

# VERBAL PHRASES WITH AFTER, ON, OR OVER



By

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# **VERBAL PHRASES WITH AFTER, ON, OR OVER**

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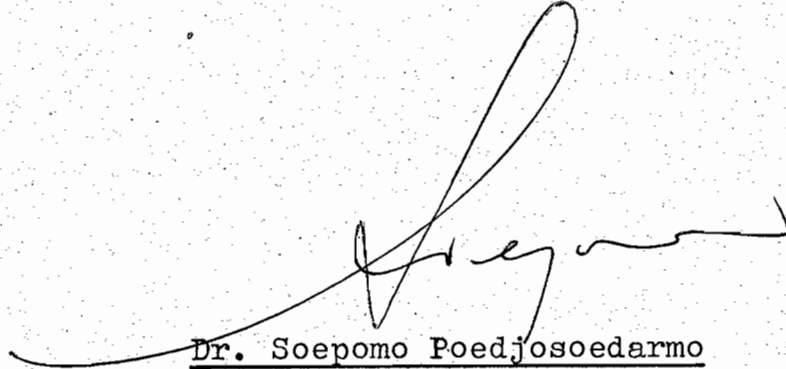
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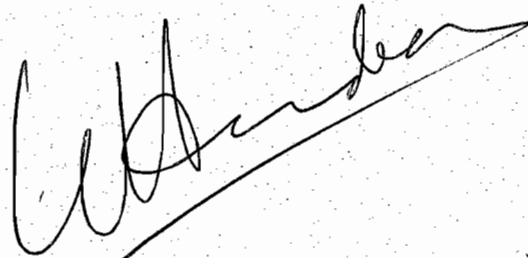
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT . . . . .	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS . . . . .	iv
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
Chapter	
I	
LIST OF VERB PLUS PARTICLE	
COMBINATIONS AND THE EXAMPLES IN	
SENTENCES . . . . .	5
1. List of Verb Plus Particle <u>After</u>	
Combinations . . . . .	7
2. List of Verb Plus Particle <u>On</u>	
Combinations . . . . .	9
3. List of Verb Plus Particle <u>Over</u>	
Combinations . . . . .	22
4. Examples of Verb + Particle <u>After</u>	
Combinations in Sentences . . . . .	28
5. Examples of Verb + Particle <u>On</u>	
Combinations in Sentences . . . . .	30
6. Examples of Verb + Particle <u>Over</u>	
Combinations in Sentences . . . . .	
7. Particle Plus Verb Combinations	
Constituting Single-Word Verbs . . . . .	58
II	
CLASSIFICATION MADE IN TERMS OF	
RELATIONSHIP . . . . .	61
1. Introduction . . . . .	61
2. Phrasal Verbs and Prepositional	
Verbs . . . . .	62
3. Deletable Particle . . . . .	65
III	
CLASSIFICATION MADE IN TERMS OF	
POSITION . . . . .	66
1. Introduction . . . . .	66
2. Various Patterns of Verb +	
Particle Combinations . . . . .	67
IV	
CLASSIFICATION MADE IN TERMS OF	
BELONGING . . . . .	74



	1. Introduction . . . . .	74
	2. Figures of Verb + Particle Combinations Made in Terms of Belonging . . . . .	76
V	GENERAL COMMENT . . . . .	82
VI	THE TEACHING OF VERB + PARTICLE COMBINATIONS . . . . .	86
	1. The Aim of Teaching Verb + Particle Combinations . . . . .	86
	2. Some Techniques in Teaching Verb + Particle Combinations . . . . .	87
VII	CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION . . . . .	96
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

## INTRODUCTION

### Background of Thesis

In this thesis the writer wishes to discuss a type of English verbs, which contains a verb + preposition or particle in its make up. The discussion will center on Verb + Particle after Combinations, Verb + Particle on Combinations, and Verb + Particle over Combinations.

There are three things that make the writer choose Verb + Particle Combinations as the topic of this thesis. Firstly, the writer knows that Senior High School Students find difficulty in learning Verb + Particle Combinations. This difficulty also prevails among the more advanced students. The difficulty appears because the English preposition 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 + Preposition Combinations in detail. Thirdly, each of those three particles has its own characteristic in using it in Verb + Preposition Combinations. Particles mean "small words". In English some particles function as adverbs (adverbial particles) or prepositions (prepositional particles). In this thesis it will be convenient to refer to both the adverbial and prepositional element as "particle".

### Aim of Thesis

The aim of this thesis is to find out, besides the single-word verb synonyms of the Verb + Particle Combinations,

the characteristic behaviour of the prepositions or particles after, on, and over as parts of Verb + Particle Combinations. It is important to do as this finding is expected to help learners to understand better, and to help teachers improve their teaching of Verb + Particle Combinations, whereas the single-word verb synonyms are usually more formal in usage than the Verb + Particle Combinations.

#### Methods of Research

To fulfil the aim of this thesis the writer uses dictionaries as the main sources of the needed data. The dictionaries being used are "Boatner, Maxine Tull, Ph.D. and Gates, John Edward, B.D., STM., A Dictionary of American Idioms; Cowie, AP and Mackin, R, Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English; Echols, John M. dan Shadily, Hassan, Kamus Inggris Indonesia; Hornby, AS, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English."

The writer, then works on the data in the following procedure:

Firstly, the writer collects the data from Kamus Inggris Indonesia, concerning Verb + Particle Combinations as well as their translations. After collecting those data, the writer looks for their single-word verb synonyms, if any, by looking up in the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary or other reference-books. The synonyms and the translations are important to be included in the same table to show that



Verb + Particle Combinations could have single-word verb synonyms which are suitable for the translations. Then the writer gives examples of the Verb + Particle Combination in sentences so as to give understanding of its syntactic nature. Most of those sentence examples the writer finds out by looking up mainly in the A Dictionary of American Idioms besides other dictionaries and reference-books.

Finally, the data are listed alphabetically in three tables. (Table A, Table B, and Table C). Table A concerns Verb + Particle after Combinations, Table B concerns Verb + Particle on Combinations, and Table C concerns Verb + Particle over Combinations. All of these are grouped in Chapter I.

#### Scope of Thesis

The discussion includes:

1. - The list of Verb + Particle Combinations, Synonyms, and Translations.
  - The examples of Verb + Particle Combinations in Sentences.
2. The Classifications of Verb + Particle Combinations (-made in terms of Relationship, Position, and Belonging).
3. The Teaching of Verb + Particle Combinations in Class.

### Plan of Presentation

Chapter I is the foothold to go into the next chapters, because from the data the writer can discuss the classifications of Verb + Particle Combinations.

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, and Chapter IV contains the information of the classification made in terms of belonging.

Chapter V functions as the general comment on chapter II, III, and IV.

Chapter VI serves as the didactic part of the thesis, in this chapter the writer gives his opinion on the teaching of Verb + Particle Combinations.

Chapter VII, the last chapter, constitutes the conclusion and suggestion of the writer concerning with the other data of Verb + Particle Combinations.

## Chapter I

### LIST OF VERB PLUS PARTICLE COMBINATIONS AND THE EXAMPLES IN SENTENCES

The following is a list of verb constructions made up of a verb plus particle or preposition after, on, or over.

The list of the verbs is acquired from: Echols, John M. and Shadily, Hassan, Kamus Inggris Indonesia.

The translations are mostly taken from the same dictionary.

The synonyms are taken from:

1. Boatner, Maxine Tull, Ph.D. and Gates, John Edward, B.D., STM., A Dictionary of American Idioms.
2. Cowie, AP and Mackin, R, Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English.
3. Hornby, AS, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English.

Concerning the list of the verbs, the writer tried to be exhaustive. The writer tried not to miss any word of the mentioned constructions.

In terms of the translations the writer usually took the meaning that the writer thinks is most representative. Sometimes the meanings listed number more than one. In this case the writer chose one that the writer thinks is most representative to be listed here.

In terms of the synonyms, the writer took one which suits the meaning listed in the translations and suits the examples listed in the same chapter.

Sometimes if the meaning is more than one, and all are listable, the writer put a number, behind the word listed. The sequence of the number does not describe the significance in meaning, or frequency of usage, or anything particular.

