INTRANSITIVE PHRASAL VERBS WITHPARTICLE *THROUGH* IN BRITISH NATIONAL CORPUS

Diana Anggraeni
aura_abel@yahoo.com
English Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Bangka Belitung University

Abstract
The aim of this study is to describe the intransitive phrasal verbs with particle *through* used in the British National Corpus. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Linguistic data sources were taken from the British National Corpus. The data containing the phrasal verbs with particle *through*, collected and then classified into several categories. The categories that are suitable for the purpose of the research are separated and labeled and then explained in a narrative according to the theory and research objectives. The results showed that the intransitive phrasal verbs with particle *through* in the British National Corpus consisted of two types, namely dynamic and stative intransitive phrasal verbs. Dynamic intransitive is a phrasal verbs with a particle through which indicates the existence of an activity or event carried out by the subject of the sentence. Dynamic intransitive phrasal verbs consist of phrasal verbs belonging to event verbs and activity verbs. Stative intransitive phrasal verbs are classified as existence verbs.
Keywords: intransitive phrasal verbs, particles through, dynamic, stative, British National Corpus.

INTRODUCTION

Language is basically something that is unique to humans. Each language has its own linguistic system or grammatical rules that every speaker must learn so that a good and grammatically correct language is created. Descriptively, the structure of language differs depending on the typology of the language that applies in the respective community of speakers. This structural difference is a benchmark that can be used to determine whether a language is part of another language historically (Brown: 2007) or structurally, the languages that exist in the world differ from one language to another, but have similarities in terms of things related to the nature of language universally.

Typologically, English belongs to Western Germanic languages, a branch of Indo-Aryan languages. Syntactically,

English has a unit of language, such as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Similarly, categorically, English has a word class in the form of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

Verbs are one of the syntactic categories whose presence has a very important role in sentence structure. In the construction of English sentences, verbs are one of the elements that must be present. In syntactic function, English verbs always function as predicates in a sentence. Verbs are often defined as words that indicate the actions of the subject or current state. Klammer (2000: 68) defines verbs semantically as the words "express action", which are words that indicate an action such as sit, speak, read, and write, states (states) as in the sentence The paint lay before the fire 'The cat is lying in front of the fire', and the conditions in the

sentence for the house to be unlocked over the weekend 'The house remains unlocked for the weekend'.

Syntactically the position of the verb is in the middle in a sentence and is the most important element. This is in line with what was stated by Quirk et al. (1985: 50) that:

"The verb element (V) is the most" central "element in that (i) its position is normally medial rather than initial or final; (ii) it is normally obligatory; (iii) it cannot be nomally moved to a different position in the clause; and (iv) it helps to determine what other elements must occur.

Based on this opinion, the verb is the central element of a sentence or clause that cannot be moved in another position, as can be seen in the following sentences (1a) and (1b):

1a. I poured a cup of coffee.
1b. * I a cup poured of coffee.

In sentence (1a) the verb is in the position after the subject that explains the subject matter, while the sentence (1b) is not grammatically acceptable because the element of the verb does not explain the subject in the sentence.

METHOD

The research method is a scientific process or method to obtain data that will be used for research purposes. The methodology is also a theoretical analysis of a method or method. Research is a systematic investigation to increase some knowledge, it is also a systematic and organized effort to investigate certain problems that require answers. The nature of research can be understood by studying various aspects that encourage research to conduct research. Each person has a different motivation, among which is influenced by their goals and profession. Motivation and research objectives in general are basically the same, namely that research is a reflection of human desires that are always trying to find out something. The desire to acquire and develop knowledge is a basic human need which is generally a motivation to conduct research.

Research methods are ways to approach, observe, analyze, and explain a phenomenon. The method is also mentioned as a system of work in the implementation of an activity to achieve a goal, related to the reasoning that applies in a study. Reasoning with an understanding of analytical logical thinking, through (1) inductive, and (2) deductive. Inductive reasoning is used to draw conclusions from matters that are specific to the general, whereas deductive reasoning starts from things that are general to specific. (Djajasudarma & Citraresmana, 2016: 2). Science has objects that can be systematically and systematically studied. The system is a functioning and moving arrangement. Language "linguistics" as an object of linguistics can be determined by the system, especially for the symbolic, but according to the function of language, there are also language objects that cannot be universally addressed.

