

VERBAL PHRASES WITH BY OR FOR



A Partial Fulfilment
of the Requirements for the
Sarjana Degree

By

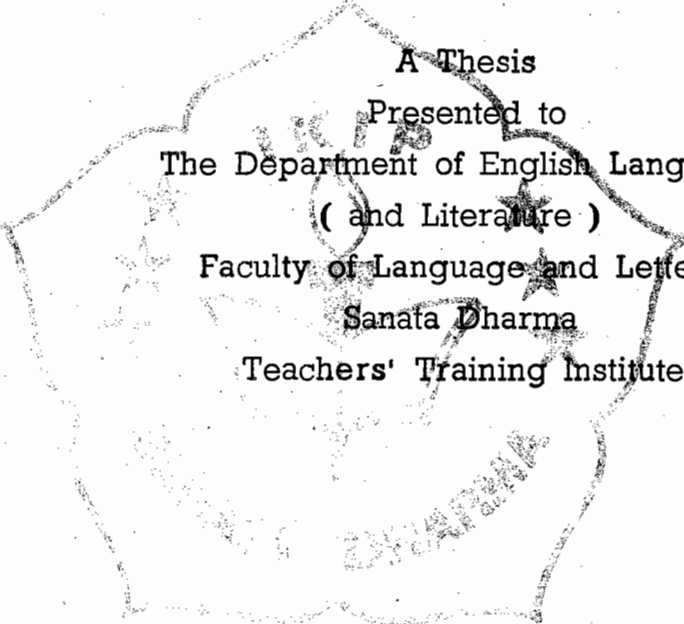
Lilik Indrawati

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Yogyakarta, September 1985

VERBAL PHRASES WITH BY OR FOR



A Thesis
Presented to
The Department of English Language
(and Literature)
Faculty of Language and Letters
Sanata Dharma
Teachers' Training Institute

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of the Requirements for the
Sarjana Degree

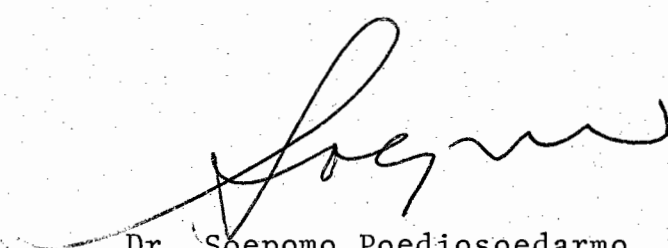
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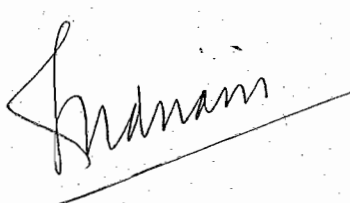
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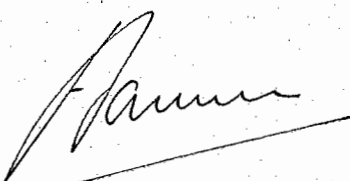


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Department

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I feel deeply indebted to Mr. Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo, The Head of the English Department of IKIP Sanata Dharma, who has helped me with the choosing of the topic and the development of its outline. It is through his invaluable suggestions and his encouragement that this thesis has been finally completed.

I am also grateful to Mrs. Indriani Arief a lecturer of the English Department of IKIP Sanata Dharma, for her guidance and invaluable advice and also for her patience in making a number of corrections.

My sincere indebtedness is also extended to all lecturers of the English Department of IKIP Sanata Dharma, who have patiently taught me English and enriched me with knowledge and wisdom during my college years.

I dedicate this thesis to my parents who have given me spirit and encouragement and who have been very much concerned with my progress in study and in all respects.

Finally I must render my heartfelt thanks to Mr. Yudono Haryanto, all my brothers and sisters who have showed their understanding and patience during the process of accomplishing this thesis.

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INTRODUCTION

This thesis concerns with Verb Plus Particle Combinations and how to teach them. Although lists of Verb + Particle Combinations have been compiled in many dictionaries, the writer tries to select two of those combinations. Those two Verb + Particle Combinations which become the main focus of this thesis is Verb + Particle by Combinations and Verb + Particle for Combinations.

There are two things that make the writer choose Verb + Particle Combinations as the topic of this thesis. Firstly, the writer knows that Senior High Schools students find difficulty in learning Verb + Particle Combinations. The difficulty appears because the English particle system is very complex and we do not find the corresponding system in Indonesian. Secondly, so far there is no grammar-book that discusses Verb + Particle Combinations in detail.

Therefore the aim of this thesis is to find out the characteristic behaviour of the particles by and for as parts of Verb + Particle Combinations. This is important because this finding is expected to help learners to understand better and to help teachers improve their teaching of Verb + Particle Combinations.

In trying to fulfil the aims of this thesis dictionaries are the sources of the needed data, since they have proved to be the most feasible supports in finding the data. The dictionaries being used are "Cowie, AP and Mackin, R, Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English; Echols, John M. dan Shadily, Hassan, Kamus Inggris Indonesia; Kirkpatrick, Chambers Universal Learners Dictionary."

The writer, then works on the data in the following procedure. Firstly, the writer collects the data from Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English. After collecting the data, the writer looks for their single-word verb synonyms, if any, by looking up Chambers Universal Learners Dictionary and also looks for their translations by looking up Kamus Inggris-Indonesia. The writer gives the synonyms and the translations to show that Verb + Particle Combinations could have single-word verb synonyms and translations. These synonyms and translations, the writer thinks, are helpful in teaching the Verb + Particle Combinations. Also the writer gives examples of the Verb + Particle Combination in sentences so as to give us understanding of its syntactic nature. Finally the data is listed alphabetically in two tables. (Table A and Table B). Table A concerns Verb Plus Particle by Combinations whereas Table B concerns Verb + Particle for combinations All these are grouped in Chapter I.

Chapter I is the foothold for us to go into the next chapters, because from the data the writer can discuss the classifications of Verb + Particle Combinations. The classifications are made in terms of relationship, in terms of position, and in terms of belonging.

Chapter II concerns the information of classification made in terms of relationship, Chapter III deals with the information of classification made in terms of position. Chapter IV contains the information of the classification made in terms of belonging.

Chapter V functions as the general comment on chapters II, III, and IV. Chapter VI serves as the didactic part of the thesis, in this chapter the writer gives her opinion on the teaching of Verb + Particle Combinations.

Chapter I

LIST OF VERB PLUS PARTICLE COMBINATIONS
AND THE EXAMPLES IN SENTENCES

1. TABLE A: LIST OF VERB PLUS PARTICLE BY COMBINATIONS

VERB + PARTICLE <u>BY</u> COMBINATIONS	SYNONYMS	TRANSLATIONS
1. Abide by	follow, adhere	mematuhi, mengikuti
2. Call by		mampir
3. Come by ¹	pass	lewat
Come by ²	obtain	mendapatkan
Come by ³	receive	menerima
4. Do well by		merawat dengan baik
5. Drop by	visit	mampir, singgah
6. Get by ¹		bertahan
Get by ²	pass	melewati
Get by ³		diterima/lulus
Get by on ⁴		bertahan
7. Go by ¹	pass	melewati
Go by ²	elapse	berlalu
Go by ³		hilang/berlalu
Go by ⁴		mengikuti
Go by ⁵	judge	menilai
Go by the book/rules ⁶		menaati
8. Have by		mempunyai anak dari
9. Lay by	save	menabung

10. Pass by ¹		lewat
Pass by ²		jauh
Pass by ³	neglect, overlook	mengabaikan
Pass by ⁴	isolate	mengucilkan/menjauhi
Pass by ⁵		berlalu begitu saja
11. Profit by	benefit	mengambil hikmah
12. Put by	save	menabung
13. Roll by	pass	berlalu, lewat
14. Scrape by ¹		hidup dengan prihatin
Scrape by on ²		berhasil hidup
15. Shake by the hand	thank, congratulate	mengucapkan selamat
16. Stand by ¹	support	mendukung
Stand by ²	maintain	menegakkan, menjalankan
Stand by ³		berpangku tangan
Stand by ⁴		siap siaga
17. Stick by	adhere	setia
18. Swear by ¹		bersumpah
Swear by ²		percaya
19. Take by ¹		pegang

Take the bull by the horns ²		mengatasi masalah dengan berani
20. Tell by	judge, deduce	menilai
21. Tick by		menandai

2. TABLE B: LIST OF VERB PLUS PARTICLE FOR COMBINATIONS

VERB + PARTICLE <u>FOR</u> COMBINATIONS	SYNONYMS	TRANSLATIONS
1. Account for ¹ ✓		mempertanggungjawabkan
Account for ²	explain	menjelaskan
Account for ³		bertanggung jawab atas tewasnya
2. Act for ✓	represent	mewakili
1 3. Adapt for	rewrite, rearrange, modify	menyadur
1 4. Advertise for		memasang iklan
5. Agitate for		menuntut dengan keras
6. Allow for	consider, think	memperhitungkan
1 ✓ 7. Angle for		memancing-mancing
8. Answer for ¹		bertanggung jawab
Answer for ²	expound	menjelaskan
1 9. Apologize for		meminta maaf
1 10. Appeal for	request	memohon
11. Appropriate for		menyediakan

IV 12. Arrange for ¹	fix	mengatur
I Arrange for ²	compose, write	menyusun
I Arrange for ³	plan	merencanakan
I 13. Ask for ¹	request	meminta
Ask for it/trouble ²		mengundang kesulitan
I 14. Avenge oneself for		membalas
15. Bargain for	expect	menduga
16. Be all for ¹	favour	berpihak
Be for it ²		dihukum
Be down for ³		terdaftar
Be in for ⁴	compete	bertanding
Be in for ⁵		mencalonkan diri
Be in for ⁶		kemungkinan akan mengalami
Be out for ⁷		yang dituju
Be up for ⁸		mencalonkan diri
Be up for auction/sale ⁹		dilelang/dijual
✓ 17. Burn for	yearn	memimpikan, menginginkan
18. Call for ¹	collect	menjemput
Call for ²	demand	menghendaki/membutuhkan