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

VERB + PARTICLE AFTER COMBINATIONS	SYNONYMS	TRANSLATIONS
1. Ask after	inquire	menanya tentang, menanyakan
2. Be after <sup>1</sup>	urge	mendesak
Be after <sup>2</sup>		mengejar mencari, melacak
3. Come after	fetch	menjemput
4. Get after	reprimand	memarahi, mengomeli
5. Go after <sup>1</sup>	seek	mencari
Go after <sup>2</sup>	follow	menyusul, mengikuti
6. Look after <sup>1</sup>		memelihara
Look after <sup>2</sup>	watch	menjaga
Look after <sup>3</sup>	manage	mengurus
7. Make after	pursue	mengejar, memburu
8. Name after		menamai menurut
9. Run after <sup>1</sup>		berlari mengejar
Run after <sup>2</sup>		mengejar-ngejar
10. See after	maintain	mengurus, memelihara

- |                 |          |                      |
|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| 11. Seek after  | need     | mencari, memerlukan  |
| 12. Take after  | resemble | mirip, menyerupai    |
| 13. Trail after |          | mengikuti dibelakang |

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

VERB + PARTICLE <u>ON</u> COMBINATIONS	SYNONYMS	TRANSLATIONS
1. Act on <sup>1</sup> Act on <sup>2</sup> Act on <sup>3</sup> Act on <sup>4</sup>	obey  settle	bertindak menurut bertindak berdasarkan mengurus, menyelesaikan menyebabkan terjadinya suatu proses atas
2. Add on	supplement	menambahkan
3. Agree on	compromise	bermufakat
4. Bargain on	expect	mengharapkan, menduga
5. Bear on	treat	menyinggung, mengenai
6. Begin on		mulai mengerjakan
7. Bet on <sup>1</sup> Bet on <sup>2</sup>	believe	menaruhi, bertaruh pada
8. Border on	approach	tak usah sangsi, mempercayai
9. Bring on <sup>1</sup>	cause	mendekati menyebabkan

Bring on <sup>2</sup>		menghasilkan
10. Call on <sup>1</sup>	visit	mampir, menyinggahi
Call on <sup>2</sup>		minta tolong
Call on <sup>3</sup>	invite	mempersilakan
Call on <sup>4</sup>		datang kepada
11. Carry on <sup>1</sup>	conduct	mengadakan
Carry on <sup>2</sup>	continue	meneruskan, melanjutkan
Carry on <sup>3</sup>	manage	mengusahakan
12. Cash in on	utilize	memanfaatkan
13. Catch on <sup>1</sup>	understand	mengerti
Catch on <sup>2</sup>		menjadi populer
14. Check on <sup>1</sup>	investigate	menyelidiki
Check on <sup>2</sup>	examine	menguji
Check on <sup>3</sup>	control	memeriksa, mengawasi
15. Chew on	consider	mempertimbangkan
16. Come on <sup>1</sup>	thrive	tumbuh dengan subur
Come on <sup>2</sup>	begin	mulai
Come on <sup>3</sup>	appear	muncul



Come on <sup>4</sup>	advance	maju
Come on <sup>5</sup>		ayolah
Come on <sup>6</sup>	encounter	bertemu, menjumpai
17. Come down on <sup>1</sup>		menyerang dengan tiba-tiba
Come down on <sup>2</sup>	insist	menekan, meminta dengan keras
18. Count on <sup>1</sup>	trust	mempercayai, mempercayakan kepada
Count on <sup>2</sup>	expect	mengharapkan
Count on <sup>3</sup>	estimate	memperhitungkan, memperkirakan
19. Creep up on		mendatangi dengan tak dilihat
20. Dawn on		menjadi jelas bagi
21. Discourse on	discuss	mempercakapkan
22. Drag on <sup>1</sup>	prolong	memperpanjang
Drag on <sup>2</sup>		berlalu dengan sangat lambat
23. Draw on <sup>1</sup>	approach	menjelang, mendekati
Draw on <sup>2</sup>		mengambil/mempergunakan sebagai sumber
Draw on <sup>3</sup>		memiliki sebagai persediaan

24. Drop in on		berkunjung dengan tiba-tiba
25. Dwell on	reminice	mengenangkan, selalu memikirkan
26. Egg on	excite, encourage	mendorong, membangkitkan
27. Enlarge on		menjelaskan lebih luas
28. Enter on		memasuki
29. Fall on <sup>1</sup>	attack	menyergap, menyerang
Fall on <sup>2</sup>		mengalami
Fall on <sup>3</sup>		jatuh, bertepatan
30. Fawn on	coincide	menjilat
31. Figure on <sup>1</sup>	flatter	mengharapkan, menduga
Figure on <sup>2</sup>	expect	memastikan
32. Fill in on	tell	menceritakan
33. Fix on	determine	memutuskan
34. Flash on <sup>1</sup>		menyalakan
Flash on <sup>2</sup>		menyorotkan
35. Frown on	dislike	tak menyukai, tak setuju
36. Gain on		mendekati, menyusul

37. Gang up on		mengeroyok, menyerang
38. Get a move on		bersegera
39. Get on <sup>1</sup>		bubar, bergerak pergi
Get on <sup>2</sup>		maju, berkembang
Get on <sup>3</sup>		mendapatkan yang diperlukan
Get on <sup>4</sup>	board, enter	naik
40. Get the goods on		menemukan ketidakberesan
41. Go back on <sup>1</sup>	disobey	mengingkari
Go back on <sup>2</sup>		tidak percaya kepada, tak setia pada
42. Go on <sup>1</sup>	speak	berbicara
Go on <sup>2</sup>		dapat dipakai
Go on <sup>3</sup>	happen	terjadi, berlangsung
Go on <sup>4</sup>	behave	bertingkah laku
Go on <sup>5</sup>	pass	berlalu, lewat
Go on <sup>6</sup>	proceed	melanjutkan
Go on <sup>7</sup>	begin, start	mulai
Go on <sup>8</sup>	approach	menjelang, mendekati
43. Have a grip on	master, understand	mengerti, menguasai

44. Grow on			semakin mempengaruhi
45. Hand on <sup>1</sup>	pass		menggilirkan, mewariskan
Hand on <sup>2</sup>			menyampaikan
46. Hang on <sup>1</sup>			berpegang erat-erat
Hang on <sup>2</sup>	persevere		bertekun
47. Hang one on <sup>1</sup>			menjadi sangat mabuk
Hang one on <sup>2</sup>			memukul keras
48. Happen on			menemukan secara kebetulan
49. Have a hold on	dominate		menguasai
50. Have an eye on			menginginkan
51. Have nothing on			tidak melebihi
52. Have on	wear		mengenakan, memakai
53. Hinge on			bergantung pada keputusan
54. Hit on			kebetulan bertemu
55. Hold on <sup>1</sup>	grasp		memegang kuat-kuat
Hold on <sup>2</sup>			bertahan
Hold on <sup>3</sup>	wait, stop, pause		menunggu

56. Home on		menuju suatu arah mengikuti suatu tanda atau isyarat bersegera mengejar-ngejar
57. Hurry on <sup>1</sup> Hurry on <sup>2</sup>		mencoba mengambil lebih dari pemberian yang ditentukan
58. Impose on		menaikkan
59. Improve on <sup>1</sup> Improve on <sup>2</sup>	raise	membuat lebih baik
60. Infringe on	encroach	melanggar
61. Jump on	scold, blame	mencaci maki, mengomeli
62. Keep an eye on <sup>1</sup> Keep an eye on <sup>2</sup>	watch, guard	menjaga, mengawasi terus memperhatikan
63. Keep on	continue	meneruskan
64. Latch on	catch, grasp	menangkap, mencari pegangan
65. Let on <sup>1</sup> Let on <sup>2</sup>	reveal inform	mengungkapkan memberitahukan
66. Light on	notice, see	menampak, menemukan dengan kebetulan
67. Linger on		tetap tinggal

68. Look on <sup>1</sup>	watch	menonton, melihat
Look on <sup>2</sup>	regard, consider	menganggap
69. Look out on	face, overlook	menghadap
70. Move in on		mengambil, merampas
71. Pass on <sup>1</sup>	die	meninggal
Pass on <sup>2</sup>	circulate	mengedarkan
Pass on <sup>3</sup>		menuju langsung
Pass on <sup>4</sup>		melungsurkan
72. Pick on <sup>1</sup>	bother, disturb	mengusik, mengganggu
Pick on <sup>2</sup>	choose	memilih, mengkhususkan
73. Pile on	exaggerate	membesar-besarkan
74. Pin on <sup>1</sup>		mengenakan dengan peniti
Pin on <sup>2</sup>		mendakwakan terhadap
75. Plan on <sup>1</sup>		bermaksud, berniat mengerjakan
Plan on <sup>2</sup>	expect	mengharapkan
76. Play on <sup>1</sup>	influence	menimbulkan pengaruh
Play on <sup>2</sup>		mengambil untung dari
77. Press on	emphasize	menekankan