The object of research is that the language function is symbolic, while the non-symbolic language as a result of affective and / or emotive functions is an exception in the grammar of a language. The study method (analysis) is a system of work that is systemic in language research by departing from data collected descriptively based on linguistics. The study method describes how data is sorted and / or classified based on the theoretical approach used or the scientific characteristics of the data collected. The study method is the essence of scientific work in describing the research

data of a language. (Djajasudarma & Citraresmana, 2016: 45).

Research on phrasal verbs with particle *through* using qualitative methods that are descriptive (in understanding data capture as is). Descriptive research is research that seeks to describe a phenomenon, event, event that occurs now. Descriptive research focuses on actual problems as they were at the time of the research. Through descriptive research, researchers try to describe events and events that are the center of attention without giving special treatment to the event. The variables examined can be single (one variable) can also be more than one variable.

This research relates to linguistic research which aims to describe and study linguistic phenomena, both in terms of syntax and semantics. Qualitative research method is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written and / or oral data, both library data. Qualitative research is considered as a tradition in social science that is fundamentally dependent on human observations in its own area and relates to the community through its language, including terminology (Kirk & Miller, 1986) in (Djajasudarma & Citraresmana, 2016: 18).

Linguistic data sources were taken from the British National Corpus. Data that contains a phrasal verbs with particle through, are collected and then classified into several categories that can be used as a verb type intransitive, with changes in the meaning of verbs that are attached to particles, and recovery or phrasal verbs with particle *through.*

Syntactically, the phrasal verb with particle *through* to explain the combination of the main verbs with particles. Although, there are phrasal verbs with a combination of the main verbs and two particles, such as *look through with.*Data concerning the phrasal

verbs with particles through will be categorized based on syntactic and semantic features into table form so that they are clearly visible and can be quantified into frequencies and percentages. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Linguists in the 1940s and 1950s (Brown, 2007: 9) describe descriptive qualitative methods as the idea that language can be dismantled into pieces or these small units can be described scientifically, contrasted, and rearranged into intact form. This method describes so that research is carried out based on existing facts. This study uses distributional study methods. The use of this method is based on the consideration that each element of language relates to one another to form a unified entity (Djajasudarma, 1993: 60).

The distributional method is done by looking at the characteristics of the phrasal verbs with particles through. According to Djajasudarma (1993: 62) there are seven analytical techniques in distributional techniques are elimination, substitution, intrusion, expansion, permutation, repetition and paraphrasing. Distributional methods use determinants in the language under study. This distributional method is in line with descriptive research in shaping data behavior. Research data found through matching can be assessed based on distributional methods.

In the process of analyzing the data in this study, the data in the form of a through-form, phrasal verbs that has been collected by using the reading method, the recording and identification techniques are then searched for by the dictionary. The lexical meaning of phrasal verbs with particles *through* is obtained from the dictionary Chambers English Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs (Cullen & Sargeant, 1996), Macmillan

Online dictionary (MO, 2017), Merriam-Webster Online dictionary (MWO, 2017), and Farlex- The Free Dictionary Online (TFDO, 2018).

The dictionary used online is accessed *through* the website www.macmillandictionary.com, www.merriam-webster.com, and www.thefreedictionary.com is used as a reference in online dictionaries whose updates are more complete and faster than the printed form and as a reference equivalent the word in Indonesian is used by the English-Indonesian dictionary by Jhon M Echols and Hasan Sadily and the Fourth Edition of the Great Indonesian Dictionary to see the suitability of meaning with the context of the sentence in the Indonesian equivalent.

At the stage of analyzing data, some data processing is carried out in accordance with the problems raised in the formulation of the problem. In the first problem formulation, the basic technique for direct elements is done to divide the unit of phrasal verbs into a form of class type verbs. After the basic techniques for direct elements are carried out, a number of steps are then carried out including:

1. Dividing phrasal verb types with particles through two types, namely integral dynamic and stative intransitive phrasal verbs;

2. Describing the behavior of the phrasal verb syntax with a particle through to examine any syntactic elements that can accompany a phrasal verb with particle through;

3. Analyzing the behavior of the phrasal verb syntax with a particle through using distributional method, which is a method for data analysis whose determinants are precisely part of that language. The determinant tool in the framework of distributional method is always in the form

of a part or element of the language of the target object of the research itself, such as words (denial, preposition, adverb), syntactic function (subject, object, predicate), clause, word syllable, pitch, and others (Sudaryanto, 2015: 59).