19. Care for ¹	like	tertarik
1 Care for ²	attend	mengurus
✓ 20. Cast about for ¹ ✓	seek	mencari
Cast round for ²		mencoba mendapatkan
I 21. Cater for	serve	melayani
I 22. Charge for		meminta bayaran
✓ 23. Choke off for	reprimand	memaki-maki
✓ 24. Come in for	suffer, receive	menjadi sasaran dari, mendapat
3 ✓ 25. Cover up for	shield	menutupi perbuatan seseorang
I 26. Count for	signify	berharga
I 27. Crave for	yearn	sangat menginginkan
I 28. Cry for ¹	desire	merengek-regek
Cry for the moon ²		bagaikan pungguk merindukan bulan
Cry out for ³	invite	meminta
29. Cut for	decide	menentukan dengan mengundi
I 30. Decide for	judge	memberi keputusan
I 31. deputize for	represent	mewakili
I 32. Destine for	arrange	mempersiapkan
33. Die for	wish	mendambakan

34. Do for ¹	suit	cocok
Do for ²		membantu
Do for ³	obtain	mendapatkan
Do for ⁴	ruin	mematikan
Do badly/well for ⁵		memberikan dengan jelek/baik
Do well for oneself ⁶		memperbaiki status sosial
35. Earmark for	reserve	memperuntukkan
36. Excuse for		minta maaf
37. Fall for ¹		mabuk cinta
Fall for ²		terpedaya
38. Fend for oneself	care	menjaga diri
39. Find for	decide	memberi keputusan
40. Fish for		memancing-mancing
41. Gasp for breath		susah bernafas, megap-megap
42. Get on for	approach	mendekati
43. Give for ¹	sacrifice	mempersembahkan
Give cause for ²	arouse	menyebabkan
Give credit for ³		mengakui
Give up for death/lost ⁴		diduga mati/hilang

44. Go for ¹	collect	menjemput
Go for ²		pergi untuk bergerak badan
Go for ³	attack	menyerbu
Go for ⁴	include	termasuk
Go for ⁵	admire	tertarik
Go in for ⁶		dijual
Go for a Burton ⁷		terbunuh
Go for nothing ⁸		sia-sia
Go in for ⁹		ikut sebagai peserta
Go in for ¹⁰		terjun dalam bidang
Go in for ¹¹	enjoy, play	menjadikan ... sebagai hobby
Go in for ¹²	practise	melaksanakan secara teratur
Go on for ¹³	approach (age)	mendekati umur
Go on for ¹⁴	approach (time)	mendekati pukul
Go out for ¹⁵		berusaha keras mendapatkan
Go out for ¹⁶	leave	keluar dari rumah
45. Have for ¹		mempunyai pesona bagi ...
Have it in for ²	dislike	tidak menyukai
46. Hold out for		- tidak mau menyerah/bertahan

47. Hope for ¹	expect	mengharapkan
Hope for the best ²		mengharapkan semua berjalan baik
48. Hunger for	desire	mengharapkan/merindukan
49. Indent for		memenuhi
50. Inquire for		menanyakan
51. Intent for	mean	bermaksud
52. Jockey for		berebut kedudukan
53. Live for	expect	mengharapkan
54. Let in for		membuat seseorang memikul tanggung jawab
55. Look for ¹	seek	mencari
Look out for ²	seek, expect	mencari
56. Make for ¹		menuju
Make for ²		menyerang
Make for ³	ensure	menjamin
Make up for ⁴	compensate	mengganti kerugian
Make up for lost time ⁵		mengejar ketinggalan
Make allowances for ⁶	consider	mempertimbangkan
Make a beeline for ⁷		terburu-buru menuju

Make a break for it ⁸	escape	meloloskan diri
Make a long arm for ⁹	reach	meraih
Make a name for oneself ¹⁰		mempunyai nama besar
Make a/one's play for ¹¹		mencoba menarik perhatian
Make room for ¹²		menyediakan tempat
Make tracks for home ¹³		pulang
Make amends for ¹⁴	compensate	mengganti rugi
57. Mark for life		membuat cacat seumur hidup
58. Mistake for		salah mengira
59. Pant for	yearn	mengharapkan-harapkan
60. Pardon for	excuse, forgive	mengampuni
61. Pass for		dipandang
62. Pay for ¹		membayar
Pay for ²		mengganti
Pay back for ³		membalas/mengganti
63. Plump for	choose	memilih
64. Pray for		berdoa memohon
65. Prepare for		mempersiapkan
66. Prospect for	explore	mencari (bahan mineral)

67. Provide for ¹	furnish	mencukupi kebutuhan
Provide for ²		siap menangani
Provide for ³		menjadi dasar hukum
68. Put in for ¹	submit	mengajukan
Put in for ²		mendaftarkan
Put in for ³	recommend	mengusulkan seseorang untuk
Put up for ⁴	propose, nominate	mengusulkan
Put up for ⁵		mencalonkan
Put up for auction/sale ⁶		melelang/menjual
✓ 69. Qualify for		memenuhi syarat
✓ 70. Reach for ¹	grasp	meraih
Reach out for ²		meraih
✓ 71. Repay for		membalas jasa
72. Report for duty/work		melaporkan diri untuk bertugas
✓ 73. Reproach for	criticize	mengecam
✓ 74. Requisition for		meminta
✓ 75. Reserve for ¹	store	menyimpan
Reserve for ²	prepare	menyediakan
✓ 76. Respect for	honour, esteem	menghargai
✓ 77. Reward for		menghadiahi/memberi hadiah

78. Ride for a fall		bertindak ceroboh
79. Run for ¹		mencalonkan diri
Run for dear life/one's life ²	leave, escape	menyelamatkan diri
Run for it ³		menghindari
80. Save up for ¹		menabung
81. Scramble about for	grope	mencari dengan meraba-raba
82. Scramble for ²	struggle	berebutan
83. Scurry for ¹	hurry	berlari-lari
84. Search for ¹	seek	menyelidiki/mencari
85. Seek for ¹		mencari
86. Sell for ¹		menjual dengan harga ...
87. Send for ¹		meminta bantuan
Send for ²	order	memesan
Send out for ³	request	memohon/meminta
88. Sit for		menempuh ujian
89. Speak for ¹	represent	berbicara atas nama
Speak for ²		mendukung
Speak for itself/themselves ³		sudah cukup jelas
Speak volumes for ⁴		menjadi bukti yang kuat
Speak for yourself/yourselves		mengurus diri sendiri

90. Spell for		menumbuhkan
91. Spoil for a fight		siap bertempur
✓ 92. Stand for ¹		menjadi pengganti
Stand for ²		terwakili
Stand for ³	tolerate, accept	mbolehkan/membiarkan
Stand in for ⁴		menggantikan
Stand out for ⁵		bertahan, tidak menyerah
Stand up for ⁶	defend	mempertahankan
✓ 93. Stop for		berhenti
94. Strike out for		berenang dengan semangat
95. Strive for	struggle	berjuang
96. Struggle for	fight	berkelahi
97. Substitute for ¹		menggantikan ... dengan ...
Substitute for ²		masuk menggantikan
98. Sue for	ask, beg	menuntut
99. Swap for	exchange	menukar
100. Swot for		belajar dengan rajin
101. Take for ¹		salah menduga
Take credit for ²		menerima pengakuan

Take for granted ³		menganggap sudah selayaknya
Take for granted ⁴		diterima apa adanya
Take for a ride ⁵	fool, dupe	menipu
102. Tap for		mendapatkan uang dari
✓ 103. Tell off for ¹	reproach	mendamprat
Tell off for ²		memilih seseorang untuk melaksanakan tugas
104. Tender for		mengajukan penawaran
105. Thank for		menyatakan terima kasih
106. Toss for	decide	memutuskan
107. Touch for		meminjam
108. Trade for	barter	menukar
109. Train for		berlatih
110. Treat for	cure	merawat/mengobati
111. Trouble for		meminta
112. Trust for	entrust	menaruh kepercayaan pada
113. Try for		mencoba merebut
114. Volunteer for		menjadi sukarelawan
115. Vote for	support	memilih/mendukung

116. Vouce for	guarantee	menjamin
117. Wait for ¹	await, expect	menunggu
✓ Wait up for ²		berjaga
118. Watch out for		berhati-hati
119. Whistle for		mengharap dengan sia-sia
120. Wire for		memberi aliran listrik
121. Wish for	desire	menginginkan

Note: In some cases, Verb + Particle Combinations may have the same translations, however the synonyms of the Verb + Particle Combinations are not always the same because of the variety of word senses, e.g.:

Table	Numbers	Verb + Particle Combinations	Synonyms	Translations
B	47	Hope for	expect	mengharapkan
B	47	Hunger for	desire	mengharapkan/merindukan

In the other cases, Verb + Particle Combinations may have or may not have their synonyms although they have the same translations. This is because some Verb + Particle Combinations can not be defined into single-word Verb synonyms.

3. Examples of Verb + Particle by Combinations in Sentences

1. Abide by:

- The two men agreed to abide by the referee's decision

2. Call by:

- Will you be in at five o'clock this morning? **If so**, I'll call by and pick up my saw and other tools; if you do not mind.

3. Come by¹:

- I moved my car out of the way so that the heavy lorry could come by.

Come by²:

- Jobs were not so easy to come by when I was a boy.