78. Prevail on	induce, persuade	membujuk, mengajak
79. Prey on <sup>1</sup>		menangkap untuk dimakan
Prey on <sup>2</sup>		menangkap, membajak
Prey on <sup>3</sup>	weaken	melemahkan
Prey on <sup>4</sup>	cheat, rob	memalsukan
80. Pride oneself on		berbangga akan
81. Pull on	don, wear	mengenakan, memakai
82. Push on <sup>1</sup>	progress	maju
Push on <sup>2</sup>	continue	melanjutkan
83. Pull the plug on		membeberkan rahasia
84. Put on <sup>1</sup>	wear	memakai, mengenakan
Put on <sup>2</sup>	pretend	berpura-pura
Put on <sup>3</sup>	exaggerate	melebih-lebihkan
Put on <sup>4</sup>		bertambah berat
Put on <sup>5</sup>		menginjak
85. Put one's finger on		menemukan dengan pasti
86. Put the bite on		meminta
87. Rain on		membawa sial

88. Rat out on	desert	meninggalkan tanggung jawab
89. Reckon on		bergantung kepada
90. Refine on <sup>1</sup>	improve	membuat lebih baik
Refine on <sup>2</sup>	surpass	mengungguli
91. Reflect on <sup>1</sup>	reminice	mengenang-ngenangkan
Reflect on <sup>2</sup>	consider	memikirkan, mempertimbangkan
Reflect on <sup>3</sup>	discredit	mengurangi arti
92. Rely on <sup>1</sup>		mengandalkan
Rely on <sup>2</sup>	entrust	mempercayakan
93. Roll on	pass	berlalu, lewat
94. Run on <sup>1</sup>		berbicara terus-menerus
Run on <sup>2</sup>	elapse	berlalu, lewat
95. Seize on	utilize	memanfaatkan, menjadikan alasan
96. Send on	readdress, report	mengalamatkan kembali
97. Set on <sup>1</sup>		menyerang dengan ganas
Set on <sup>2</sup>		menyebabkan, menyuruh menyerang
98. Set one's heart on		menginginkan sangat
99. Settle on	determine	menetapkan



100. Sew on	fix	memasang
101. Sign on	apply	melamar
102. Sit on <sup>1</sup>	consider	mempertimbangkan
Sit on <sup>2</sup>	brood	mengerami
Sit on <sup>3</sup>		menjadi anggota
Sit on <sup>4</sup>	squelch	menghentikan, mencegah melakukan
103. Sleep on		menangguhkan suatu keputusan
104. Slip on	don, wear	mengenakan, memakai
105. Sneak up on		datang dengan pelan-pelan dan tidak diketahui
106. Snitch on	report	mengadukan
107. Spy on		memata-matai
108. Stand on <sup>1</sup>	demand	menuntut
Stand on <sup>2</sup>		berpegang pada
109. Stock up on	store	menyimpan, mengadakan persediaan
110. Stomp on		menginjak
111. Switch on		menyalakan
112. Take on <sup>1</sup>		melakukan, menerima

Take on <sup>2</sup>	load	memuat
Take on <sup>3</sup>		menjadi populer
Take on <sup>4</sup>	face	menghadapi
113. Talk on	discuss	membicarakan
114. Tell on	report	menceritakan
115. Throw off on		menjelek-jelekkan
116. Throw on		memakai
117. Tie on	connect	menyambung
118. Touch on		menyinggung, membicarakan sepintas
119. Trade on <sup>1</sup>		mengandalkan
Trade on <sup>2</sup>		menggunakan sebagai cara menolong diri
120. Try on <sup>1</sup>	test	mencoba
Try on <sup>2</sup>	fit	mencoba memakai, mengepas
121. Turn on <sup>1</sup>		menyalakan, memasang lampu; menyala
Turn on <sup>2</sup>		menyerang
Turn on <sup>3</sup>	attack	menonjolkan
122. Turn one's back on		menolak membantu

123. Wait on <sup>1</sup>	serve	melayani
Wait on <sup>2</sup>		berkunjung sebagai kehormatan
124. Wear on <sup>1</sup>	annoy, tire	mengganggu, melelahkan
Wear on <sup>2</sup>		berlalu dengan sangat lambat
125. Weigh on <sup>1</sup>	burden	membebani, menindih
Weigh on <sup>2</sup>	trouble, disturb	menyusahkan, mengganggu
126. Wish on		menjadikan alasan yang menguntungkan
127. Work on <sup>1</sup>	do	mengerjakan
Work on <sup>2</sup>		mendatangkan pengaruh
128. Zero in on <sup>1</sup>		membidik tepat ke arah
Zero in on <sup>2</sup>		memperhatikan sungguh-sungguh

3. TABLE C: LIST OF VERB PLUS PARTICLE OVER COMBINATIONS

VERB + PARTICLE OVER COMBINATIONS	SYNONYMS	TRANSLATIONS
1. Be over	pass	selesai, berakhir
2. Begin over		memulai dari permulaan
3. Bend over	duck	membungkuk
4. Blow over	subside	mereda
5. Boil over <sup>1</sup>	spill	melimpah, meluap
Boil over <sup>2</sup>	seethe	menggelegak
6. Bring over	convince	menginsafkan
7. Buy over	bribe	menyogok, menyuap
8. Carry over <sup>1</sup>	transfer	memindahkan
Carry over <sup>2</sup>	bring	membawa
Carry over <sup>3</sup>		menyimpan untuk waktu lain
Carry over <sup>4</sup>		melanjutkan ke tempat lain
9. Change over	move	berpindah, beralih
10. Check over	examine	memeriksa
11. Chew over	discuss	memperbincangkan

12. Come over <sup>1</sup>	attend	hadir
Come over <sup>2</sup>		terjadi dengan
13. Cover over	blanket	menyelubungi, menyelimuti
14. Do over <sup>1</sup>	redecorate	menghias kembali
Do over <sup>2</sup>	repeat	mengulangi
15. Fall all over		menunjukkan kecintaan yang terlalu
16. Fight over		memperebutkan
17. Flip over	capsize	terbalik
18. Fork over	pay	membayar, membayarkan
19. Freeze over		membeku seluruhnya
20. Get over <sup>1</sup>		sembuh dari
Get over <sup>2</sup>	overcome	mengatasi
21. Give over	deliver	menyerahkan
22. Glance over		membaca secara sepintas lalu
23. Gloss over		mencoba mengelabui
24. Go over <sup>1</sup>	examine	menilik
Go over <sup>2</sup>	repeat	mengerjakan kembali
Go over <sup>3</sup>	study	mempelajari, membaca kembali

Go over <sup>4</sup>		memberi kesan
Go over <sup>5</sup>	inspect	memeriksa
Go over <sup>6</sup>	exceed	melampaui
25. Hand over <sup>1</sup>	give, pass	memberikan
Hand over <sup>2</sup>	transfer	menyerahkan, menguasai
26. Hang over <sup>1</sup>	overwhelm	meliputi
Hang over <sup>2</sup>	threaten	mengancam
27. Have it over		melebihi, berlebih dari
28. Hold over <sup>1</sup>	continue	melanjutkan sesuatu
Hold over <sup>2</sup>	postpone	menangguhkan
29. Jump all over	scold	menghardik, memarahi
30. Leave over	neglect	membiarkan, melupakan
31. Linger over		berlambat-lambat
32. Look over <sup>1</sup>	examine	menguji
Look over <sup>2</sup>	inspect	memeriksa
33. Make over <sup>1</sup>		mengubah menjadi (seperti) baru
Make over <sup>2</sup>	transfer	menyerahkan
34. Nose over		menjungkir

35. Pass over <sup>1</sup>		lewat, berlalu
Pass over <sup>2</sup>	disregard, ignore	mengabaikan
Pass over <sup>3</sup>		melangkahi, melampaui
36. Pick over		memilihi, memilih dari
37. Pull over		meminggirkan (kendaraan) ke tepi jalan dan berhenti
38. Put over <sup>1</sup>	postpone	menangguhkan
Put over <sup>2</sup>	trick	mengelabui
Put over <sup>3</sup>		berhasil dalam
Put over <sup>4</sup>	propagate	menyebarkan
39. Read over		membaca secara sepintas lalu
40. Run over <sup>1</sup>	exceed, surpass	melebihi
Run over <sup>2</sup>		membaca secara sepintas lalu
Run over <sup>3</sup>	repeat	mengulangi
Run over <sup>4</sup>		menggilas, melindas dengan kendaraan
Run over <sup>5</sup>	overflow	melimpah, meluap
41. Sign over <sup>1</sup>		menandatangani penyerahan



