



## AN ANALYSIS OF PHRASAL VERBS IN THE NOVEL *GULLIVER'S TRAVELS* BY JONATHAN SWIFT

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### ABSTRACT

Syntax is a branch of linguistics which is studies about patterning words into phrases, clauses, and sentences. The study about syntax is very important because many people can write but they do not know the proper structure of grammar. In this research, the researcher will focus on syntax that has to do with phrasal verbs. The title of this research is an analysis of phrasal verbs in the novel *Gulliver's travel* by Jonathan swift. The purpose of this research is to find out the kinds of phrasal verbs encountered in novel *Gulliver's travel* and the meaning of those phrasal verbs. The object of this research is the novel *Gulliver's travel* 1926. This research will use qualitative research. In addition, this research will help the reader in enriching vocabularies and could be example or additional reference for researcher who wants to analyze phrasal verbs of the novel in their research and also could be useful for students who learn about phrasal verbs in the novel. Why the researcher uses these data since those make it easier to organize the data and it is suitable for this research. There are 30 words of phrasal verbs found in the novel as the data source. Those particles that form the phrasal verb are *out, down, to, on, up, off, from, in, away* and *into*. Based on the data we know that are phrasal verb in the novel and we know the different from phrasal verb and verb phrase in written form.

**Keywords:** *Linguistics, Syntax, Phrasal verbs, Novel, Meaning of phrasal verbs.*

### INTRODUCTION

As human being that is destined as social creature, cannot be denied that every single interaction mostly uses language. (Wijaya & Helmie, 2019) states that Language is a system as communication tools which built from the customs that are closely related to the place are located. According to Chomsky (2017) Language is meaning with sound (or some other externalization, or none); and the concept with is richly significant. Language is very important since it sends information that utterer



intent. Since language used in human being daily activity, derived from linguistic as the subject that is studying about language. Language is very wide, there are types of linguistics such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, semantics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics and syntax.

According to Everaert (2017) states that Language is structured at all levels: phonology (sound structure), morphology (word structure), semantics (meaning structure), and syntax (phrase structure). Syntax is a branch of linguistics which studies about patterning words into phrases, clauses and sentences. Syntax is one of the major components of grammar. Traditionally, linguists have recognized a basic distinction between syntax and morphology which is primarily concerned with the internal structures of words. The study about syntax is very important because many people can write but they do not know the proper structure of grammar. According to Adger (2015) Syntax is the cognitive capacity of human beings that allows us to connect linguistic meaning with linguistic form. The study of syntax is a huge field that has generated a great deal of empirical and theoretical work over the decades. Furthermore syntax is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms, how they are arranged in sequence, and which sequences are well-formed.

Besides that, syntax relates to grammar, and in Grammar we know phrasal verb. According to Lu & Sun (2017) A phrasal verb is a construction that consists of a verb and an adverbial particle or a morphologically invariable preposition and functions as a single unit lexically and syntactically. Linguistically, phrasal verbs can be divided into three types, namely, transparent (that can be figured out from their components), semitransparent (that can be figured out through context), and figurative or 'semantically opaque'. Therefore, phrasal verbs are one of the most difficult aspects of the English language beginner learner. There are several reasons for this, in many cases the meaning of the phrasal verb cannot be deduced from its element. It means that being used idiomatically, many phrasal verbs are polysemuos (Helmie, 2015). It means that they have more than one meaning, and then there are difficulties with the grammar of phrasal verbs. We can find several phrasal verbs not only in daily conversation but also in written form such as in literature. Because phrasal verbs are arranged in the dictionary under their key verbs (for example move, sit) and then in alphabetical order of the particles. It is important for the student to



get familiar with phrasal verbs which are encountered in novel, movies, textbook and daily conversation of native English speakers.

Reading also helps the students use grammar in real life situation that as the second language learners, the students' goal is to achieve native-like competence and phrasal verbs are admitted to be very important for helping the learners to achieve the goal for having grammatical awareness.

In this research, the researcher will focus on syntax that has to do with phrasal verb. The novel that will be the research object is the novel *Gulliver's Travel* by Jonathan swift. Originally this novel was written in 1726. The researcher is aware that this book is quite old, but that is the most interesting part. Because there might be many phrasal verbs that are still used and not used anymore. So the reader will know the development of language in literature. In this case, the reseacher only analyzes about phrasal verb in the novel *Guliver's travel* by Jonathan swift in order to familiiarize the readers with phrasal verbs to enrich their vocabularies Travels (2017).