Like the following example:

1. She *looked through* me.
   Pro. V   Prt.   Pro.

Phrasalverbs *looked through* me can be replaced with verb ignored. So the sentence becomes;

   1b. He *ignored* me.

In connection with the formulation of the problem concerning the meaning of phrasal verb with particle *through*, after the basic techniques for direct elements are carried out, a number of steps are then carried out including:

1. Looking for the lexical meaning of phrasal verbs with particle *through* in a dictionary.

2. Grouping the general meaning of phrasal verbs with particle through of each of the types of phrasal verbs.

For example in sentence (1) the *look through* phrasal verb has a lexical *ignore* meaning. The meaning of particle *through* in this phrasal verb has the meaning of a fast movement activity, glimpses and returns to its original position.

The next step is to describe and examine the recovery of phrasal verbs with particle *through*. Substitution technique is the most suitable technique for this discussion because the main way to find the meaning of phrasal verbs with particle *through* is to replace it with another single verb that has similar meaning.

Example:

2. I smiled at her, but she *looked through* me.

Phrasalverbs *looked through* me can be replaced with verb ignored. So the sentence becomes;

2b. I smiled at her, but she *ignored* me.

Phrasalverbs in this example are phrasal verbs with particle *through*. Phrasal verbs with particles*through* semantically in this sentence change the meaning of verb*looked*. In addition, particles *through* are syntactically attached to the word *looked*. So, it can be interpreted "I smiled at him, but he *ignored* me". Verb *looked* with particles *through* can be conjured up with an "ignored" verb.

Based on what has been described above, the real step in the following research is data collection which begins with collecting as much data as possible, namely, phrasal verb with particle *through*. After being collected, the data is then separated by different phrasal verbs and classified according to the data needed and recorded. After data collection, the data is then analyzed by matching the foreign verbs with a single verb and other phrasal verbs that have the same meaning.

DISCUSSION

A. Intransitive phrasal Verbs

Intransitive phrasal verbs are phrasal verbs which syntactically do not have direct objects that have them. Because it does not have a direct object that follows its verb, this intransitive phrasal verb is inseparable between verbs and particles. Based on the data there are fifteen phrasal verbs which are intransitive phrasal verbs, including *break through, come through, fall through, follow through, get through, go through, muddle through, pass through, pull through, run through, see through, shoot through, slip through, wade through,* and *walk through*.

1. Dynamic Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

Dynamic intransitive phrasal verbs that indicate the existence of an activity or event carried out by the subject of the sentence. The intransitive phrasal verb consists of the phrasal verbs belonging to the event verb, namely *break through* meaning 'break through', *fall through* means 'melt', *follow through* means 'keep' and *scrape through* has the meaning 'win'; Activity verbs, *check through*, have the meaning of 'checking', while the *cut through*means 'crossing', *walk through* means 'walking', *wade through* means 'crossing', and *come through* has the meaning 'come'; and verb aspects, namely *carry through* means 'finish', *fall through* has the meaning 'failed', *get through* has the meaning 'success', and the *muddle through* has the meaning 'mess up'. As in the data below:

Breakthrough

The phrasal verbs*breaks through* in the sentence (3 and 4) 'in the sample data below is an intransitive type verb. In this type, the phrasal verbs*break through*does not have the direct object that follows it. Syntactically, the sentence patterns (3 and 4) below can be described as follows:

3.   *…lightness   would occasionally   break   through.*

4.*It may   be   only a   matter of minutes before they break through.*

In the sentence above, the phrasal verbs*break through* is present as a verb for subject lightness and they are in the subordinate clause of sentences (3 and 4). Verbs and particles that form intransitive phrasal verbs will always be present close together and inseparable because there are no object elements that can insert them.

Phrasal verbs*break through* on sentences (3 and 4) includes dynamic verb groups of types of event verbs because these verbs report on events that occur without an actor.

Check through

The phrasal verbs*check through*has meaning "check" on the sentence (5) belongs to the intransitive phrasal verb type because this phrasal verb does not follow the direct object that follows it. Syntactically, this function can be described as follows:

5. *Perhaps* <u>the</u> <u>clerk will</u> **<u>check</u>** <u>**through**</u>.

	S			V	
Adv.	Art.	N	Aux.	V	Prt

The phrasal verbs *check through* in the sentence above serve as a predicate for the *clerk* subject and are not followed by any object. Verbs and particles that form intransitive phrasal verbs will always be present close together and inseparable because there are no object elements that can insert them.