Sign over <sup>2</sup>	transfer	menyerahkan
42. Smooth over		mencoba memaafkan, membuat sesuatu lebih baik atau menyenangkan
43. Stand over <sup>1</sup>	urge	mendesak
Stand over <sup>2</sup>		ditanggguhkan
Stand over <sup>3</sup>	supervise.	mengawasi
44. Stop over		berhenti bermalam
45. Swarm over		mengerumuni
46. Switch over <sup>1</sup>	transfer	berubah, mengubah, beralih
Switch over <sup>2</sup>	move, change	pindah, berganti
47. Take over <sup>1</sup>	replace	menggantikan
Take over <sup>2</sup>		mengambil alih
Take over <sup>3</sup>	imitate, adopt	meniru, mengambil
48. Talk over <sup>1</sup>	discuss, consider	membicarakan, mempertimbangkan
Talk over <sup>2</sup>	persuade	membuat bersetuju, mengajak
49. Think over	consider	mempertimbangkan
50. Throw over	ignore	mengesampingkan, mengabaikan
51. Tide over		menyelamatkan dari kesulitan



52. Turn over <sup>1</sup>	overturn	membalikkan, terbalik
Turn over <sup>2</sup>	transfer	mengalihkan
Turn over <sup>3</sup>	consider	mempertimbangkan
Turn over <sup>4</sup>	start	mulai hidup (mesin)
53. Walk over		memperbudak, dengan mudah mengalahkan
54. Watch over	guard, protect	menjaga, melindungi
55. Work over <sup>1</sup>		mengerjakan kembali
Work over <sup>2</sup>	solve	memecahkan, memikirkan
Work over <sup>3</sup>		memukuli, menganiaya

#### 4. Examples of Verb + Particle after Combinations in Sentences

✓ 1. Ask after:

- He asked after my health.

✓ 2. Be after<sup>1</sup>:

- His wife is after him to ask for his raise.

Be after<sup>2</sup>:

- The police are after him as a member of the robbers.

✓ 3. Come after:

- He must come after his girlfriend this evening.

✓ 4. Get after:

- I don't like the teacher, he got after me for nothing yesterday.

5. Go after<sup>1</sup>:

- Will you go after the boy for me?

Go after<sup>2</sup>:

- Please run on, I'll go after you.

✓ 6. Look after<sup>1</sup>:

- The old man looked after the garden carefully.

Look after<sup>2</sup>:

- Who will look after the children while their mother is in hospital?

Look after<sup>3</sup>:

- He cannot look after his own interest.

✓ 7. Make after:

- She made after him like a mad-woman.

8. Name after:

- The child was named after its grandfather.

9. Run after<sup>1</sup>:

- The dog is running after the cat.

Run after<sup>2</sup>:

- The boy always runs after the girl whom he loves deeply.

✓10. See after:

- The girl always sees after her health carefully.

✓11. Seek after:

- The book is much sought after.

✓12. Take after:

- Your daughter does not take after you in any way.

- With her light hair and blue eyes Mary seems to take after her mother, but in her character she is more like her father.

13. Trail after:

- When the mother went to market, the children were trailing after her.

5. Examples of Verb + Particle on Combinations in Sentences1. Act on<sup>1</sup>:

- I'll act on your advice.

Act on<sup>2</sup>:

- They will act on the minutes of the last meeting.

Act on<sup>3</sup>:

- I hope to act on the matter soon.

Act on<sup>4</sup>:

- The acid acted on the metal.

## 2. Add on:

- They added on two more coaches.

## 3. Agree on:

- You'd better agree on it with your parents.

## 4. Bargain on:

- The final cost of building the house was much more than they had bargained on.

## 5. Bear on:

- His speech doesn't bear on the current situation.

## 6. Begin on:

- We'll begin on the dictionary tomorrow.

7. Bet on<sup>1</sup>:

- He bet on the black horse in the race.

Bet on<sup>2</sup>:

- You can bet on my honesty.

## 8. Border on:

- His success borders on the phenomenal.

9. Bring on<sup>1</sup>:

- Spinal meningitis brought on John's deafness when he was six years old.

Bring on<sup>2</sup>:

- Reading in a poor light may bring on a headache.

10. Call on<sup>1</sup>:

- I called on my old friend while I was in the city.

Call on<sup>2</sup>:

- He called on a friend to give him money for the busfare to his home.

Call on<sup>3</sup>:

- I call on the chairman now to deliver an address.

Call on<sup>4</sup>:

- We'll call on him to assist us.

11. Carry on<sup>1</sup>:

- Every summer he carries on tours around England.

Carry on<sup>2</sup>:

- It's difficult to carry on a conversation with all the racket.

Carry on<sup>3</sup>:

- Bill and his father carried on a hardware business.

## 12. Cash in on:

- Mr. Brown cashed in on people's great interest in camping and sold three hundred tents.

13. Catch on<sup>1</sup>:

- To me it was a very funny story, but when I told it nobody seemed to catch on.

Catch on<sup>2</sup>:

- The song caught on and was sung and played everywhere.

14. Check on<sup>1</sup>:

- We checked on Dan's age by getting his birth record.

Check on<sup>2</sup>:

- Grandfather went to have the doctor check on his health.

Check on<sup>3</sup>:

- The babysitter checked on the baby from time to time.

15. Chew on:

- Take this problem, chew on it awhile and bring me the answer.

16. Come on<sup>1</sup>:

- The wheat was coming on.

Come on<sup>2</sup>:

- Rain came on toward morning.

Come on<sup>3</sup>:

- The TV program comes on at 5 p.m.

Come on<sup>4</sup>:

- His studies are coming on well.

Come on<sup>5</sup>:

- Come on, Laura, you can tell me, I won't tell anybody.

Come on<sup>6</sup>:

- He came on an old friend that day, when he visited his club.

17. Come down on<sup>1</sup>:

- The soccer player came down hard on him.

Come down on<sup>2</sup>:

- The tax people came down hard on him with a demand for additional tax.

18. Count on<sup>1</sup>:

- The company was counting on Brown's making the right decision.

Count on<sup>2</sup>:

- We are counting on you to help us with today's assignment.

Count on<sup>3</sup>:

- The country can count on the influence from abroad.

19. Creep up on:

- Indians were creeping up on the house through the bushes.

20. Dawn on:

- It dawned on Fred that he would fail the course if he did not study harder.

21. Discourse on:

- The students discourse on math problem.

22. Drag on<sup>1</sup>:

- The meeting would have been over quickly if the members had not dragged on the argument about dues.

Drag on<sup>2</sup>:

- The cold winter months dragged on until we thought spring would never come.

23. Draw on<sup>1</sup>:

- The afternoon is drawing on.

Draw on<sup>2</sup>:

- If newspaper-men cannot get facts for their stories, they sometimes draw on imagination.

Draw on<sup>3</sup>:

- We have a number of volunteers to draw on.

24. Drop in on:

- Some old friends dropped in on us last night.

25. Dwell on:

- It will do no good to dwell on that problem.

26. Egg on:

- The big boys egged on the two little boys to fight.

27. Enlarge on:

- Jane wanted her mother to enlarge on what she had said about the haunted house.

28. Enter on:

- We are entering on the era of prosperity.

29. Fall on<sup>1</sup>:

- The robbers fell on him from behind the trees.

Fall on<sup>2</sup>:

- The famous poet fell on unhappy days.

Fall on<sup>3</sup>:

- What day does Lebaran fall on this year?

30. Fawn on:

- He always fawns on rich relatives.

31. Figure on<sup>1</sup>:

- We did not figure on having so many people at the picnic.



Figure on<sup>2</sup>:

- You can figure on him to be on time.

32. Fill in on:

- The witness filled in on what happened.

33. Fix on:

- The family fixed on a date for the wedding.

34. Flash on<sup>1</sup>:

- When I entered the room, I flashed the light on.

Flash on<sup>2</sup>:

- The police flashed a light on the thief.

35. Frown on:

- He frowns on borrowing money.

36. Gain on:

- The black boy is gaining on the other runners in the race.

37. Gang up on:

- The older boys ganged up on the boy who beat up a younger boy.