Come by³:

- How did you come by that scratch on your cheek?

4. Do well by:

- A Humane society always does well by its old people.

5. Drop by:

- She should say to her parents, "come to tea on Friday", rather than ask them just to drop by at any time.

6. Get by¹:

- The old woman never seemed to have much money, but somehow she managed to get by - though I do not know how.

Get by²:

- The traffic had come to a halt. Nothing could get by the fallen tree.

Get by³ :

- Mike thought that he could get by with the minimum of work.

Get by on⁴ :

- You've got a job, haven't you? We can get by on that for a start.

7. Go by¹ :

- The parade went by us, and silence descended once more on the square.

Go by² :

- As the months went by, the villagers gradually got accustomed to the stranger in their midst.

Go by³ :

- Mr. Simpson hesitated just a little too long over the offer of a partnership in the firm; and he finally made up his mind to accept, the opportunity had gone by.

Go by⁴ :

- We had no compass, and only the distant gunfire to go by.

Go by⁵ :

- We often make a mistake to go by appearances.

Go by the book/rules⁶ :

- If you go by the rules you should not have any trouble.

8. Have by :

- She had a daughter by her first husband and two sons by her second.

9. Lay by:

- She laid by a store of tinned vegetables to be used in emergencies.

10. Pass by¹:

- The procession passed by my door.

Pass by²:

- She feared commitment, and hoped that the great challenges of life would pass her by.

Pass by³:

- If you try to pass the problems by, they'll remain to dog you.

Pass by⁴:

- He had a feeling that his friends were passing him by

Pass by⁵:

- You seem to be afraid that life might pass you by without giving you time to enjoy it.

11. Profit by:

- We ought to profit by our mistakes.

12. Put by:

- It's all right, I've put by a bit of money.

13. Roll by:

- Many years had rolled by since I last sat talking to her.

14. Scrape by¹:

- The most difficult time was the winter, when we had all the fuel bills to pay, but we managed to scrape by with a little money in hand.

Scrape by on²:

- The first year in the new house was the hardest, but they just scraped by on a loan from the bank.

15. Shake by the hand:

- I like to shake you by the hand for all you have done.

16. Stand by¹:

- Our friends certainly stand by us when the situation gets worse.

Stand by²:

- I must stand by what I have said.

Stand by³:

- A man may not stand by and watch another destroy himself.

Stand by⁴:

The King ordered the guards to stand by.

17. Stick by:

- His wife has stuck by him in good times and bad.

18. Swear by¹:

- He swore by Almighty God to tell the truth.

Swear by²:

- Take these tablets if you fell run down: I swear by them.

19. Take by¹:

- Don't take the knife by the blade, take it by the handle.

Take the bull by the horns²:

- You won't get the financial support you need by staying here. Take the bull by the horns. Go and speak to your bank manager.

20. Tell by:

- You can tell just by looking at his appearance.

21. Tick by:

- Half his life had ticked by with little happening to disturb its course.

4. Examples of Verb + Particle for Combinations in Sentences1. Account for¹:

- He was unable to account for the deficit in the firm's bank balance.

Account for²:

- Peter must be ill: it's the only thing that can account for his strange behaviour.

Account for³:

- The security men accounted for the two masked intruders.

2. Act for:

- Since Mr Smith fell ill, his son has been acting for him in all his affairs.

3. Adapt for:

- The author is going to adapt his play for television.

4. Advertise for:

- It's no use just advertising for a "secretary" these days.

5. Agitate for:

- Women had to agitate for the vote many years before they finally got it.

6. Allow for:

- He missed the target because the wind had not been allowed for.

7. Angle for:

- I wish that woman would not angle for compliments in such an obvious way.

8. Answer for¹:

- If you insist on carrying this mad experiment I won't answer for the consequences.

Answer for²:

- My opinion is that you are the best man for the job, but I **cannot** answer for other members of the committee, of course.

9. Apologize for:

- She apologized profusely for his rudeness.

10. Appeal for:

- The police saw that the two sides might come to blows, and appealed for calm.

11. Appropriate for:

- The army appropriated some best houses for the use of the **senior** officers.

12. Arrange for¹:

- Ring up, and try to arrange an appointment for me with the dentist.

Arrange for²:

- The composer has arranged the song for a full orchestra.

Arrange for³:

- They have arranged for the old man to be buried alongside his wife.

13. Ask for¹:

- If you get into difficulties, don't hesitate to ask for advice.



Ask for it/trouble²:

- You'd better not touch the apples in that orchard:

If you do, you are just asking for trouble.

14. Avenge oneself for:

- He swore to avenge himself for the insult.

15. Bargain for:

- The work was harder than I bargained for.

16. Be all for¹:

- He is all for you

Be for it/the high jump²:

- You'll be for it when your father comes home.

Be down for³:

- His name has been down for his father's school.

Be in for⁴:

- I am in for the 100 meters and the high jump.

Be in for⁵:

- I understand he is in for an administrative job in the firm.

Be in for⁶:

- It seems that we shall be in for a dangerous situation.

Be out for⁷:

It is money which the campaign is out for.

Be up for⁸:

- I believe he is up for the election of the group leader.

Be up for auction/sale⁹:

- A rare collection of chinese porcelain will be up for auction next week.

17. Burn for:
- He is burning for his moment of glory.
18. Call for¹:
- What time shall I call for you tomorrow?
Call for²:
- This problem calls for immediate action.
19. Care for¹:
- I do not care for her new curtains.
Care for²:
- The nurse will care for you from now on.
20. Cast about for¹:
- The suspect cast about for some way of escaping from the police-car.
Cast round for²:
- I cast round for a reasonable excuse to leave my guests.
21. Cater for:
- This play **center** caters for children of all ages.
22. Charge for:
- The conductor charge me fivepence for a fourpence journey.
23. Choke off for:
- His father choked him off for his rude **behaviour**.
24. Come in for:
- The Government's foreign policy has come in for a storm of criticism from the newspapers.

25. Cover up for:
- If I'm late tomorrow you'll cover up for me.
26. Count for:
- Surely all our hard work can't count for nothing.
27. Crave for:
- He claimed to be a democratic, but secretly he craved for absolute authority.
28. Cry for¹:
- That child is always crying for something.
- Cry for the moon²:
- They are always wishing they could afford a house; just crying for the moon.
- Cry out for³:
- The coastline is full of possibilities, industrial and residential: It's just crying out for development.
29. Cut for:
- The fire's going out. Let's cut for who gets the firewood.
30. Decide for:
- The court decided for him.
31. Deputize for:
- Mr. Jones will be deputizing for me during my absence.
32. Destine for:
- From the beginning his father had destined him for a career at the bar.
33. Die for:
- She is dying for a break, away from her family and

household commitments.

34. Do for¹:

- Don't throw those bricks away, they do for supports of my bookshelves.

Do for²:

- Mrs Bloogs has done for us over twenty years.

Do for³:

- How will you do for food when you are camping?

Do for⁴:

- The coming of television did for cheap cinema.

Do badly/well for⁵:

- The staff at that hotel did very well for tips.

Do well for oneself⁶:

- Frank was doing very well for himself.

35. Earmark for:

- The antique dealer's wife always earmarked the best pieces for her own collection.

36. Excuse for:

- Nothing can possibly excuse him for such rude behaviour.

37. Fall for¹:

- I fell for Irma in a big way.

Fall for²:

- She falls for all that sales talk much too easily.

38. Fend for oneself:

- The rations would last for two days, after that they would fend for themselves.

39. Find for:

- When the case was retried, the jury found for the defendant.

40. Fish for:

- He is fishing for an invitation to the big party.

41. Gasp for breath:

- He was gasping for breath after you hit his chest.

42. Get on for:

- I've got to go. It's getting on for five and I promised to meet my friend.

43. Give for¹:

- He gave his life for his country.

Give cause for²:

- During the night the old lady took a turn for the worse and today her condition gives us cause for deep anxiety.

Give credit for³:

- I give him credit for his great understanding.

Give up for dead/lost⁴:

- When the climbers were 3 days overdue at the rendezvous, they were given up for lost.

44. Go for¹:

- When she found that the baby still had high temperature, the young mother decided to go for the doctor.

Go for²:

- My husband has just gone for a constitutional, but he'll be back in half an hour.

Go for³:

- I did not mean to kill Micky, he went for me with a razor.

Go for⁴:

- Your sister is a selfish girl - and that goes for you, too.

Go for⁵:

- I do not go for horror films, and I **cannot** understand why he likes them.

Go in for⁶:

- How much do you think these chinese vases will go for?

Go for a Burton⁷:

- There was gloom in the bar when it **was realized** how many of our friends had gone for a Burton during the night.

Go for nothing/very little⁸:

- Their loyalty and hard work went for nothing.

Go in for⁹:

- He went in for many events, and so won none.

Go in for¹⁰:

- My son is going in for catering, and part of his course takes place in France.

Go in for¹¹:

- Why don't you go in for collecting antiques ?

Go in for¹²:

- I am not one of those people who go in for dieting - I'm much too fond of eating.

Go on for¹³:

- You would not think so to look at him, but that man is going on for seventy.

Go on for¹⁴:

- It's going on for one o'clock and I promised to see George at half past twelve.

Go out for¹⁵:

- Don't trust that man. He just goes out for anything he can get.

Go out for¹⁶:

- I think you should go out for some fresh air instead of watching television all day.

45. Have for¹:

- He has a real fascination for that girl.

Have it in for²:

- I do not know why he has it in for me - I've always been nice to him.

46. Hold out for:

- They held out for higher wages.

47. Hope for¹:

- He's very late but we are still hoping for his coming.

Hope for the best²:

- All we can do is sit back and hope for the best.