Phrasal verbs *check through* is classified as a dynamic verb in the form of an activity verb. This verb shows actions and events with subjects acting as agents semantically.

Comethrough

Phrasal verbs*come through* which means 'come' in the sentence (6) belongs to the intransitive phrasal verb type because this phrasal verb does not follow the direct object that follows it. Syntactically, this function can be described as follows:

6. *They all* **<u>come through</u>** <u>with distinctions</u>.

	S			V	
	N	Adv	V	Prt. Pre.	N

Phrasal verbs*come through* in the above sentence that functions as a predicate for the subject. They are not followed by any object. Verbs and particles that form intransitive phrasal verbs will always be

present close together and inseparable because there are no object elements that can insert them.

Phrasalverbs *come through*is classified as dynamic verbs in the form of aspect verbs. This verb shows the stages of the process of an event or activity.

Cutthrough

Phrasal verbs*cut through* which mean 'crossing' in sentence (7) are included in the intransitive phrasal verb type because these phrasal verbs do not follow the direct object that follows them. Syntactically, this function can be described as follows:

7. *<u>He</u> **<u>cut</u>** **<u>through</u>** <u>to the terraces</u>*.

S		V		FP	
N	V	Prt.	Pre.	Art.	N

The phrasal verbs *cut through* in the sentence above serves as a predicate for the subject *he* and is not followed by any object.

Verbs and particles that form intransitive phrasal verbs will always be present close together and inseparable because there are no object elements that can insert them.

The *cut through* finite verbs are classified as dynamic verbs in the form of activity verbs. This verb shows actions and events, and the subject with the agent's role semantically.

Carrythrough

Phrasal verbs *carry through* in the sentence (8) 'finishes' and the sentence (9) 'finishes' in the sample data below is an intransitive type verb. In this type, the phrasal verbs*carry through* does not have the direct object that follows it. Syntactically, the sentence patterns (8 and 9) below can be described as follows:

8. *Hopefully* <u>itcan</u> **<u>carry through</u>** <u>to the end of the season</u>.

	S		V
FP			

Adv. Pro Aux   V   Prt.   Pre Art
N   Pre Art N

9. *A   driver does not   **carry   through** to
the following....*
   S   V
FP
Art.   N   Aux.neg   V   Prt.
Pre. Art.   N....

In the sentence above, the phrasal verbs *carry through* is present as a verb for the subject and a driver is in the subordinate clause of the sentence (8 and 9).
Verbs and particles that form intransitive phrasal verbs will always be present close together and inseparable because there are no object elements that can insert them.
The phrasal verbs*carry through* is classified as a dynamic verb in the form of an aspect verb. This verb shows the stages of the process of an event or activity.

Fallthrough
The phrasal verbs *fall through* does not have the direct object that follows. Phrasal verbs *fall through* "melts, fails" in the sentence below is an intransitive type verb. Syntactically, the sentence patterns (10 and 11) below can be described as follows:
10. *But   itcould   yet   **fall through***.
S   V
    Conj.Pro. Aux. Adv.   V   Prt.

11.   *...**fall through** into   fast   running streams*.
              V   FP
      V   Prt. Pre. Adv. Adj.   N

The phrasal verbs*fall through* in the above sentence serves as a predicate for the subject and it is not followed by any object. Verbs and particles that form intransitive phrasal verbs will always be present close together and inseparable because there are no object elements that can insert them.

Phrasal verbs *fall through* is classified as a dynamic verb in the form of an aspect verb. This verb shows the stages of the process of an event or activity.

Followthrough
The phrasal verbs *follow through* does not have the direct object that follows it. Phrasal verbs*follow through* 'keep' in the sentence below is an intransitive type verb. Syntactically, the sentence pattern (12) below can be described as follows:
12. *Washington **follow   through** on its promises.*
      S   V   FP
    N   V   Prt.   Pre. Pro. N

Verbs and particles that form intransitive phrasal verbs will always be present close together and inseparable because there are no object elements that can insert them. In the sentence above, phrasal verbs *followthrough* is present as a verb for the *Washington* subject in the subordinate clause of sentence (12).
Phrasal verbs*follow through* is classified as a dynamic verb in the form of an aspect verb. This verb shows the stages of the process of an event or activity.

Get through
Phrasal verbs *get through* which means 'succeed' in sentence (13) is included in the intransitive phrasal verb type because this phrasal verb does not follow the direct object that follows it. Syntactically, this function can be described as follows:
13.   *Ibelievereal   talentwill eventually **get through***.
 S   V   S1   V1
 N   V   Adj.   N Aux. Adv   V
Prt.