38. Get a move on:

- Get a move on, or you will be late.

39. Get on<sup>1</sup>:

- The policeman told the boys on the street corner to get on.

Get on<sup>2</sup>:

- John is getting on well in school, he is learning more ~~everyday.~~

Get on<sup>3</sup>:

- We can get on \$ 100 a week.

Get on<sup>4</sup>:

- William gets on the subway at the same station every morning.

40. Get the goods on:

- The police got the goods on the buglar before he came to trial.

41. Go back on<sup>1</sup>:

- The boy's father told him not to go back on his promise.

Go back on<sup>2</sup>:

- Many of the man's friends went back on him when he was sent to prison.

42. Go on<sup>1</sup>:

- She went on for two hours.

Go on<sup>2</sup>:

- This shoes won't go on.

Go on<sup>3</sup>:

- There's nothing interesting going on here at present.

Go on<sup>4</sup>:

- If you go on like that you'll be thrown out.

Go on<sup>5</sup>:

- As the months went on, he became impatient.

Go on<sup>6</sup>:

- John went on reading and paid no attention to any of us.

Go on<sup>7</sup>:

- "Go on! I'm listening." said Mother.

Go on<sup>8</sup>:

- It's going on 5 o'clock. I'm going on fifty.

43. Have a grip on:

- He has no grip on some aspects of medicine.

44. Grow on:

- The habit of eating before going to bed grew on John.

45. Hand on<sup>1</sup>:

- Old people handed on traditions to young generation.

Hand on<sup>2</sup>:

- In the early days, news was handed on from one person to another.

46. Hang on<sup>1</sup>:

- He hung on until the rope broke!

Hang on<sup>2</sup>:

- It's hard work, but if you hang on long enough you'll succeed.

47. Hang one on<sup>1</sup>:

- After Smith lost his job, he went to a bar and hung one on.

Hang one on<sup>2</sup>:

- The champion hung one on his challenger in the second round and knocked him out of the ring.

48. Happen on:

- The Girl Scouts happened on a charming little brook not far from the camp.

49. Have a hold on:

- The guru has a hold on him.

50. Have an eye on:

- John has his eye on a scholarship so he can go to college.

51. Have nothing on:

- Susan is a wonderful athlete, but when it comes to dancing she has nothing on Mary.

52. Have on:

- When I went into the room he had nothing on except a pair of shorts.

53. Hinge on:

- In a dictatorship, everything hinges on one man.

54. Hit on:

- John hit on a business that was just starting to grow rapidly.

55. Hold on<sup>1</sup>:

- As Ted was pulling on the rope, it began to slip and Earl cried, "Hold on, Ted!"

Hold on<sup>2</sup>:

- It was hard to keep the store going during the depression, but Max held on and at last met with success.

Hold on<sup>3</sup>:

- (While telephoning) Hold on a minute while I get a pencil and paper.

56. Home on:

- The aeroplane homed on the radio beacon. ✓

57. Hurry on<sup>1</sup>:

- Hurry on, I'll join you later.

Hurry on<sup>2</sup>:

- The guards hurried on them.

58. Impose on:

- Don't you think you are imposing on your neighbour when you use his telephone for half an hour?

59. Improve on<sup>1</sup>:

- He says he can improve on my offer.

Improve on<sup>2</sup>:

- Dick made good marks the first year, but he thought he could improve on them.

60. Infringe on:

- Be careful not to infringe on the rights of other people.

61. Jump on:

- Tom's boss jumped on Tom because he made a careless mistake.

62. Keep an eye on<sup>1</sup>:

- Keep an eye on my suitcase while I buy my ticket.

Keep an eye on<sup>2</sup>:

- A good driver keeps his eye on the road.

63. Keep on:

- John kept on talking although the teacher asked him several times to stop.

64. Latch on:

- He looked for something to latch on and keep from falling.

65. Let on<sup>1</sup>:

- Don't let on to Doris that we are going to the movies tonight.

Let on<sup>2</sup>:

- He asked me not to let on to anyone that we were planning the birthday party.

66. Light on:

- His eyes lighted on the cookies and he remembered how hungry he was.

67. Linger on:

- They lingered on after the party to chat.

68. Look on<sup>1</sup>:

- Many children looked gaily on a parade.

Look on<sup>2</sup>:

- The stuff had always been looked on as a worthless factory waste.

69. Look out on:

- Their rear windows look out on a lovely garden.

70. Move in on:

- He moved in on my girl friend and now we are not talking to each other.

71. Pass on<sup>1</sup>:

- I'm grieved to hear that your dear mother has passed on.

Pass on<sup>2</sup>:

- Your task is to pass on the list.

Pass on<sup>3</sup>:

- Let's pass on to a new topic.

Pass on<sup>4</sup>:

- As he grew up, he passed on his clothes to his younger brother.

72. Pick on<sup>1</sup>:

- Other boys picked on him until he decided to fight them.

Pick on<sup>2</sup>:

- He visited a lot of colleges, and finally picked on Stanford.

73. Pile on:

- If you always pile it on, people will no longer believe you.

74. Pin on<sup>1</sup>:

- As one of the buttons was lost she pinned it on.

Pin on<sup>2</sup>:

- During the trial, the prosecuting attorney tried to pin the murder on the victim's husband, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

75. Plan on<sup>1</sup>:

- He planned on writing a novel.

Plan on<sup>2</sup>:

- We cannot order the food for the party until we know how many people to plan on.

76. Play on<sup>1</sup>:

- A heavy diet of television drama played on his feeling.

Play on<sup>2</sup>:

- He played on my sympathy to get a raise.

77. Press on:

- The teacher pressed on the necessity of forming study-club to his students.

78. Prevail on:

- He prevailed on the musician to entertain instead of the absent speaker.

79. Prey on<sup>1</sup>:

- Owls prey on small rodents, especially mice.

Prey on<sup>2</sup>:

- Pirates preyed on American ships in the years just after the Revolutionary war.

Prey on<sup>3</sup>:

- Ill health had preyed on him for years.

Prey on<sup>4</sup>:

- Gangsters preyed on businesses of many kinds while the sale of liquor was prohibited.

80. Pride oneself on:

- She prided herself on her beauty.

81. Pull on:

- Before going out of his room he pulled his sweater on.

82. Push on<sup>1</sup>:

- It's time to push on.

Push on<sup>2</sup>:

- They pushed on arguing for hours.

83. Pull the plug on:

- The citizens' committee pulled the plug on the mayor, and he lost his election.

84. Put on<sup>1</sup>:

- Mary put on her scarf and left the room.



Put on<sup>2</sup>:

- Mary isn't really sick; she's only putting on.

Put on<sup>3</sup>:

- That's rather putting it on, that's claiming more than is true.

Put on<sup>4</sup>:

- I put on at least ten pounds during my vacation.

Put on<sup>5</sup>:

- He hurriedly put the brakes on.

85. Put one's finger on:

- The engineers couldn't put their fingers on the reason for the rocket's

86. Put the bite on:

- John put the bite on his friend for several tickets to the dance.

87. Rain on:

- The naughty girl rained on her family.

88. Rat out on:

- Joe ratted out on Sue when she was 7 months pregnant.

89. Reckon on:

- The proprietors of the casino reckon on human foolishness and greed.

90. Reflect on<sup>1</sup>:

- The old woman is reflecting on her younger days.

Reflect on<sup>2</sup>:

- I must reflect on how to answer that question.

Reflect on<sup>3</sup>:

- I hope my error does not reflect on your instructions.

91. Refine on<sup>1</sup>:

- Mary was asked to refine on her first outline to make it clearer and more exact.

Refine on<sup>2</sup>:

- Modern medical techniques refine on those of the past.

92. Rely on<sup>1</sup>:

- He relied on his ability to pass the exam.

Rely on<sup>2</sup>:

- You may rely on it that he will be early.

93. Roll on:

- The years rolled on without any happiness for me.

94. Run on<sup>1</sup>:

- He will run on for an hour if you don't stop him.

Run on<sup>2</sup>:

- Time ran on and he did not get what he sought.

95. Seize on:

- Bob seized on the rain as an excuse for missing school.

96. Send on:

- I asked my wife to send all my letters on while I was away from home.

97. Set on<sup>1</sup>:

- Tom was walking through the park when a gang of boys set on him.

Set on<sup>2</sup>:

- Some boys went to steal melons but the farmer set his dog on them.

98. Set one's heart on:

- He set his heart on that bike.