48. Hunger for:

- He hungered for some contact outside his own circumscribed world.

49. Indent for:

- As it takes some time for your application to be approved, you should always indent for requirements.

50. Inquire for:

- Several people have been inquiring for the new catalogue.

51. Intend for:

- I intended these flowers for your mother, but as she is not here I'd be glad if you would accept them.

52. Jockey for:

- The senior staff in this firm is all jockeying for position.

53. Live for:

- He lives for the day when he can retire and grow roses.

54. Let in for:

- The manager let him in for a lot of extra duty.

55. Look for¹:

- I am looking for my friend.

Look out for²:

- The policemen were looking out for burglars.

56. Make for¹:

- "I cannot listen to any more of this rubbish!", he said, and made for the door.

Make for²:

- As the thief opened the door, the dog made straight for him.

Make for³:

- International football matches do not always make for better understanding between countries.

Make up for⁴:

- How could he make up for all that she had suffered because of him.

Make up for lost time⁵:

- We came into the field late, so we must work hard to make up for lost time.

Make allowances for⁶:

- Now that I had seen this attitude abroad, I was even less ready to make allowances for it.

Make a beeline for⁷:

- He was now making a beeline for indoors to discover what **Steve** was doing.

Make a break for it⁸:

- He was looking at her frequently, to make sure of catching her if she decided to make a break for it.

Make a long arm for⁹:

- Would you make a long arm for my pipe?

Make a name for oneself¹⁰:

- The Prime Minister favoured Gott, who had make a name for himself.

Make a/one's play for¹¹:

- He'll be making his play for her in just a minute.

Make room for¹²:

- I suppose the cells are full of my spies, however we can always make room for another.

Make tracks for home¹³:

- It is really time we were making track for home.

Make amends (for)¹⁴:

- You have to make amends for the damage.

57. Mark for life:

- If I see you near my sister again, I'll mark you for life.

58. Mistake for:

- People are always mistaking him for his twin brother.

59. Pant for:

- If you'd spent the day working in the fields you'd be panting for a cool drink.

60. Pardon for:

- Would you like to pardon me for the misunderstanding?

61. Pass for:

- Among the people of that small town he passed for a man of considerable means.

62. Pay for¹:

- How much did you pay him for the watch?

Pay for²:

- Sometimes you have had to pay for mistakes dearly.

Pay back for³:

- She paid him back for his infidelities.

63. Plump for:

- She finally plumped for a house in the country.

64. Pray for:

- The farmers are praying for rain.

65. Prepare for:

- He is preparing a paper for the next meeting.

66. Prospect for:

- They are prospecting for gold.

67. Provide for¹:

- He's always provided well for his family.

Provide for²:

- Every possible failure of the electrical system has been provided for.

Provide for³:

- The Bill provides for the self - government of the territory.

68. Put in for¹:

- He is **thinking** of putting in for leave to his manager.

Put in for²:

- We are **thinking** of putting Peter in for the 100 metres and the discus.

Put in for³:

- His commanding officer is putting him in for the award.

Put up for⁴:

- We'll put him up for treasurer at the next committee meeting.

Put up for⁵:

- John is putting (himself) up for election to the committee.

Put up for auction/sale⁶:

- He's putting the family jewels up for auction.

69. Qualify for:

- His health does not qualify him for insurance.

70. Reach for¹:

- He was overpowered before he could reach for his knife.

Reach out for²:

- All opportunities will come your way, but you must reach out for them.

71. Repay for:

- We must do something to repay him for his help.

72. Report^{act} for duty/work:

- He reported for work a few minutes before the night shift went on.

73. Reproach for:

- They reproach him for his **laziness**.

74. Requisition for:

- A sergeant went from door to door requisitioning billets for the men.

75. Reserve for¹:

- Reserve some energy for the last lap of the course.

Reserve for²:

- Try to reserve a seat for me on the Saturday afternoon coach.

76. Respect for:

- I respect you for what you did.

77. Reward for:

- Miners feel they are inadequately rewarded for the dangerous work they do.

78. Ride for a fall:

- He has survived many escapades, but this will be his last: he is riding for a fall.

79. Run for¹:

- He had decided to run for President.

Run for dear life/one's life²:

- Office workers ran for their **lives** as an earth tremor shook the centre of town.

Run for it³:

- When it began to rain, we ran for it.

80. Save up for:

- I told her I'd been saving up for her all my life.

81. Scramble about for:

- Children scrambled about for pennies that had been thrown to them.

82. Scramble for:

- The boys scramble for the ball.

83. Scurry for:

- The rain sent everyone **scurrying for shelter.**

84. Search for:

- Police and tracker searched the wood for the missing boy.

85. Seek for:

- You should seek for a reason in the statements he has made.

86. Sell for:

I can't remember what I sold the collection for.

87. Send for¹:

- She was very ill and her husband sent for a doctor.

Send for²:

- I am going to send for that book.

Send out for³:

- The coffee they make is so much better than the one we have. Why don't we send out for some?

88. Sit for:

- I've got an exemption from the English exam but I'll have to sit for the French one.

89. Speak for¹:

- I know I am speaking for all of us when I say how grateful we are to the hosts.

Speak for²:

- They would be prepared to speak for the reintroduction of the death pinalty.

Speak for itself/themselves³:

- The facts speak for themselves.

Speak volumes for⁴:

- This fact speaks volumes for his probity.

Speak for yourself/yourselves⁵:

- Perhaps it is time we were leaving, speak for yourselves.

90. Spell for:

- The appointment of a new head spelt disappointment for any boy hoping for an easy passage through the school.

91. Spoil for a fight:

- We have well-trained troops, who are spoiling for a fight.

92. Stand for¹:

- Is he prepared to stand for the vacant seat on committee?

Stand for²:

- I dislike the man and all he stands for.

Stand for³:

- If there's one thing I won't stand for, it's being treated like an office boy.

Stand in for⁴:

- A professional stunt-man is standing in for the male lead during the car-chase.

Stand out for⁵:

- Students are standing out for a revision of the constitution.

Stand up for⁶:

- He stands up for women's rights.

93. Stop for

- Why don't you stop for supper?

94. Strike out for:
- Without hesitating, he struck out for the beach.
95. Strive for:
- Students are striving for all A's.
96. Struggle for:
- Two men were struggling for the possession of a small jewel box.
97. Substitute for¹:
- We substituted red balls for blue, to see if the baby would notice.
Substitute for²:
- Chivers substituted for ~~Clarks~~ after half-time.
98. Sue for:
- If you broke your legs as a result of their negligence, you can sue them for damages.
99. Swap for:
- I certainly would not swap my life for his.
100. Swot for:
- He's swotting every evening for his final exam.
101. Take for¹:
- I am sorry, I spoke to you so familiarly; I took you for a close friend.
Take credit for²:
- He took credit for the success he made.
Take for granted³:
- I took it for granted that we should build a new road.

Take for granted⁴:

- She knew that she was in danger of taking him for granted too much.

Take for a ride⁵:

- If you paid more than \$ 500 for that car, you've been taken for a ride.

102. Tap for:

- I managed to tap father for a few pounds toward our holiday fund.

103. Tell off for¹:

- He did not like being told off for something he had not done.

Tell off for²:

- The smartest men were told off for guard duty at Government House.

104. Tender for:

- Several firms are known to have tendered for the construction of the new airport.

105. Thank for:

- I should like to thank all of you for your support at a difficult time.

106. Toss for:

- To prevent any **argument** I'll toss you for who does the dishes.

107. Touch for:

- I touched him for 5 pounds.

108. Trade for:

- I'll trade you five comic books for the knife.

109. Train for:

- They are training for the boat-race.

110. Treat for:

- The doctor had been treating Mrs Jones for the headaches.

111. Trouble for:

- May I trouble you for the salt.

112. Trust for:

- Alec got the house rebuilt when licences were almost unprocurable - trust him for that.

113. Try for:

- Two Indonesian runners will be trying for the 5000 metres title.

114. Volunteer for:

- I can't get any of the children to volunteer for work in the garden.

115. Vote for:

- Who are you voting for?

116. Vouch for:

- I can vouch for his honesty.

117. Wait for¹:

- A queue of people were waiting for the last bus.

Wait up for²:

- I'll be late so don't wait up for me.

118. Watch out for:

- You should watch out for the steps.

119. Whistle for:

- If you want me to give you fifty pounds, you can whistle for it.

120. Wire for:

- Has the new house been wired for electricity?

121. Wish for:

- I could not wish for a better wife than **the one** I've got.

Chapter II

CLASSIFICATION MADE IN TERMS OF RELATIONSHIP

1. Introduction

Based on this classification, the writer finds out that there are Verb + Particle Combinations which have intimate relationship between the Verb and the Particle. They are called Phrasal Verbs.

e.g.: - As each contingent went by, there was an **applause** from the watching crowd.

- She feared commitment, and hoped that the great challenges of life would pass her by.

And there are Verb + Particle Combinations which have less intimate relationship between the verb and the particle. They are called Prepositional Verbs

e.g.: - He was unable to account for the deficit.

- Ring up, and try to arrange an appointment for me with the dentist.

2. Phrasal Verbs and Prepositional Verbs

According to the relationship or intimacy between the verb and the particle, There are two types of Verb + Particle Combinations.

- a. Those which have intimate relationship between the verb and the particle are called "Phrasal Verbs".

"A particle may combine with a verb to form a new vocabulary item. This Verb + Particle Combination goes by several names - "Two-part Verbs", or "Phrasal Verbs". The particle form used with the verb functions as an adverbial particle"¹

The particle of the phrasal verb does not introduce a noun phrase, noun, or pronoun. To this extent the particle functions as an adverbial particle. The adverbial particle is really part of the verb, or the verb and the particle form a unit of meaning. If there is an object, still it is not introduced by the particle itself, but it is introduced by the whole Verb + Particle Combination. It means that the object is a direct one.