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS**

Syntax is the branch of linguistics which is studying about patterning word into phrases, clauses and sentences. According to Adger (2015) states that syntax is the cognitive capacity of human beings that allows us to connect linguistics meaning with linguistic form. In addition the study of syntax is an important foundation stone for comprehending how we communicate and interact with each other. Syntax analyzes how language is actually used and it tries to define rules that describe what different language communities consider to be grammatical or non grammatical. This branch of linguistics deals with a number of things, all of which help to understanding the language. Without rules of syntax, there would be no foundation from which to try to comprehend meaning from a bunch of words strung together. There are three types of syntax; syntactic unit, syntactic category, syntactic function. Syntactic unit Osborne, Putnam, & Groß (2012) is the class of grammatical units whose members make up the constituents of syntactic constructions. There are four basic syntactic units; word, phrase, clause, and sentence. Syntactic categories contain of a verb as its head along with its complements such as noun phrases and prepositional phrases. A syntactic category as a set of words and/or phrases in a



language which share a significant number of common characteristics. The classification is based on similar structure and sameness of distribution (the structural relationships between these elements and other items in a larger grammatical structure), and not on meaning. In generative grammar, a syntactic category means that symbolized by a node label in a constituent structure tree.

According to Council (2016) Syntactic categories such as noun and verb into which newly learned words can be assimilated and knowledge of how these categories can be combined into phrases and sentences. There are five types of syntactic categories such as nouns, verb, adjectives, adverb, and preposition. A syntactic function generally referred to as grammatical relationship of one constituent to another within a syntactic construction Butler (2012). There are four types of syntactic function such as subject, object, complement, adverbial, verb or predicate.

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. The language can be natural a language, such as English like a computer programming language. Meaning in natural languages is mainly studied by linguists. In fact, semantics is one of the main branches of contemporary linguistics. Such observations are the seeds of etymology, the study of the history of words. Over longer stretches of time, such changes become very obvious, especially in literate societies. Words seem to shift around: some narrow in meaning such as English queen which earlier mean 'woman, wife' but now means 'wife of a king.' Others become more general, while still others shift to take on new meaning or disappear all together. Words are borrowed from language to language. Saeed (2015) states that another motivation for the study of word meaning comes from dictionary writers as they try to establish meaning correspondences between words in different languages, or in monolingual dictionaries, seek to provide definitions for all the words of a language in terms of a simple core vocabulary. Phrasal verb is a construction that consists of a verb and an adverbial particle and functions as a single unit lexically and syntactically Lu & Sun (2017). A phrasal verb means a special kind of verb that consists of two or three parts. The first part is always a verb. The next part is a word such as *across, after, away, back, down, in, into, off, on, out, over or up*. In a phrasal verb, this second part is called a particle. There are four types of phrasal verbs include: **transitive**, **intransitive**, **separable** and **non-separable**. Transitive phrasal verbs have direct



object. Without an object, a sentence having a phrasal verb cannot make a complete sense. The following sentences having the objects (as underlined) that express a complete meaning. For example: “*You need to **fill out** this form to register for the course*”. (*fill out* = complete). “*They **carried on** their work*”. (*carried on* = continue).

Intransitive phrasal verbs do not have a direct object. Without an object, a sentence having a phrasal verb can make a complete sense. The following sentences do not have an object in them, but still the sentences expresses complete meaning. For example: “*The patient **passed away***”. (*passed away* = died). “*The car **broke down***”. (*broke down* = broken).

Separable phrasal verbs are the phrasal verbs whose words can be separated for using in different places in a sentence. Its verb and preposition can be separated. Such phrasal verbs can be used as in joined form as well as in separated form. Remember, some of the transitive verbs are separable and some of them are inseparable. For examples: “*Please **turn on** the light*”. “*Please **turn the light on***”.

Inseparable phrasal verbs are the phrasal verbs whose words cannot be separated for using it in different places in a sentence. Its verb and preposition cannot be separated. They remain together. Remember, all the intransitive verbs are inseparable. For examples: “*He is trying to **give up** smoking*”. “*The flood **brought about** a huge disaster*”.

## METHOD

The research design is a scientific way to collect data for a specific purpose and usefulness. The methodology that used by the writer is qualitative descriptive method. Based on Thomas, Riggs, & Stothart (2013) A qualitative descriptive design is a method that considered useful for exploring phenomena which are shared by groups or individuals, in order to discover the meanings and patterns. Qualitative research that produces descriptive data, word or speech and behavior that can be observed by the subject itself. In addition, qualitative research begins with assumptions, a worldview, the possible of theoretical lens, and the study of research problems inquiring into the meaning individual or groups ascribe to a social or human problem and are available for selection this research. Creswell, Hanson, & Clark (2007). The researcher conducts qualitative research because a problem or



issue needs to be explored. Besides that qualitative research is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons and opinions that indicates the relationship between theory and research and usually emphasizes on how theories were generated. This research also belongs to descriptive study since it just collects and analyzes the English syntax and the meaning of phrasal verb in the novel *Gulliver's Travel*. The writer used library research that consists of collecting some books relate to the study and information from internet.