99. Settle on:

- He settled on the topic of his thesis.

100. Sew on:

- She sews the buttons on.

101. Sign on:

- Many boys signed on the vacancy of the job.

102. Sit on<sup>1</sup>:

- The director is sitting on his proposal.

Sit on<sup>2</sup>:

- The hen is sitting on its eggs.

Sit on<sup>3</sup>:

- He sits on the committee of the election.

Sit on<sup>4</sup>:

- The teacher sat on Fred before he could get started with the long story.

103. Sleep on:

- We asked Judy if she would join our club and she answered that she would sleep on it.

104. Slip on:

- The boy slipped his coat on and went out.

105. Sneak up on:

- The woman's hair was turning gray as age sneaked up on.

106. Snitch on:

- I snitched his deceit on to the teacher.

107. Spy on:

- The informant can easily spy on the enemy's movement.

108. Stand on<sup>1</sup>:

- He stands on his right for getting a week rest.

Stand on<sup>2</sup>:

- They stood on my information, not to trust him.

109. Stock up on:

- The factory stocked up sacks of wheat on.

110. Stomp on:

- I stomped on a broken glass when I worked in the garden.

111. Switch on:

- When I entered the room I switched on the lamp.

112. Take on<sup>1</sup>:

- He is too old to take on such work.

Take on<sup>2</sup>:

- The ship is taking on passengers.

Take on<sup>3</sup>:

- We introduced a new sports car last year but it never took on.

Take on<sup>4</sup>:

- He will take on his opponent honestly.

113. Talk on:

- The meeting talked on the subject of air pollution.

114. Tell on:

- If you hit me, I'll tell you on to Mother.

115. Throw off on:

- He always throws off on my family.

116. Throw on:

- He threw his hat on.

117. Tie on:

- You have to try to tie the strings on.

118. Touch on:

- His speech touches on treason.

119. Trade on<sup>1</sup>:

- He always trades on his father's status.

Trade on<sup>2</sup>:

- The coach traded on the pitcher's weakness for left-handed batters by using all his southpaws.

120. Try on<sup>1</sup>:

- He tried the brakes of the car on.

Try on<sup>2</sup>:

- I want to try the shoes on before I buy them.

121. Turn on<sup>1</sup>:

- Do you know who turned the lamp on?

Turn on<sup>2</sup>:

- The lion tamer was afraid the lions would turn on him.

Turn on<sup>3</sup>:

- She really turns on the charm when that new boy is around.

122. Turn one's back on:

- He turned his back on his own family when they needed help.

123. Wait on<sup>1</sup>:

- A very pleasant young woman waited on me in Macy's yesterday.

Wait on<sup>2</sup>:

- We waited on the widow out of respect for her husband.

124. Wear on<sup>1</sup>:

- Having to stay indoors all day long is tiresome for the children and wears on their mother's nerves.

Wear on<sup>2</sup>:

- As the years wore on, the man in prison grew old.

125. Weigh on<sup>1</sup>:

- The responsibility weighed on the old man.

Weigh on<sup>2</sup>:

- John's wrong-doing weighed on his conscience.

126. Wish on:

- Mary wished on a star that she could go to the dance.

127. Work on<sup>1</sup>:

- He work on the sculpture of Gajahmada.

Work on<sup>2</sup>:

- The sufferings of the refugees worked on our feelings so much that we gave them all the help we could.

128. Zero in on<sup>1</sup>:

- American missiles have been zeroed in on certain targets, to be fired if necessary.

Zero in on<sup>2</sup>:

- The Senate zeroed in on the Latin-American problem.

6. Examples of Verb + Particle over Combinations in Sentences.

✓ 1. Be over:

- The chairman said that the meeting would be over in an hour.

✓ 2. Begin over:

- I have to begin over writing the thesis.

3. Bend over:

- Bend over or you'll be hit!

4. Blow over:

- Stay here till the storm blows over.

5. Boil over<sup>1</sup>:

- The pudding boiled over.

Boil over<sup>2</sup>:

- When mother came home the water had boiled over.

6. Bring over:

- I am trying to bring him over to my point of view.

7. Buy over:

- It is easy to buy him over.

8. Carry over<sup>1</sup>:

- The dog has carried its affection over to its new master.

Carry over<sup>2</sup>:

- His dislike for the region was carried over from childhood.

Carry over<sup>3</sup>:

- The store had some bathing suits it had carried <sup>^</sup> over from last year. *them*

Carry over<sup>4</sup>:

- The story was carried over to the next page.

✓ 9. Change over:

- I'll change over from Engineering to Agriculture.

✓ 10. Check over:

- He checked over the car carefully to find the damage.

✓ 11. Chew over:

- They chewed over the matter for two hours.

✓ 12. Come over<sup>1</sup>:

- She came over for dinner.

Come over<sup>2</sup>:

- A great tenderness came over her.

13. Cover over:

- The peak of the mountain was covered over by eternal snow.

✓ 14. Do over<sup>1</sup>:

- She did over the bedroom with beautiful pictures.

Do over<sup>2</sup>:

- The teacher made me do my thesis over because there were so many mistakes in it.

15. Fall all over:

- She must love him. Every time you see them, she's falling all over him.

16. Fight over:

- The two boys fight over the pretty girl.

17. Flip over:

- The car flipped over on the road.





18. Fork over:

- He had to fork over fifty dollars to have the car repaired.

19. Freeze over:

- The children wanted the lake to freeze over so they could ice-skate.

✓ 20. Get over<sup>1</sup>:

- It took me more than a month to get over my cold.

Get over<sup>2</sup>:

- You have to get your sorrow over.

21. Give over:

- You have to give this over to your sister.

22. Glance over:

- I glanced over the manuscript.

23. Gloss over:

- Billy broke a window and Mother tried to gloss it over by saying it wouldn't cost much to have it fixed, but Father spanked Billy anyway.

24. Go over<sup>1</sup>:

- We must go over the accounts carefully before we settle them again.

Go over<sup>2</sup>:

- We painted the house once, then we went over it again.

Go over<sup>3</sup>:

- After you finish the test, go over it again to look for mistakes.

Go over<sup>4</sup>:

- David didn't go over well with Jane's parents at the weekend.

Go over<sup>5</sup>:

- We should like to go over the house before deciding whether we want to buy it.

Go over<sup>6</sup>:

- Your car went over the speed limit.

25. Hand over<sup>1</sup>:

- Hand your driver's license over!

Hand over<sup>2</sup>:

- When Mr. Jones gets old, he will hand over his business to his son.

26. Hang over<sup>1</sup>:

- The threat of rebellion hangs over the country

Hang over<sup>2</sup>:

- Great trouble hangs over the little town because its only factory has closed down.

27. Have it over:

- A jeep has it over a regular car on rough mountain trails.

28. Hold over<sup>1</sup>:

- The theater held over the feature film for another two weeks.

Hold over<sup>2</sup>:

- Let's hold over discussion of this problem until our next meeting.

29. Jump all over:

- Tom's boss jumped all over Tom because he made a careless mistake.

- ✓ 30. Leave over:  
- Let's leave it over until tomorrow.
31. Linger over:  
- It is fun to linger over a meal and chat.
- ✓ 32. Look over<sup>1</sup>:  
- I want to look over these exercises before I give them to the teacher.
- Look over<sup>2</sup>:  
- We looked over several kinds of new cars before deciding.
33. Make over<sup>1</sup>:  
- I want to have this old coat made over.
- Make over<sup>2</sup>:  
- He has made over the whole of his property to the National Trust.
34. Nose over:  
- The aeroplane ~~made~~ a faulty landing approach and nosed over.
35. Pass over<sup>1</sup>:  
- The storm has passed over.
- Pass over<sup>2</sup>:  
- The teacher often passed over my questions.
- Pass over<sup>3</sup>:  
- He passed over his friend for his own promotion.
36. Pick over:  
- They picked over a basket of strawberries by throwing out any that are bad.

37. Pull over:

- The policeman told the speeder to pull over.

38. Put over<sup>1</sup>:

- They put over the meeting to the following Tuesday.

Put over<sup>2</sup>:

- George thought he was putting something over on the teacher when he said he was absent the day before because his mother was sick and needed him.

Put over<sup>3</sup>:

- He put over a complex and difficult business deal.

Put over<sup>4</sup>:

- He put over his ideas to young people.

39. Read over:

- The teacher said that she didn't have time to correct my composition but she did read it over.

40. Run over<sup>1</sup>:

- The product of the industry ran over our expectations.