- e.g.: - As the months went by the villagers gradually got accustomed to the stranger in their midst.
- I moved my car out of the way so that the heavy lorry could come by.
- If you tried to pass by the problems, they'll remain to dog you.

The following are other examples of Phrasal Verbs:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Come by ¹ | - Pass by ¹ |
| - Drop by | - Roll by |
| - Get by ² | - Scrape by ¹ |
| - Go by ² | - Stand by ³ |
| - Lay by | - Tick by |

¹Frank, Marcella, Modern English.

Also refer to the data table A numbers: 6^3 , 7^2 , 7^3 , 10^2 , 10^3 , 10^4 , 10^5 , , 12, 16^4 .

- b. Those which have less intimate relationship between the verb and the particle are called "Prepositional Verbs".

"Many particles used after verbs are not actually part of the verb but are required before a noun can follow the verb".²

The particle of the prepositional verb does introduce a noun phrase, noun or pronoun. In this case the particle functions as a preposition. The preposition is not really part of verb but it is required before a noun can follow the verb.

e.g.: - I hope you come by all the money honestly.

- He took Mary gently by the wrist, and drew her aside
- He was unable to account for the deficit in the firm.
- The child is always crying for something.

The particles "by" and "for" introduce the objects "all the money", "the wrist", "the deficit in the firm", and "something". We are referring to such prepositional phrases that follow verbs as "prepositional objects."

²ibid.

The following are other examples of prepositional verbs:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| - Act for | - Abide by |
| - Angle for | - Come by ² |
| - Arrange for ¹ | - Get by ¹ |
| - Burn for | - Go by ¹ |
| - Care for ¹ | - Profit by |
| - Decide for | - Stand by ¹ |
| - Fall for ¹ | - Swear by ¹ |
| - Go for ¹ | - Take by ¹ |
| | - Tell by |

Also refer to the data Table A numbers: 2, 3³, 4, 7⁴, 7⁵, 7⁶, 8, 15, 16², 17, 18², 19², 20.

Table B numbers:

1¹, 1², 1³, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8¹, 8², 9, 10, 11, 12², 12³, 13¹, 13², 14, 15, 16¹, 16², 18¹, 18², 19², 21, 22, 26, 27, 28¹, 28², 29, 31, 32, 33, 34¹, 34², 34³, 34⁵, 34⁶, 35, 36, 37², 38, 39, 40, 41, 43¹, 43², 43³, 44², 44³, 44⁴, 44⁵, 44⁶, 44⁷, 44⁸, 45¹, , 47¹, 47², 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55¹, 56¹, 56², 56³, 56⁶, 56⁷, 56⁸, 56⁹, 56¹⁰, 56¹¹, 56¹², 56¹³, 56¹⁴, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 61¹, 62², 63, 64, 65, 66, 67¹, 67², 67³, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75¹, 75², 76, 77, 78, 79¹, 79², 79³, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87¹, 87², 88, 89¹, 89², 89³, 89⁴, 89⁵, 90, 91, 92¹, 92², 92³, 93, 95, 96, 97¹, 97², 98, 99, 100, 101¹, 101², 101³, 101⁴, 101⁵, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117¹, 119, 120, 121.

3. Deletable Particle

In some cases, the particle could be removed from the Verb + Particle Combinations. From the data recorded, it appears that the deletable particle functions as a preposition. It also reveals the fact that although the preposition is deleted from the sentence, the meaning of the sentence is not affected. In other words the preposition can be removed without making nonsense of the remainder; the meaning of the expression with and without the preposition are closely allied. In these cases too, the optional part is placed within parenthesis.

e.g.: - He craved (for) a cigarette.

- I must look out (for) my winter clothes.

- Tell (by)
- Adapt (for)
- Advertise (for)
- Agitate (for)
- Appeal (for)
- Appropriate (for)
- Arrange (for)
- Arrange (for)
- Ask (for)
- Avenge oneself (for)
- Charge (for)
- Choke off (for)
- Do (for)
- Hope (for)
- Indent (for)
- Look out (for)
- Make allowances (for)
- Make room (for)
- Make tracks (for home)
- Make amends (for)
- Pray (for)
- Prepare (for)
- Put in (for)
- Put up (for)
- Put up (for)

- Earmark (for)
- Excuse (for)
- Go on (for)
- Go (for)
- Qualify (for)
- Reach out (for)
- Repay (for)
- Reproach (for)

Also refer to Table B number:

9, 23, 25, 27, 40, 44¹³, 44¹⁵, 44¹⁶, 55², 62³, 70,
74, 75¹, 75², 76², 77, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86, 90, 92¹, 92⁴,
95, 96, 97¹, 97², 98, 100, 101¹, 102, 103¹, 104, 105, 110,
111, 112, 114, 115, 117², 118, 121.



Chapter III

CLASSIFICATION MADE IN TERMS OF POSITION

1. Introduction

Based on this classification, the writer finds out that:

- a. There are Verb + Particle Combinations which can be inserted in between by another element (a short direct object).

e.g.: - She had to pass the problem by.

- The author is going to adapt his play for television.

- b. There are Verb + Particle Combinations which can be added by another element (an object) respectively.

e.g.: - She has to pass by the problem.

- He was able to account for the deficit.

- c. There are Verb + Particle Combinations which do not need any addition or insertion.

e.g.: - The heavy lorry could come by perfectly.

- There was such a crowd outside the shop window that the young woman could not get by.

2. Various Patterns of Verb + Particle Combinations

Verb + Particle Combinations are elements in the structure of sentences. They are preceded, interrupted and followed by other elements-subject, direct object, prepositional object and so on. Important differences of function can not be made clear except by placing a Verb + Particle Combination in the sentence pattern (or patterns) in which it regularly occurs. It is for these reasons that each item recorded in this thesis is described in terms of its position in the sentence pattern (patterns) in which it normally appears.

Since the Verb + Particle Combinations may be transitive or intransitive ones, The pattern introduced in this thesis are also divided into two groups according to transitivity (according to whether or not they contain a direct object).

PATTERN I:

Subject	Verb phrase	Direct object	Adverbial Particle	
	Verb			
- They	had to pass	the problems	by	
- She	laid	a store of tinned vegetables (them)	by	to be used in emergency.

The following are other examples of Verb + Particle Combinations that can be used in this pattern:

- lay by
- pass by¹
- pass by²
- pass by³
- pass by⁴
- pass by⁵
- put by

PATTERNS II:

Subject	Verb phrase	direct object	Prepositional phrase		
	verb		preposition	object	
The author	is going to adapt	his play	for	television	
His sister	tries to arrange	an appointment	for	him	with the dentist.

The following are other examples of Verb + Particle Combinations that can be used in this pattern:

- Have by
- Reserve for²
- shake by the hand
- Respect for
- Take by
- reward for
- Take the bull by the horns
- Appropriate for¹
- Spell for
- Arrange for¹
- Substitute for¹
- Arrange for²
- Swap for
- Destine for
- Take for¹
- Have for
- Tap for
- Mistake for
- Thank for
- Pardon for
- Touch for

- Reproach for
- Reserve for¹
- Trade for
- Treat for
- Trouble for

Also refer to the data Table B number:

3, 14, 35, 36, 43¹, 43², 43³, 51, 56⁶, 56⁷, 56⁸,
56⁹, 56¹⁰, 56¹¹, 56¹², 56¹³, 56¹⁴, 57, 71, 74, 86, 89⁴, 101²,
101³, 101⁴, 101⁵, 120.

Observe that in patterns I and II the transitive Verb + Particle Combinations have the same structure or position, i.e.: Verb + $\frac{\text{Noun}}{\text{direct object}}$ + Particle, however, their particles, as shown in the patterns, have different functions. In pattern I the particle in the Verb + Particle Combination functions as an adverbial particle, whereas in pattern II the particle functions as a preposition.

An adverb is not normally inserted between the direct object and adverbial particle, but in many cases, an adverb or adverbial phrase can be inserted between the direct object and the prepositional object.

e.g.: - The author is going to adapt his play, only in a week, for television.

PATTERN III:

Subject	Verb phrase	adverbial particle	direct object	
	verb			
They	had to pass	by	the problems	
She	laid	by	a store of tinned vegetables	to be used in emergency

The following are other examples of Verb + Particle Combinations that can be used in this pattern:

- lay by
- pass by¹
- pass by³
- pass by⁴
- pass by⁵
- put by

PATTERN IV:

Subject	Verb phrase	prepositional phrase		
	verb	preposition	object	
He	was unable to account	for	the deficit	in the firm
His wife	has stuck	by	him	in good times and bad

The following are other examples of Verb + Particle Combinations that can be used in this pattern:

- Abide by
- Call by
- Come by²
- Come by³
- Get by¹
- Go by¹
- Go by⁴
- Go by⁵
- Stand by¹
- Stand by²
- Stick by¹
- Swear by¹
- Swear by²
- Account for¹
- Account for²
- Account for³
- Act for
- Advertise for
- Agitate for
- Allow for
- Angle for
- Answer for¹
- Apologize for
- Appeal for
- Arrange for

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| - Bargain for | - Charge for |
| - Burn for | - Count for |
| - Call for | - Crave for |
| - Call for | - Cry for |
| - Care for | - Cut for |
| - Care for | - decide for |
| - cater for | |

Also refer to the data Table A, numbers: 4, 7⁶, 11, 18²

Table B, numbers:

13¹, 13², 16¹, 16², 28², 33, 34¹, 34², 34³, 34⁴,
 34⁵, 34⁶, 37², 38, 39, 40, 41, 44¹, 44², 44³, 44⁴, 44⁵,
 44⁶, 44⁷, 44⁸, , 47¹, 47², 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55¹,
 56¹, 56², 56³, 59, 61, 62¹, 62², 63, 64, 65, 66, 67¹,
 67², 67³, 69, 70, 72, 78, 79¹, 79², 79³, 82, 83, 84, 85,
 86, 87¹, 87², 88, 89¹, 89², 89³, 89⁵, 91, 92¹, 92², 92³,
 93, 95, 96, 97², 98, 100, 104, 106, 109, 112, 113, 114,
 115, 116, 117¹, 119, 121.

