look up, make up for, put up with, take up, turn up, etc...

Note: phrasal verb *make up* has more than one meaning.

b. Adverb “out”

Below are the six most important meanings of “out” and one other meanings.

1. Leaving and Beginning

Example: break out, check out, go out, set out, take out, etc...

2. Removing and Excluding

Example: cancel out, clean out, keep out, leave out, knock out, etc...

3. Searching and Finding

Example: check out, find out, make out, try out, turn out, etc...

4. Producing and Creating

Example: come out, put out, set out, speak out, spell out, etc...

5. Supporting and Helping

Example: bear out, give out, help out, look out, point out, etc...

6. Ending or Disappearing

Example: phase out, run out, sell out, wear out, wipe out, etc...

7. Other meanings

Example: carry out, fall out, sort out, stand out, take out on,
etc...

c. Adverb “off”

Below are the five most important meanings of “off” and one other meanings.

1. Leaving and Beginning

Example: drop off, kick off, see off, set off, take off, etc...

2. Rejecting and Preventing

Example: hold off, keep off, lay off, put off, write off, etc...

3. Stopping and Cancelling

Example: break off, call off, let off, take off, etc...

4. Decreasing

Example: cool off, fall off, level off, wear off, work off, etc...

5. Finishing and Completing

Example: finish off, go off, pay off, pull off, etc...

6. Other meanings

Example: go off, rip off, show off, tell off, etc...

Note: phrasal verb *go off* has two meanings.

d. Adverb “down”

Below are the four most important meanings of “down” and one other meanings.

1. Decreasing and Reducing

Example: calm down, cut down, keep down, run down, slow down, etc...

2. Defeating and Suppressing

Example: back down, bring down, knock down, pull down, pit down, etc...

3. Completing or Failing

Example: break down, close down, let down, settle down, torn down, etc...

4. Writing and Recording

Example: lay down, put down, take down, go down as, put down to, etc...

5. Other meanings

Example: get down to, live down, pin down, talk down to, etc..

e. Adverb “away”

Below are the two most important meanings of “away” and one other meanings.

1. Withdrawing and Separating

Example: break away, get away, keep away, run away, take away, etc...

2. Disappearing and Making things disappear

Example: do away with, explain away, fade away, pass away, throw away, etc...

3. Other meanings

Example: get away with, hide away, put away, work away, write away, etc...

f. Adverb “back”

Below is the two most important meanings of “back”.

1. Returning or Repeating something

Example: call back, get back, give back, take back, go back on, etc...

2. Controlling and Suppressing

Example: cut back, fight back, hold back, set back, etc...

g. Adverb “ahead”

Below is the one most important meanings of “ahead”.

1. Making progress or Thinking about the future

Example: get ahead, go ahead, lie ahead, plan ahead, etc...

h. Adverb “apart”

Below is the one most important meanings of “apart”.

1. Undoing or Collapsing

Example: fall apart, take apart, tear apart, etc...

i. Adverb “around/round/about”

Below is the three most important meanings of around/round/about.

1. Changing opinions, Avoiding, and Being inactive

Example: bring about, bring around/round, get around/round, get around/round to, stick around, etc...

j. Adverb “by”

Below is the three most important meanings of “by”:

1. Being prepared, Surviving, Visiting

Example: drop by, get by, put by, sand by, etc...

k. Adverb “forward”

Below is the two most important meanings of “forward”:

1. Looking to the future and Presenting something

Example: bring forward, go forward, look forward to, put forward, etc...

l. Adverb “through”

Below is the two most important meanings of “through”:

1. Completing and Being through

Example: fall through, go through with, pull through, put through, think through, etc...

m. Adverb “together”

Below is the two most important meanings of “together”:

1. Being in groups and organizing things.

Example: get together, piece together, pull together, put together, etc...

In addition to adverb “up, out, off, down, away, back, ahead, apart, around/round/about/by, forward, through, and together”, there are other particles (prepositions) that often comes following verb. These prepositions also have literal, place, or movement meaning. Those particles are:

a. Preposition “in”

Below are the four most important meanings of “in” and one other meanings.

1. Inserting and Absorbing

Example: plug in, put in, sink in, take in, etc...

2. Including

Example: fit in, fit in with, take in, throw in, etc...

3. Being involved and Active

Example: call in, come in, fill in, put in, join in, etc...

4. Beginning

Example: bring in, come in, phase in, set in, etc...

5. Other meanings

Example: come in for, fill in, give in, stay it, etc...

b. Preposition “on”

Below are the three most important meanings of “on” and one other meaning.

1. Continuing

Example: drag on, get on, go on, keep on, pass on, etc...

2. Progressing

Example: come on, get on, move on, urge on, etc...

3. Beginning

Example: bring on, catch on, come on, move on to, etc...

4. Other meanings

Example: get on, go on, lay on, look on, take on, etc...

Notes: phrasal verb *get on* has more than one meaning. And phrasal verb *go on* has two meanings.

c. Preposition “over”

Below are the two most important meanings of “over” and one other meanings.

1. Considering and Communicating

Example: look over, put over, talk over, think over, etc...

2. Changing and Transferring

Example: change over, hand over, take over (two meanings), win over, etc..

3. Other meanings

Example: pass over, run over, get over with, smooth over, etc..

Based on the theories from those two books, there is still one adverbial particle that is not mentioned yet, adverb “along”. Writer tries to get some references related to adverb “along”. It is because adverb “along” is also significant on phrasal verbs. Like adverb “away, back, off” and others. Adverb “along” is commonly used on phrasal verbs

without object. Adverb “along” has some meanings in some situations as well. “Along” can be used in following ways:⁴⁹

1. Adverb “along” is used in situation moving forwards on a line, road, path, etc., towards one end of it.

Example:

- Mrs. Barnes was *hurrying along* the path towards us.
- We *walked along* in silence.

2. Adverb “along” is used in describing movement towards a place or person that moving from one place to another while staying near the side or edge of something.

Example: They were *sailing along* the southern coast of Australia.

3. Adverb “along” is used in situation coming to the place where someone is, or going to the place where something is happening.

Example:

- Finally a taxi *came along*, and we jumped in.
- There’s going to be a public meeting, so I think I’ll *go along* and see what’s happening.

4. Adverb “along” is used for saying that you take someone or something with you when you go somewhere.

Example:

- Do you mind if I *come along* too?

⁴⁹ Retrieved September 12, 2015 from <http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/along>

- *Bring* the whole family *along*.
- Be sure to *take* notes *along* with you.

5. “along” is not always become an adverb, in some cases it can be as preposition as well. Preposition “along” is used for showing where someone or something is. Its mean continuing a line on or beside a road, river, wall, etc...

Example: The shops *along* Oxford Street were brightly lit for Christmas.

It can be also at a place on or beside a road, river, etc...

Example: The sound of gunfire was coming from somewhere *along* the road.