Run over<sup>2</sup>:

- Mary ran over her history facts, during the lunch hour, so she would remember them for the test.

Run over<sup>3</sup>:

- I have to run over my role in the drama.

Run over<sup>4</sup>:

- Why doesn't he drive carefully? He almost ran over the child.

Run over<sup>5</sup>:

- Billy forget he had left the water on, and the tub ran over.

41. Sign over<sup>1</sup>:

- He signed his house over to his wife.

Sign over<sup>2</sup>:

- He has to sign over his property to the creditor.

42. Smooth over:

- Bill tried to smooth over his argument with Mary by making her laugh.

43. Stand over<sup>1</sup>:

- He always stands over me to pay my debt.

Stand over<sup>2</sup>:

- Let's the matter stand over until the next meeting.

Stand over<sup>3</sup>:

- Unless I stand over him, he makes all sorts of foolish mistakes.

✓ 44. Stop over:

- When we came back from California, we stopped over one night near the Grand Canyon.

45. Swarm over:

- The ants swarm over a lump of meat.

✓ 46. Switch over<sup>1</sup>:

- The industry switched over from building cars to tanks.

Switch over<sup>2</sup>:

- We have to switch over to channel 10 (of the TV)

47. Take over<sup>1</sup>:

- When the publisher of that magazine retires, his son will take it over.

Take over<sup>2</sup>:

- The aeroplane pilot fainted and his co-pilot had to take over.

Take over<sup>3</sup>:

- The Japanese have taken over many European ways of life.

48. Talk over<sup>1</sup>:

- Before I accepted the new job offer, I talked it over with my wife.

Talk over<sup>2</sup>:

- Fred is trying to talk Bill over to our side.

49. Think over:

- I shall think over your offer and give you my answer tomorrow.

✓50. Throw over:

- Tom threw Mary over for a new girl friend.

51. Tide over:

- He was out of work last winter but he had saved enough money to tide him over until spring.

52. Turn over<sup>1</sup>:

- When he was angry he turned over a table.
- The bike hit a rock and turned over.

Turn over<sup>2</sup>:

- Mr. Collins will turn over his work to Miss Giles when he goes away.

Turn over<sup>3</sup>:

- He turned the problem over in his mind for three days before he did anything about it.

Turn over<sup>4</sup>:

- The battery is dead and the motor won't turn over.

✓53. Walk over:

- Jill is so friendly and helpful that people walk over her.

54. Watch over:

- The shepherd watched over his goats from wild animals.

55. Work over<sup>1</sup>:

- He is working over his manuscript.

Work over<sup>2</sup>:

- They are working over a problem.

Work over<sup>3</sup>:

- Matthew was worked over by the hoodlums in the park right after midnight.

## 7. Particle Plus Verb Combinations Constituting Single-Word Verbs

Besides being used in Verb + Particle Combinations like above data, the particle over can be found in the form of single-word verbs but it is placed before the verb and in writing it is connected with so as to form single-word verbs, not constituting verbal phrases.

The following are Verbs comprising Particle over + Verb Combinations:

- |                  |                                       |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Overact       | bermain berlebihan                    |
| 2. Overburden    | terlalu membebani                     |
| 3. Overcharge    | menjual terlalu mahal                 |
| 4. Overcome      | mengatasi, menjauhkan                 |
| 5. Overcrowd     | membuat sesak/padat                   |
| 6. Overdo        | melakukan sesuatu berlebihan          |
| 7. Overdraw      | menarik cek lebih dari simpanan       |
| 8. Overdress     | berpakaian secara berlebihan          |
| 9. Overeat       | makan terlalu banyak                  |
| 10. Overestimate | menaksir terlalu tinggi               |
| 11. Overexpose   | masuk cahaya terlalu banyak (film)    |
| 12. Overextend   | mengulur-ulur; bekerja terlalu banyak |
| 13. Overflow     | melimpah, meluap, membanjiri          |
| 14. Overhang     | bergantung di atas; nganjur           |
| 15. Overhaul     | memeriksa secara seksama              |
| 16. Overhear     | ada mendengar-dengar                  |
| 17. Overheat     | menjadi(kan) terlalu panas            |
| 18. Overlay      | melapisi; membebani                   |



- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 19. Overload      | memberi muatan melewati kekuatan                                   |
| 20. Overlook      | melupakan(pangling), memaafkan,<br>mengabaikan, memandang ke bawah |
| 21. Overpay       | membayar lebih banyak dari yang<br>semestinya                      |
| 22. Overlay       | bermain berlebih-lebihan   |
| 23. Overpower     | menggahi, menyergap  |
| 24. Overrate      | menilai terlalu tinggi   |
| 25. Overreach     | melampaui batas yang ditentukan                                    |
| 26. Overreact     | bertindak melampau batas   |
| 27. Override      | mengesampingkan, menolak   |
| 28. Overrule      | menolak, mengesampingkan   |
| 29. Overrun       | membanjiri/mengerumuni; mengeroyok/<br>menyerbu                    |
| 30. Oversee       | mengawasi, mengatur, menjaga (a firm)                              |
| 31. Oversell      | terlalu banyak menjual (of plane<br>tickets)                       |
| 32. Overshadow    | mengalahkan, membelakangi  |
| 33. Overshoot     | melampaui  |
| 34. Oversimplify  | menyederhanakan secara berlebihan                                  |
| 35. Oversleep     | tidur terlalu lama, bangun kesiangan                               |
| 36. Overstate     | terlalu keras menekankan   |
| 37. Overstay      | memperpanjang (a visit)  |
| 38. Overstep      | melampaui, melewati (one's authority)                              |
| 39. Overstock     | terlalu banyak menimbun  |
| 40. Overstuff     | mengisi terlalu tebal (bantalan kursi)                             |
| 41. Oversubscribe | menyumbang uang yang berlebih-lebihan                              |
| 42. Overtake      | menyusul   |



## Chapter II

### CLASSIFICATION MADE IN TERMS OF RELATIONSHIP

#### 1. Introduction

Based on the relationship of the verb and the particle, 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 he grew up, he passed on his clothes to his younger brother.
  - I'm grieved to hear that your dear mother has passed on.
  - When the publisher of that magazine retires, his son will take it over.

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

- e.g.:
- Please run on, I'll go after you.
  - In a dictatorship, everything hinges on one man.
  - We looked over several kinds of cars before deciding.

## 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"

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 years wore on, the man in the prison grew old.

- The children wanted the lake to freeze over so they could ice-skate.

- When I went into the room he had nothing on except a pair of shorts.

The following are other examples of Phrasal Verbs:

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| - boil over <sup>2</sup> | - leave over             |
| - catch on <sup>1</sup>  | - let on                 |
| - fix on                 | - nose over              |
| - hand on <sup>1</sup>   | - pass over <sup>2</sup> |

- pile on
- get over<sup>2</sup>
- put over<sup>1</sup>
- turn over<sup>3</sup>

Also refer to the data table B numbers:

9<sup>2</sup>, 14<sup>1</sup>, 14<sup>2</sup>, 16<sup>2</sup>, 16<sup>5</sup>, 22<sup>2</sup>, 23<sup>1</sup>, 23<sup>2</sup>, 23<sup>3</sup>, 34<sup>2</sup>,  
 39<sup>1</sup>, 39<sup>2</sup>, 42<sup>2</sup>, 42<sup>3</sup>, 42<sup>5</sup>, 42<sup>6</sup>, 42<sup>7</sup>, 45<sup>1</sup>, 45<sup>2</sup>, 46<sup>1</sup>, 46<sup>2</sup>,  
 55<sup>2</sup>, 55<sup>3</sup>, 57<sup>1</sup>, 67, 71<sup>1</sup>, 71<sup>4</sup>, 73, 74<sup>2</sup>, 79<sup>1</sup>, 79<sup>2</sup>, 79<sup>3</sup>,  
 79<sup>4</sup>, 82<sup>1</sup>, 84<sup>1</sup>, 84<sup>2</sup>, 84<sup>3</sup>, 84<sup>4</sup>, 93, 94<sup>2</sup>, 97<sup>2</sup>, 104, 112<sup>1</sup>,  
 112<sup>2</sup>114, 116, 119<sup>1</sup>, 119<sup>2</sup>, 120<sup>1</sup>, 120<sup>2</sup>, 121<sup>1</sup>, 121<sup>3</sup>.