Observe that in patterns III and IV the Verb + Particle Combinations have the same structure or position, i.e.: Verb + Particle + $\frac{\text{Noun}}{\text{Direct/prepositional object}}$ however, their particles as shown in the patterns have different functions. In pattern III the particle in the Verb + Particle Combination functions as an adverbial particle, whereas in pattern IV the particle functions as a preposition. Also the noun in pattern III functions as a direct object or the object is introduced by the whole

Verb + Particle Combination, and the noun in pattern IV functions as a prepositional object or the object is introduced by the particle itself.

In fact, the pattern III is the alternative of pattern I,

e.g.: She had to pass the problem by.

or

She had to pass by the problem.

but if the short object is extended, there are possibilities either the extension of the object follows the adverbial particle or the whole of the extended object follows the Verb + Particle Combination.

e.g.: - She had to pass the problem by that you make with your friends.

- She had to pass by the problem that you make with your friends.

In case of a personal pronoun that substitutes a direct object, it is obligatory to use pattern I.

e.g.: She had to pass it by.

She laid them by to be used in emergency.

An adverb is not normally inserted between the verb and the adverbial particle, however in many cases, an adverb or adverbial phrase can be inserted between the verb and preposition.

e.g.: You must abide strictly by the rules of the game.

PATTERN V

Subject	Verb phrase	Adverbial particle	
	Verb		
The heavy lorry	could come	by	perfectly
Months and then years	rolled	by	quickly

The following are other examples of Verb + Particle Combinations that can be used in this pattern:

- Come by
- Drop by
- Get by²
- Get by³
- Go by²
- Go by³
- Roll by
- Scrape by
- Stand by³
- Stand by⁴
- Tick by

This pattern is merely used for the Verb + Particle Combination in which the Verb is an intransitive one and the particle functions as an adverbial particle.

PATTERN VI:

Prepositional phrase		Subject	Verb phrase	
Preposition.	Object			
For	his family	he	has provided	well
For	prison reform	that group	is agitating	

The following are other examples of Verb + Particle Combinations that can be used in this pattern:

- tell by
- agitate for
- deputize for
- strive for
- struggle for
- vote for
- vouch for

This transform is the result of a simple change of order: the prepositional phrase of the basic pattern (pattern IV) is transposed to initial position:

PATTERN VII:

Prepositional object		Subject	Verb phrase	Object
Preposition	Object			
For	the present	he	thanked	me
For	my name	I	substituted	yours.

The following are other examples of Verb + Particle Combinations that can be used in this pattern:

- excuse for
- have for
- hunger for
- make allowances for
- make a beeline for
- make amends for
- mistake for
- pardon for
- qualify for
- repay for

- reproach for
- requisition for
- reward for
- seek for
- substitute for¹
- swear by¹
- take credit for
- thank for

This transform is the result of a simple change or order: the prepositional phrase of the basic pattern (pattern II) is transposed to initial position.

PATTERN VIII:

Subject	Verb phrase	adverbial particle	prepositional phrase		
	Verb		preposition	object	
- I	cast	round	for	a reason- able excuse	to leave my guests
- It	is just crying	out	for	development	

The following are other examples of Verb + Particle Combinations that can be used in this pattern:

- Be down for
- Be in for
- Be in for
- Be in for
- Be out for
- Be up for
- Be up for auction/sale
- Cast about for
- Cast round for
- Come in for
- Cover up for
- Cry out for
- Get on for
- Go in for
- Go in for
- Go in for
- Go in for
- Go on for
- Go on for
- Go out for

- Go out for
- Hold out for
- Look out for
- Make up for
- Make up for lost time
- Reach out for
- Save up for
- Scramble about for
- Send out for
- Stand in for
- Stand out for
- Strike out for
- Tell off for
- Wait up for
- Watch out for
- Get by on
- Scrap by on

Observe that in this pattern the verb is an intransitive one and can be followed by two particles that function differently. The particle that immediately follows the verb functions as an adverbial particle and the other functions as a preposition.

In some cases, an adverb or adverbial phrase may be inserted between the adverbial particle and the prepositional phrase:

e.g.: The young artist's pictures come in surprisingly for a great deal of attention.

PATTERN IX

Subject	Verb phrase	Direct Object	Adverbial Particle	Prepositional phrase	
	Verb			preposition	Object
They	will reach	an arm	out	for	their tobacco pouch
We	shall put	him	up	for	treasurer at the next meeting

The following are other examples of Verb + Particle Combinations that can be used in this pattern:

- Choke off for
- Give up for dead/lost
- Have it in for
- Let in for
- Pay back for
- Put in for
- Put in for
- Put up for
- Put up for
- Put up for auction/sale
- Tell off for

Observe that in this pattern the verb is a transitive one and it can be followed by two particles. The particle that immediately follows the verb functions as an adverbial particle and the other functions as a preposition.

In the table, the direct object is placed before the adverbial particle, in some cases it can, when it is a noun or short noun phrase, follow the adverbial particle.

- e.g.:
- They will reach out an arm for their tobacco pouch.
 - They will put up him for treasurer at the next meeting.

Chapter IV

CLASSIFICATION MADE IN TERMS OF BELONGING

1. Introduction

Based on this classification, the writer finds out that:

a. There are Verb + Particle Combinations that are related so tightly between each other. The particle belongs to the verb so as to form a unity between them.

e.g.: - The king ordered the guards to stand by.

- I moved my car out of the way so that the heavy lorry could come by.

- She had to pass by the problem.

b. There are Verb + Particle Combinations which are not related so tightly between each other. The particle does not belong to the verb.

e.g.: - I do not care for her new curtains.

- The two men agreed to abide by the referee's decision.

- The author is going to adapt his play for television.

c. There are Combinations which consists of verb plus two particles. One of the particle, that immediately follows the verb, belongs to the verb and the other does not belong to the verb.

- e.g.: - He went in for many events, and so won none.
 - They hold out for higher wages.
 - The manager let him in for a lot of extra duty.

d. There are also some variations. They have fixed elements.

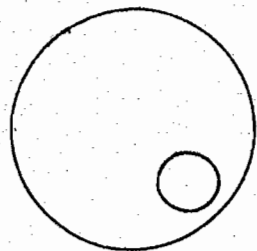
- e.g.: - He was now making a beeline for indoors to discover what Steve was doing.
 - When it began to rain, we ran for it.
 - We have well-trained troops, who are spoiling for a fight.

2. Figures of Verb + Particle Combinations Made in Terms of Belonging

In this section we will deal with the further explanation of what has been said in 1. Also the explanation is supported by figures so as to give us a clearer understanding of the nature of belonging of Verb + Particle Combinations.

The types of Verb + Particle Combinations made in terms of belonging may be figured as follows:

a.



This figure shows that the particle is really part of the verb, or the particle belongs to the verb. The unity of Verb + Particle Combination is required for the sake of meaning.

This can be proved, if we drop or delete the particle, it will ruin the meaning of Verb + Particle Combination.
 e.g.: - He had a feeling that his friends were passing
him by.

1) He had a feeling that his friends <u>were passing</u> <u>him by</u> .	A. Pass by = isolate He had a feeling that his friends <u>were isolating</u> <u>him</u> .
2) He had a feeling that his friends <u>were passing</u> <u>him</u> .	B. Pass = walk pass He had a feeling that his friends were <u>walking past</u> <u>him</u> .

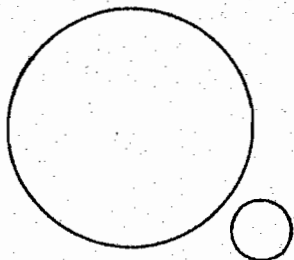
If we change sentence 1) with meaning A into sentence 2) by deleting the particle of sentence 1), we will find out that meaning A changes into meaning B.

The following are the other examples of Verb + Particle Combinations that are included to this type:

- Come by
- Drop by
- Get by²
- Get by³
- Go by²
- Go by³
- Lay by
- Pass by¹
- Pass by² ?
- Pass by³
- Pass by⁴
- Pass by⁵
- Put by
- Roll by
- Scrape by¹
- Stand by³
- Stand by⁴
- Tick by

NOTE: This kind of Verb + Particle Combination is to be used in pattern I or III or V.

b.



This figure shows that the particle actually is not part of the verb, but it is required before a noun can follow the verb. So the particle belongs to the noun (object). In this case the particle functions as a preposition.

- e.g.:: - The author is going to adapt his play for television.
 - The composer has arranged the song for a full orchestra.
 - The firm is advertising for a new secretary.