The phrasal verbs*get through* in the sentence above serves as a predicate for the real talent subject and is not followed by any object.

Verbs and particles that form intransitive phrasal verbs will always be present close together and inseparable because there are no object elements that can insert them.

Phrasal verbs *get through* is classified as a dynamic verb in the form of an aspect verb. This verb shows the stages of the process of an event or activity.

Muddle through

The phrasal verbs *muddle through* which means 'succeed' in the sentence (14) belongs to the intransitive phrasal verb type because this phrasal verb does not follow the direct object that follows it. Syntactically, this function can be described as follows:

14. <u>We   just   **muddle through**</u>.
  S   V
  N   Adv.   V   Prt.

The phrasal verbs *muddle through* in the sentence above serves as a predicate for the subject and is not followed by any object. Verbs and particles that form intransitive phrasal verbs will always be present close together and inseparable because there are no object elements that can insert them.

Phrasal verbs *muddle through* is classified as a dynamic verb in the form of an aspect verb. This verb shows the stages of the process of an event or activity.

Scrape through

Phrasal verbs *scrape through* which means 'succeed' in sentence (15) belong to the intransitive phrasal verb type because these phrasal verbs do not follow the direct object that follows them. Syntactically, this function can be described as follows:

15. <u>Gritty Yorkshire **scrape through**</u>.
        S   V
        N   V   Prt.

The phrasal verbs *scrape through* in the sentence above serves as a predicate for

Yorkshire Gritty subjects and is not followed by any object.

Verbs and particles that form intransitive phrasal verbs will always be present close together and inseparable because there are no object elements that can insert them.

The phrasal verbs *scrape through* in sentence (15) includes a group of dynamic verbs in the type of event verb because this verb reports about events that occur without an actor.

Walk through

The phrasal verbs *walk through* which means 'walk' in sentence (16) belongs to the intransitive phrasal verb type because this phrasal verb does not follow the direct object that follows it. Syntactically, this function can be described as follows:

16. <u>You simply   can't   **walk through**</u>.
  S   V
  N   Adv.   Aux.   V   Prt.

The phrasal verbs *walk through* in the sentence above serves as a predicate for the subject *you* and is not followed by any object. Verbs and particles that form intransitive phrasal verbs will always be present close together and inseparable because there are no object elements that can insert them.

The particle *through* in this sentence (16) includes a group of dynamic verbs in the type of activity verb. This verb shows actions and events, and the subject with the agent's role semantically.
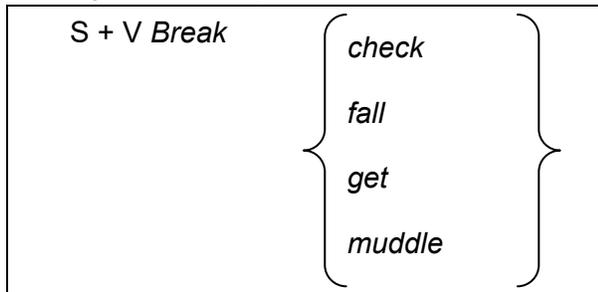
Wade through

The phrasal verbs *wade through* 'crossing' in the example data above is an intransitive type verb. In this type, phrasal verbs *wade through* does not have the direct object that follows it. Syntactically, the sentence pattern (17) above can be described as follows:

17. <u>I would **wade through**</u>.
 S   V
  N   Aux.   V   Prt.

In the above sentence, the *wade through* phrasal verb is present as a verb for subject *I* in the sentence subordinate clause (17).

Verbs and particles that form intransitive phrasal verbs will always be present close together and inseparable because there are no object elements that can insert them. Phrasal verbs*wade through*in sentences (17) include groups of dynamic verbs in the form of activity verbs. This verb shows actions and events, and the subject with the agent's role semantically.