Having a method in collecting the data is necessary in accomplishing this paper. In this paper entitled An Analysis of Phrasal Verbs in the Novel *Gulliver's Travel* by Jonathan Swift. The data in this study were collected using the documentation method. The techniques of collecting the data in this study were done in several steps. The first step was reading the data source closely in order to find out the form of phrasal verb used in the novel. The novel was read attentively because it was important to have a good understanding of the story.

Then, the second step was to find out and highlight the phrases which were classified as phrasal verbs. The next step was identifying and selecting some English phrasal verbs found in the novel and choosing the phrasal verbs in the different forms for the data analysis. The last step was inputting the data into the computer. The qualitative method was used in analyzing the data in this study. This study is descriptive, so the writer just describes the English syntax in novel of "*Gulliver's Travel*" by Jonathan Swift. It requires some data, which are qualitative data. To analyze those data the writer uses non-statistical analysis, which is taken from novel of *Gulliver's Travel* by Jonathan Swift. To be classified in next chapter, the researcher analyzes the English phrasal verbs and the meaning of phrasal verbs in the novel "*Gulliver's Travel*" by doing several steps. The first step is to classify kinds of English phrasal verbs. The second is to analyze the syntax structure based on tree diagram. Then, the third is to explain the data based on syntactically.

The study used primary data and the forms of data in this study English are phrasal verbs and their structures. To complete this research, the writer seeks data from novel which is related to the research material. Futhermore the analysis of data are from novel *Gulliver's Travel* by Jonathan Swift and it was published firstly in 1726 by Benjamin Motte in Ireland. This novel was chosen as the data source because it is one of an old novel that is interesting and it also coherent with the topic

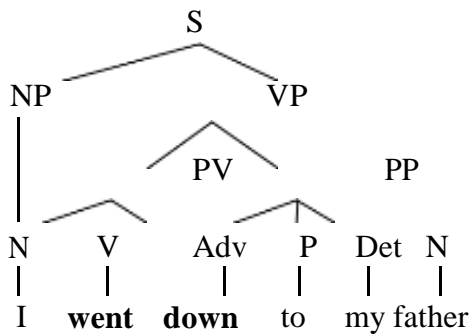


of this study. In other hand, the genre of this novel is satire and fantasy. The book became popular as soon as it was published. This novel tells about the journey of someone named Gulliver who encountered awkwardness when traveling the world. Besides, this novel also contains some forms of phrasal verbs and it was interested to be analyzed in order to find out of phrasal verbs and their structure.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This data of English phrasal verbs are taken from the novel of *Gulliver's Travel* from chapter 1 until chapter 3. Based on typically of phrasal verbs. Here is the table of result the writer selected types of phrasal verbs only two types; transitive phrasal verbs and intransitive phrasal verbs. the writer found 15 transitive phrasal verbs and 15 intransitive phrasal verbs.

The writer found 30 data above of English phrasal verbs in the novel *Gulliver's Travel* by Jonathan Swift. Based on the data, the writer is going to analyze the data by using tree diagram and explain them syntactically. Then the writer also found the meaning of each phrasal verb. In addition Phrasal verbs have many meanings an it can't be translated one by one word. Here the writer displays what phrasal verbs that have been analyzed in the previous chapter meaning which the data of English phrasal verbs are taken from the novel of *Gulliver's Travel* from chapter 1 until chapter 3. I **went down** to my father.



### Analysis:

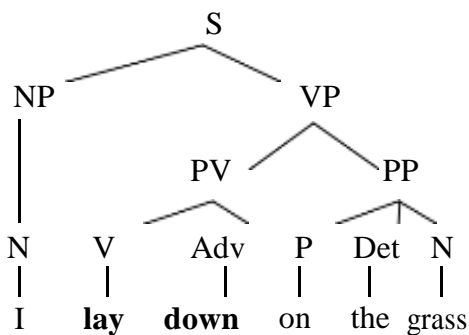
Syntactically, the phrasal verb **went down** which comes from the word **go down** consists of two words formed by a verb **went** and an adverb **down**. Because in the sentence that followed by a noun. These words are categorized as a phrasal verb since it is built from a verb as well as adverb that combine together to create a new





meaning. It belongs to intransitive phrasal verb because it has not direct object that follows it. Semantically, the phrase “*went down*” consist of the verb “*went*” which means when somebody has gone somewhere and comeback (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Oxford University Press. 2015). And the adverb “*down*” which means to or at a lower place or position (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Oxford University Press. 2015). Therefore “*went down*” have different meaning. It is to be remembered or recorded in a particular way (Cambridge Dictionary, Cambridge University Press. 2019).