The following are the other examples of Verb + Particle Combinations that are included to this type:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| - Abide by | - Account for ¹ |
| - Call by | - Account for ² |
| - Come by ² | - Account for ³ |
| - Come by ³ | - Act for |
| - Do well by | - Adapt for |
| - Get by ¹ | - Advertise for |
| - Go by ¹ | - Agitate for |
| - Go by ⁴ | - Allow for |
| - Go by ⁵ | - Angle for |
| - Go by the book/rules | |

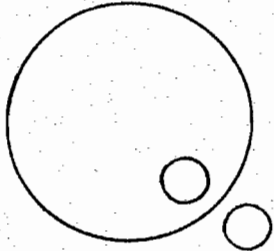
- Have by
- Profit by
- Shake by the hand
- Stand by¹
- Stand by²
- Stick by
- Swear by¹
- Swear by²
- Take by¹
- Take the bull by the horns
- Tell by
- Answer for¹
- Answer for²
- Apologize for
- Appeal for
- Appropriate for
- Arrange for¹
- Arrange for²
- Arrange for³
- Ask for¹
- Ask for it²
- Avenge oneself for
- Bargain for
- Be all for¹
- Be for it²

Also refer to the data Table B, numbers:

17, 18¹, 18², 19¹, 19², 21, 23, 26, 27, 28¹, 28²,
 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34¹, 34², 34³, 34⁴, 34⁵, 34⁶, 35, 36,
 37¹, 37², 38, 39, 40, 41, 43¹, 43², 43³, 44¹, 44², 44³,
 44⁴, 44⁵, 44⁶, 44⁷, 44⁸, 45¹, , 47¹, 47², 48, 49, 50, 51,
 52, 53, 55¹, 56¹, 56², 56³, 56⁶, 56⁷, 56⁸, 56⁹, 56¹⁰, 56¹¹,
 56¹², 56¹³, 56¹⁴, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62¹, 62², 63, 64, 65,
 66, 67¹, 67², 67³, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75¹, 75², 76,
 77, 78, 79¹, 79², 79³, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87¹, 87², 88,
 89¹, 89², 89³, 89⁴, 89⁵, 90, 91, 92¹, 92², 92³, 93, 95, 96,
 97¹, 97², 98, 99, 100, 101¹, 101², 101³, 101⁴, 101⁵, 102,
 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115,
 116, 117¹, 119, 120, 121.

Note: This kind of Verb + Particle Combination is to be used in patterns II or IV.

c.



In some cases, a verb can be followed by two particles. The particle that immediately follows the verb is really intimate with the verb or in other words the particle belongs to the verb. The other particle is needed so as to link the Verb + Particle Combination with a noun. The particle that immediately follows the verb, therefore, functions as an adverbial particle and the other functions as a preposition.

e.g.: - The Government's foreign policy has come in for a storm of criticism from the newspapers.

- I cast round for a reasonable excuse to leave my guests.

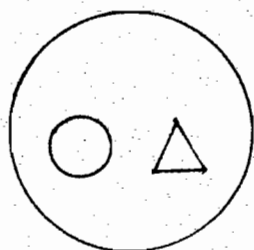
The following are the other examples of Verb + Particle Combinations that are included to this type:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| - Be down for ³ | - Cast about for ¹ |
| - Be in for ⁴ | - Cast round for ² |
| - Be in for ⁵ | - Choke off for |
| - Be in for ⁶ | - Come in for |
| - Be out for ⁷ | - Cover up for |
| - Be up for ⁸ | - Cry out for ³ |
| - Be up for auction/sale | - Get on for |

- Give up for dead/lost⁴
- Go in for⁹
- Go in for¹⁰
- Go in for¹¹
- Go in for¹²
- Go on for¹³
- Go on for¹⁴
- Go out for¹⁵
- Go out for¹⁶
- Have it in for²
- Hold out for
- Let in for
- Look out for²
- Make up for⁴
- Make up for lost time⁵
- Pay back for³
- Put in for¹
- Put in for²
- Put in for³
- Put up for⁴
- Put up for⁵
- Put up for auction/sale⁶
- Reach out for²
- Save up for
- Scrabble about for
- Send out for³
- Stand in for⁴
- Stand out for⁵
- Stand up for⁶
- Strike out for
- Tell off for¹
- Tell off for²
- Wait up for²
- Watch out for
- Get by on
- Scrape by on

Note: This kind of combination is to be used in pattern VIII or IX.

d.



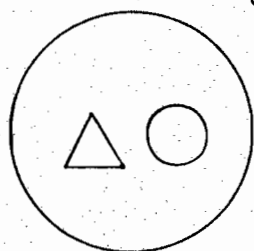
The following figures are grouped together since they have the same characteristic, i.e.: Their elements are fixed ones.

e.g.: - I like to shake you by the hand for all you have done.

- They are always wishing they could afford a house, just crying for the moon.

The following are the other examples of this type:

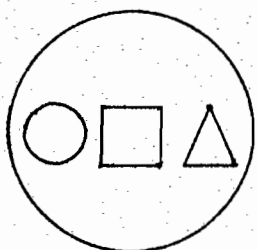
- Ask for it/trouble
- Go by the book/rules
- Be for it
- Shake by the hand
- Fend for oneself
- Gasp for breath
- Go for a Burton
- Go for nothing
- Hope for the best
- Mark for life
- Report for duty/work
- Run for it
- Speak for itself/themselves
- Speak for yourself/yourselves
- Spoil for a fight.
- Take for a ride



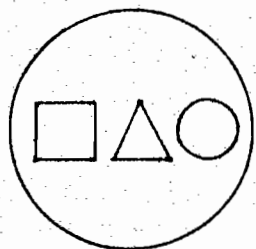
- e.g.: - He swore to avenge himself
for the insult.
- I give him credit for his
 great understanding.

The following are the other examples of this type:

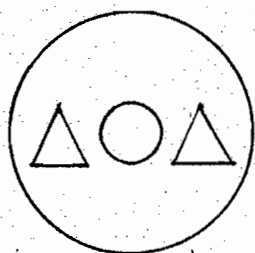
- Give cause for
- Make room for
- Make allowances for
- Speak volumes for
- Make a beeline for
- Take credit for
- Make a/one's play for



e.g.: - Office workers ran for dear lives as an earth tremor shook the centre of ~~the~~ town.

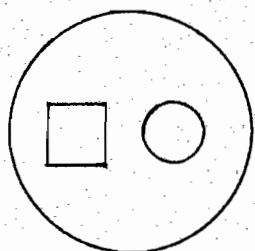


e.g.: - Would you make a long arm for my pipe?

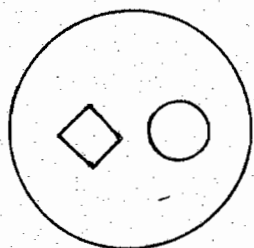


e.g.: - You won't get the financial support you need by staying here. Take the bull by the horns. Go and speak to your bank manager.

- The Prime Minister favoured Gott, who had make a name for himself.



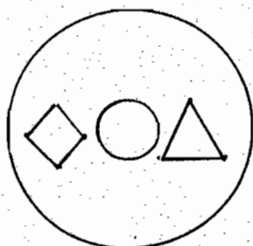
e.g.: - The same requirement holds good for any applicant wishing to study sciences.



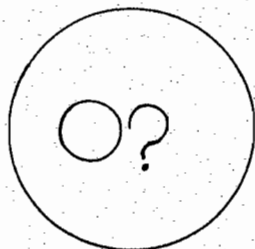
e.g.: - A humane society always does well by its old people.

- The staff at that hotel did very well for tips.

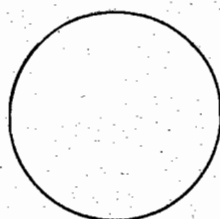
e.g.: Frank was doing very well for himself.



e.g.: I took it for granted that we should build a new road.



Symbols that are used in this chapter:



Verb



Particle



Noun



Adjective



Adverb



Difficult to identify

Note: The patterns used for the above combinations are in accordance with the transitivity or intransitivity of the verbs in the combinations. As to the combinations which verbs are transitive ones and have direct objects, the pattern to be used is pattern II. And if the combinations contain intransitive verbs, the pattern to be used is pattern IV.

However, if the combinations have the direct objects and indirect objects. The pattern to be used is:

Subject	Verb phrase	Object		Prepositional phrase	
	verb	indirect	direct	preposition	object
Her condition	gives	us	cause	for	deep anxiety
I	give	him	credits	for	his understanding

Chapter V

GENERAL COMMENT

The preceding chapters have led the writer to make some comment on the Verb + Particle Combinations.

According to Knudd Schibsbye, particles are divided into the following types:

1. Interjection
2. Adverbial Particle
3. Conjunction
4. Preposition

Concerning particles by and for, they appear to function as adverbial particles or as prepositions.

Particle by, as revealed in this thesis, functions either as an adverbial particle or as a preposition, whereas for only functions as a preposition.

From the data written in Chapter I, the writer finds out that there are two hundred and fifty two (252) Verb + Particle Combinations. These figures consist of forty (40) Verb + Particle by Combinations; that can still be divided into two: eighteen particles by function as adverbial particles and twenty-two particles by function as prepositions. And one hundred and sixty-four (164) particles for that function as prepositions, also forty-eight (48) Verb + 2 Particle Combinations.

So far we have talked about the external phenomena within the Verb + Particle Combinations. Now we are going to discuss the internal phenomena within the Verb + Particle Combinations.

The Verb + Particle Combinations can often be manifested by substitutions with a single-word verb, for example: obtain for come by, elapse for go by, represent for act for, expect for bargain for, etc.

Furthermore, phrasal and prepositional verbs often have composite meanings which are not normally deducible from their parts: for example, come by (=obtain), Go for (=attack). The terms 'phrasal' and 'prepositional verb' are not, however, restricted to such idiomatic combinations. We can distinguish two sub classes:

- a. The verb and the particle keep their individual lexical meanings as in cater for (serve), go by (=pass)
- b. The verb and the particle are fused into a new idiomatic combination. The meaning of which is not deducible from its parts, for example, come in for (=receive), come by (=obtain). The adverbial, lexical values of the particles have been lost, and the entire Verb+Particle Combination has acquired a new meaning.