Syntactically, the construction of sentences with intransitive phrasal verbs with particle through can be expressed as follows:

S + V *Break*
{
check

fall

get

muddle
}

In addition, the following few phrasal verbs are intransitive phrasal verb forms followed by prepositional phrases:

S + V
Carry
cut
come
fall
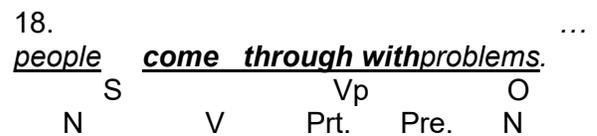*follow*
{
+ PRT.
(*through*) + FP
}
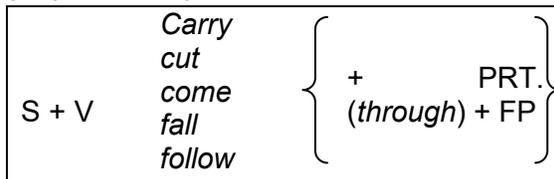
2. Stative Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

Semantically, the *come through* phrasal verb with preposition *with*, *come through* with preposition *to* and *pull through* is a type of stative verb that is classified as a verb of existence. The phrasal verbs*come through with* the meaning of 'experiencing', *come through to* having the meaning 'arrive', and *pull through* has the meaning of 'surviving'. The stative intransitive phrasal verbs states the existence or logical relationship that exists substantially. Based on the data, it

was found three stative intransitive phrasal verbs with particle through, as in the data below:

Comethrough with

The phrasal verbs*come through with* which means 'experience' in the sentence (18) belongs to the intransitive phrasal verb type because this phrasal verb does not follow the direct object that follows it. Syntactically, this function can be described as follows:

18.   …
people **come through with***problems*.
S   Vp   O
N   V   Prt.   Pre.   N

The phrasal verbs*come through with* the above sentence serves as a predicate for the subject of people and is not followed by any object. Verbs and particles that form intransitive phrasal verbs + will always be present close together and inseparable because there are no object elements that can insert them.

The phrasal verbs*come through with* in the sentence (18) includes the group of stative verbs in the verb of existence. This verb states the existence or logical relationship that exists substantially.

Comethrough to

The phrasal verbs*come through to* which means 'arrive' in the sentence (19) belongs to the intransitive phrasal verb type because this phrasal verb does not follow the direct object that follows it. Syntactically, this function can be described as follows:

19. *The mailwill* **come through** *to* *the secretary*.
S   V   FP
Art. N   Aux.   V   Prt. Pre. Art.   N

Phrasal verbs*come through to*in the sentence above serves as a predicate for the *mail* subject and is not followed by any object. Verbs and particles that form intransitive phrasal verbs will always be

present close together and inseparable because there are no object elements that can insert them.

The phrasal verbs*come through to* in the sentence (19) including the group of stative verbs in the verb of existence. This verb states the existence or logical relationship that exists substantially.

Pullthrough

Phrasal verbs*pull through* which means 'succeed' in sentence (20) belongs to the intransitive phrasal verb type because this Phrasal verb does not follow the direct object that follows it. Syntactically, this function can be described as follows:
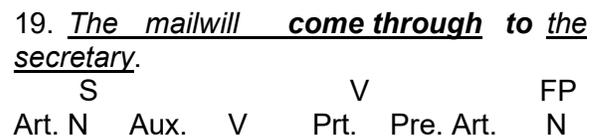
20. <u>He*may well **pull through***</u>.
  S   V
    N Aux. Adj.   V   Prt.

The phrasal verbs*pull through* in the sentence above serves as a predicate for the subject *he* and is not followed by any object. Verbs and particles that form intransitive phrasal verbs will always be present close together and inseparable because there are no object elements that can insert them.

The verb of the phrase *pull through* in sentence (20) includes a group of stative verbs in the form of verb of existence. This verb states the existence or logical relationship that exists substantially.

The construction of sentences with stative intransitive phrasal verbs can be stated as follows:

     S + V (*pull*)   +   PRT. (*through*)
                  And
     S + V (*come*)   +   PRT. (*through*) + FP

CONCLUSION

From the results of research on the phrasal verbs with particle *through* in the British National Corpus, it can be concluded as follows: phrasal verbswith particle *through* found in sentences in British National Corpus in outline is divided into two types, namely dynamic and stative intransitive phrasal verbs. Of these types are classified back into intransitive phrasal verbs only haveinseparable form. The inseparable nature of these phrasal verbs can be seen from the presence or absence of pronouns that follow these phrasal verbs..The two types of phrasal verbs are classified again based on dynamic and stative verbs so that the form of dynamic intransitive phrasal verbs can be obtained, and stative intransitive phrasal verbs.Dynamic intransitive partial verbs that indicate the existence of an activity or event carried out by the subject of the sentence. The intransitive phrasal verb consists of a phrasal verb belonging to an event verb and an activity verb.Stative intransitive phrasal verbs are verb of existence.

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