I **lay down** on the grass.



**Analysis:**

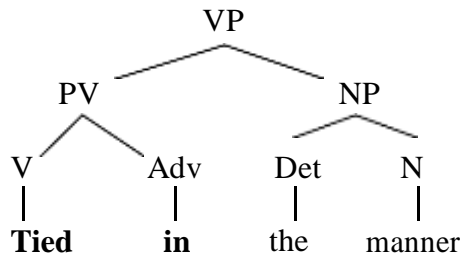
The phrasal verb in the sentence above is *lay down*, it is derived from two word classes, the verb *lay* and the adverb *down*. In this sentence, that followed by a noun. These words are categorized as a phrasal verb since it is built from a verb as well as adverb that combine together to create a new meaning. It belongs to intransitive phrasal verb because it has not direct object that follows it. Semantically, the phrase “*lay down*” consist of the verb “*lay*” which means to put something or somebody in a particular position, especially when it is done gently or carefully (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Oxford University Press. 2015). And the adverb “*down*” which means to or at a lower place or position (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Oxford University Press. 2015). Therefore “*lay down*” have same meaning. It is to move into a position in which your body is flat, usually in order to sleep or rest (Cambridge Dictionary, Cambridge University Press. 2019).





That I should be **tyed in** the manner I have related, (which was done in the night while

I slept).



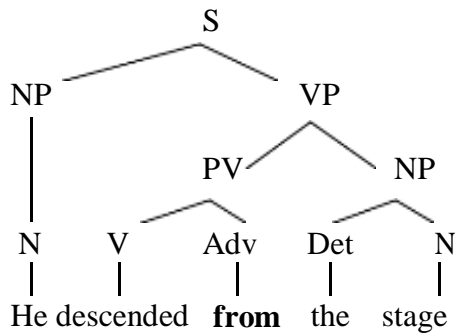
### Analysis:

Syntactically, the phrasal verb **tyed in** which comes from the word **tie in** consists of two words formed by a verb **tyed** and an adverb **in**. These words are categorized as a phrasal verb since it is built from a verb as well as adverb that combine together to create a new meaning. It belongs to intransitive phrasal verb because it has not a direct object that follows it.

Semantically, the phrase **“tyed in”** consist of the verb **“tyed”** which means to fasten something to or around something else (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Oxford University Press. 2015). And the adverb **“in”** which means contained within an object, an area or a substance (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Oxford University Press. 2015). Therefore **“tyed in”** have a slight different meaning. It is when ideas or statements tie in, they agree or are closely connected, and if you tie them in, you make them agree or connect closely (Cambridge Dictionary, Cambridge University Press. 2019).



He **descended from** the stage.



**Analysis:**

Syntactically, the phrasal verb *descended from* which comes from the word *descend from* consists of two words formed by a verb *descended* and an adverb *from*. Because in the sentence that followed by a noun. These words are categorized as a phrasal verb since it is built from a verb as well as adverb that combine together to create a new meaning. It belongs to transitive phrasal verb because it has an object “the stage” functioning as a direct object of a verb *descended from*. Semantically, the phrase “*descended from*” consist of the verb “*descended*” which means to come or go down from a higher to a lower level (Oxford Advanced Learner’s, Oxford University Press. 2015). And the adverb “*from*” which means used to show somebody position or point of view (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Oxford University Press. 2015). Therefore “*descended from*” have same meaning. It is to go or come (Cambridge Dictionary, Cambridge University Press. 2019).

**CONCLUSSIONS**

Based on the result from data analysis, there are thirty words of phrasal verbs found in the novel as the data source. Those particles that form the phrasal verb are *out, down, to, on, up, off, from, in, away* and *into*. Syntactically, the writer selected two categories in phrasal verbs the first one is intransitive phrasal verb that has a direct object and the second is intransitive phrasal verb that has no a direct object. It can be analyzed by using tree diagram analysis in the paragraph that can explain more detailed based on context. Therefore, the writer found 15 words of phrasal verbs those included in transitive phrasal verb and 15 intransitive phrasal verbs based on the novel. Semantically, the writer found the meaning there are 10 different meanings, 8 a



slight meaning, and 12 same meanings. The writer also found the meaning of phrasal verbs based on the context. Therefore, from the data we know that are phrasal verb in the novel and we know the different from phrasal verb and verb phrase in written form.

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