In spoken language, however, there is a difference between these phrasal and prepositional verbs:



The adverbial particle in phrasal verbs is normally stressed, whereas the preposition in the prepositional verbs is normally unstressed and has the tail of the nuclear tone on the verb.

Verb + Adverbial Particle	Verb + Preposition
- As each contingent 'went 'by, there was an applause from the watching-crowd.	- He was unable to 'account for the deficit.

Chapter VI

THE TEACHING OF VERB PLUS PARTICLE COMBINATIONS

A. The Aim of Teaching Verb + Particle Combinations

It is clear that the aim of teaching a foreign language is to make the learners able to know the language they learn.

Knowing a language is more or less being able to use the structure of the language accurately for communication at will with attention focused on content, recalling automatically the units and patterns as needed, holding them for a normal memory span at conversational speed, noticing any errors that occur.¹

As a part of language, the aims of teaching Verb + Particle Combinations are:

1. The students are able to use the Verb + Particle Combinations accurately
2. The students are able to understand their meanings
3. The students are able to catch the meanings of Verb + Particle Combinations and to remember them
4. The students are able to recall them automatically when they are needed

¹Lado, Language Teaching

5. The students are able to know the errors when they are not used in the proper contexts.

Another aim which is important in teaching Verb + Particle Combinations is to increase the students' vocabulary.

In teaching a foreign language, the mother tongue plays an important role. An Indonesian student who learns English will open a dictionary whenever he meets some difficult words which he does not yet know their meanings. He will try to get the equivalents of the English words in the Indonesian language.

The mother tongue and its translation are desirable when when they are inevitable, helpful and when they are quicker.

The use of the mother tongue is not limited to translating the difficult words. The mother tongue may also be used to clarify the grammatical rules, or the pronunciation rules which are difficult for the students to understand. They will feel more difficult to catch the meaning of the rules if the explanations are given in the target language.

To avoid the influence and the use of Indonesian entirely is not possible. The use of the mother tongue will help the students a lot and save time in learning English. By translating the Verb + Particle Combinations

in their contexts into Indonesian words and sentences, the writer wants to get some kind of a relation between the Verb + Particle Combinations and their translations. And of course this will be very useful for the Indonesian high school students.

Letting the students grasp the meaning of Verb + Particle Combinations through their synonyms and **definitions** of the Verb + Particle Combinations will make the students not quite sure of the meanings. The students will feel anxious when they cannot get clear and definite meanings.

To avoid such a psychological problem in learning the Verb + Particle Combinations, translating them will be very useful. And this will make students eager to learn the next new Verb + Particle Combinations.

B. SOME TECHNIQUES IN TEACHING VERB + PARTICLE COMBINATIONS

Verb + Particle Combinations look simple enough, however in teaching them, the teacher needs a special effort to make the students understand the material given. There are some techniques that can be applied by the teacher in explaining and presenting the materials, namely

1. Giving the synonyms of Verb + Particle Combinations
2. Defining the meanings of Verb + Particle Combinations
3. Using Translations
4. Giving exercises

1. Giving the Synonyms of Verb + Particle Combinations

Synonym can help the students in learning the Verb + Particle Combinations. Synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning; therefore if the students know synonyms they may guess the meanings of the Verb + Particle Combinations. Then ask the students to put the Verb + Particle Combinations in the proper contexts, so that they know how to use the Verb + Particle Combinations.

Some examples:

- a. Go by : pass
 - If you go by the drugstore, get me some aspirin
- b. Abide by : follow, accept
 - They must abide by the rules of the game.
- c. Call for : collect
 - I'll call for you at eight o'clock.
- d. Arrange for : fix
 - We have arranged a meeting for next week.
- e. Put by : save
 - She has put by some money for emergencies.
- f. Put up for : propose, nominate
 - They'd like to put him up, but he won't accept nomination.

2. Defining the Meanings of Verb + Particle Combinations

Studying Verb + Particle Combinations mean that the students are studying vocabulary because studying Verb + Particle Combinations is one of the ways to increase the students' vocabulary. In studying new vocabulary, it is useful to give the definitions of the words so that the students know what the words mean, it is also the same case of studying Verb + Particle Combinations.

After the students know the meaning of Verb + Particle Combinations, the students are asked to make a sentence using the Verb + Particle Combination in a proper context.

Some examples:

- a. Stand by : Watch without doing anything
 - I could not just stand by while he was hitting the child.
- b. Swear by : appeal to (God) as a witness
 - I swear by all the saints that I'm completely innocent.
- c. Hunger for : long to have something
 - I hunger for my mother's touch.
- d. Tender for : make an offer to do work
 - The firm tendered for the contract to build a new hotel.
- e. Go on for : be approaching a certain age
 - He must go on for fifty.
- f. Pay back for : punish in return for some injury one

has suffered

- He will have to pay back for his foolish behaviour.

3. Using Translations:

When the students meet new English words, the students inevitably search in his mind for the equivalent in his own language, especially when they are still unfamiliar with English.

So translation is used if it is helpful meaning that it is quicker and easier for the students to understand the meaning of the Verb + Particle Combinations.

Therefore this technique will encourage the students to learn the Verb + Particle Combinations because they feel that learning Verb + Particle Combinations is not difficult.

If the students have understood the meanings of the Verb + Particle Combinations, then they are asked to make sentences by using the Verb + Particle Combinations in proper contexts. So they are not just able to translate but they are also able to use them.

Some examples:

- a. Respect for : - I respect you for what you did.
- Saya menghargai anda untuk apa yang telah anda lakukan.

- b. Go by : We often make a mistake to go by appearances.
- Kita sering membuat kesalahan dalam menilai seseorang lewat penampilan.
- c. Look out for : The policemen were looking out for burglars.
- Polisi-polisi itu sedang mencari pencuri.
- d. Lay by : They have laid by a little money for emergencies.
- Mereka telah menabung sedikit uang untuk keadaan-keadaan darurat.

4. Giving Exercises:

It is important for the teacher to give exercises, so that the students can practise what they have been learning. Exercises can also be used as a measurement of the students' understanding of the materials that have been taught.

There are some types of giving exercises:

- A. Multiple choice
- B. Matching:
 - finishing sentences
 - choosing the synonym
 - choosing the correct translation
- C. Completion
- D. Translation

A. Multiple Choice

Preparing multiple choice exercises is not an easy task for the teacher. It needs a lot of work. However this kind of exercises is very efficient and does not take a lot of time for the teacher to make corrections and also for the students to do.

The students are asked to circle the correct answer only; There are four choices available, and among those four choices only one is correct.

Some examples:

1. He has always ... well for his family.
 - a. provided
 - b. appealed
 - c. answered
 - d. allowed
2. We must do something to ... him for helping us.
 - a. send
 - b. repay
 - c. give
 - d. fish
3. I moved my car out of the way so that the heavy lorry could
 - a. get by
 - b. prepare for
 - c. do for
 - d. come by

4. They have a little money to be used in emergencies.
- passed by
 - got by
 - laid by
 - gone by
5. The government's foreign policy has ... a storm of criticism
- put up for
 - come in for
 - reached out for
 - made up for

B. Matching

The students are given exercises to find the correct answer and match it with the problem. The answer to be matched can be varied such as:

*Finishing sentences

Finish the sentences with the suitable answers.

- As the months ... , the villagers gradually got accustomed to the stranger in their midst.
- This play centre ... children of all ages.
- Nothing can possibly ... him ... such rude behaviour.
- Their loyalty and hard working ... nothing.
- He ... many events, and so won none.

-
- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| a. go in for | c. went by | e. caters for | g. called by |
| b. excuse for | d. went for | f. went on for | |

*Choosing the synonym

- Choose the synonym of each Verb + Particle Combination.

1. I could not wish for a better wife . a. obtain
than I've got.
2. Mike thought that he could get by b. long to have
with working hard.
3. Jobs were not so easy to come by c. pass
when I was a child.
4. We had no compass, and only the d. stay awake
distant gunfire to go by.
5. I'll be late so don't wait up for me. . e. be guided by

*Choosing the correct translation

- Choose the correct translation of each Verb + Particle Combination.

1. How did you come by that scratch on your cheek?
2. His wife has stuck by him in good times and bad.
3. I understand he's in for an administrative job in the
firm.
4. I respect you for what you did.
5. She apologized profusely for treading on my toe.

a. setia

b. menghargai

c. melamar

d. minta maaf

e. mendapat

f. menyediakan

C. Completion

This kind of exercises is intended to check the students' memory. The students are supposed to be able to fill the blanks with the answer available. If they succeed it means that they understand the use of Verb + Particle Combinations in the contexts.

Some examples:

Fill in the blanks with the correct Verb + Particle Combination available.

1. I must ... what I have said.
2. He was unable to ... the deficit in the firm.
3. You seem to be afraid that life might ... you ... without giving you time to enjoy it.
4. They are ... gold.
5. He had a feeling that his friends were ... him

-
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| a. prospecting for | d. account for |
| b. stand by | e. passing by |
| c. pass by | |

D. Translation

These exercises are intended to check the students' understanding on the meanings of Verbs + Particle Combinations and the contexts of Verb + Particle Combinations. These exercises will remind the students the meaning of Verb + Particle Combinations by the help of their translation.

Some examples:

Fill in the blanks with the correct translation of Verb + Particle Combination.

1. How much did you ... him ... the watch? (membayar)
2. It's really time we were (pulang)
3. Since Mr Smith fell ill, his son has been ... him in all his affairs. (mewakili)
4. If you try to ... the problems ..., they remain to dog you. (mengabaikan)
5. How much do you think these chinese vases will ... ? (dijual)

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