Table C numbers:

1, 3, 4, 5<sup>1</sup>, 5<sup>2</sup>, 6, 7, 8<sup>3</sup>, 8<sup>4</sup>, 9, 11, 14<sup>1</sup>, 17, 20<sup>2</sup>,  
 23, 24<sup>4</sup>, 25<sup>2</sup>, 28<sup>2</sup>, 33<sup>1</sup>, 33<sup>2</sup>, 34, 35<sup>1</sup>, 35<sup>2</sup>, 35<sup>3</sup>, 36, 37, 38<sup>2</sup>,  
 38<sup>3</sup>, 38<sup>4</sup>, 39, 40<sup>5</sup>, 41<sup>1</sup>, 43<sup>2</sup>, 46<sup>1</sup>, 46<sup>2</sup>, 47<sup>1</sup>, 47<sup>3</sup>, 48<sup>1</sup>, 48<sup>2</sup>,  
 49, 50, 52<sup>2</sup>, 52<sup>3</sup>, 52<sup>4</sup>, 53<sup>3</sup>, 55<sup>1</sup>, 55<sup>2</sup>.

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

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.: - He will look after the children while their mother is in hospital.
- It dawned on Fred that he would fall the course if he did not study harder.
- I want to look over these exercises before I give them to the teacher.

The particles "after", "on", and "over" introduce the objects "the children", "Fred", and "these excercises". We are referring to such prepositional phrases that follow verbs as "prepositional objects".

The following are other examples of prepositional verbs:

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| - Act on              | - Come over               |
| - Ask after           | - Cover over              |
| - Bargain on          | - Fawn on                 |
| - Bear on             | - Look after              |
| - Begin on            | - Reflect on <sup>1</sup> |
| - Bet on <sup>1</sup> | - Run after <sup>1</sup>  |
| - Call on             | - See after               |
| - Come after          | - Watch over              |

Also refer to the data Table A numbers:

2<sup>1</sup>, 4, 5<sup>2</sup>, 6<sup>2</sup>, 6<sup>3</sup>, 7, 9<sup>1</sup>.

Table B numbers:

1<sup>2</sup>, 1<sup>4</sup>, 3, 8, 10<sup>3</sup>, 11<sup>1</sup>, 11<sup>2</sup>, 18<sup>1</sup>, 18<sup>2</sup>, 25, 29<sup>1</sup>, 29<sup>2</sup>, 29<sup>3</sup>, 31<sup>1</sup>, 31<sup>2</sup>, 35, 39<sup>3</sup>, 39<sup>4</sup>, 44, 48, 54, 56, 57<sup>2</sup>, 58, 59<sup>1</sup>, 64, 65<sup>1</sup>, 65<sup>2</sup>, 68<sup>1</sup>, 68<sup>2</sup>, 71<sup>3</sup>, 75<sup>1</sup>, 75<sup>2</sup>, 76<sup>1</sup>, 76<sup>2</sup>, 77, 82<sup>3</sup>, 84<sup>5</sup>, 87, 90<sup>2</sup>, 90<sup>3</sup>, 91<sup>1</sup>, 92<sup>2</sup>, 95, 97<sup>1</sup>, 101, 102<sup>1</sup>, 102<sup>2</sup>, 102<sup>3</sup>, 102<sup>4</sup>, 107, 108<sup>1</sup>, 108<sup>2</sup>, 110, 111, 118, 121<sup>2</sup>, 123<sup>2</sup>, 124<sup>1</sup>, 125<sup>1</sup>, 125<sup>2</sup>, 126, 127<sup>2</sup>.

Table C numbers:

12<sup>1</sup>, 12<sup>2</sup>, 13, 22, 24<sup>2</sup>, 24<sup>3</sup>, 24<sup>6</sup>, 26<sup>1</sup>, 26<sup>2</sup>, 40<sup>1</sup>, 40<sup>2</sup>, 40<sup>4</sup>, 42, 43<sup>1</sup>, 43<sup>3</sup>, 45, 53, 54.

### 3. Deletable Particle

In some cases, the particle could be removed from Verb + Particle Combinations. From the data recorded, it appears that 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.: - Jane wanted her mother to enlarge (on) what she had said about the haunted house.
- He prevailed (on) the musician to entertain instead of the absent speaker.

The following are other examples of deletable particles:

- |                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| - Add (on)                 | - Discourse (on) |
| - Border (on)              | - Seek (after)   |
| - Check (over)             | - Trail (after)  |
| - Count (on <sup>3</sup> ) | - Watch (over)   |

Also refer to the data Table B numbers:

9<sup>2</sup>, 12, 14<sup>1</sup>, 58, 59, 69, 91<sup>2</sup>, 113, 115.

## Chapter III

### CLASSIFICATION MADE IN TERMS OF POSITION

#### 1. Introduction

In terms of the position of the particle in the verbal phrase, these verbal phrases can be classified as follows:

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

e.g.: - She was putting her dress on.

- You have to try to tie the strings on.

- Billy broke a window and Mother tried to gloss it over by saying it wouldn't cost much to have it fixed, but Father spanked Billy anyway.

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

e.g.: - We should like to go over the house before deciding whether we want to buy it.

- He settled on the topic of his thesis.

- He frowns on borrowing money.

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

e.g.: - The song caught on and was sung and played everywhere.



- The children wanted the lake to freeze over so they could ice-skate.
- The aeroplane made a faulty landing approach and nosed over.

## 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 patterns 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 (Noun/Pronoun)	Adverbial Particle	
	Verb			
- She	was putting	her dress	on	
- You	have to tie	the strings	on	quickly
- They	want to leave	the discussion (it)	over	until tomorrow

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

- Fix on<sup>1</sup>
- Make over<sup>2</sup>
- Fork over
- Pass on<sup>2</sup>
- Get over<sup>2</sup>
- Pile on

Also refer to all Verb + Particle Combinations which are classified as "phrasal verbs" we have mentioned in Chapter II.

PATTERN II:

Subject	Verb phrase	Adverbial Particle	Direct object (Noun)
	Verb		
- He	will pull	on	his sweater
- She	had to settle	on	the topic of his thesis
- He	passed	over	his clothes

The other examples of Verb + Particle Combinations that can be used in this pattern are the same with those which are used in Pattern I.

PATTERN III

Subject	Verb phrase	prepositional phrase		
	Verb	preposition	object (Noun/Pronoun)	
- They	are looking	on	a parade	in the town
- She	is glancing	over	the manuscript	
- We	called	on	them	last week

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

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Agree on             | - Look after <sup>2</sup> |
| - Bear on              | - Look over               |
| - Draw on <sup>2</sup> | - Run after               |
| - Fawn on              | - See after               |
| - Go over              | - Smooth over             |
| - Grow on              | - Swarm over              |

Also refer to all Verb + Particle Combinations which are classified as "prepositional verbs" we have mentioned in Chapter II.

In the first two patterns, pattern I and pattern II, the particles have the same function, i.e.: as adverbial particles, however, their structures or positions, as shown in the patterns, are different. In pattern I the particle in the Verb + Particle Combination comes before the object (noun/Pronoun), whereas in pattern II the particle comes after the object (Noun).

In fact, pattern II is the alternative of pattern I.

e.g.: - You have to tie the strings on.

or

You have to tie on the strings.

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.: - You have to tie the strings on that you just cut.

- You have to tie on the strings that you just cut.

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

e.g.: - You have to tie them on.

Also observe that in patterns II and III the transitive Verb + Particle Combinations have the same structure or position, i.e.:

Verb + Particle +  $\frac{\text{Noun}}{\text{Direct object}}$ , however, their particles, as shown in the patterns, have different functions. In pattern II the particle in the Verb + Particle Combination functions as an adverbial particle, whereas in pattern III the particle functions as a preposition.

In case of the presence of an adverb of manner,

- in pattern I or pattern II, the adverb of manner is not normally inserted between the verb and the adverbial particle, but it can be placed between the subject and the verb.

e.g.: - He quickly got his sorrow over.

- She quickly turned on the lamp.

- in pattern III, the adverb of manner is normally inserted between the verb and the preposition.

e.g.: - The aeroplane homed straightly on the radio beacon.

- Many children looked gaily on the parade.

## PATTERN IV:

Subject	Verb phrase	Adverbial particle	
	Verb		
- The cold winter	dragged	on	for months
- John	is getting	on	well in school
- The storm	will blow	over	quickly

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

- Drag on<sup>2</sup>
- Draw on<sup>1</sup>
- Get on<sup>1</sup>
- Go on<sup>1</sup>
- Go on<sup>5</sup>
- Linger on
- Nose over
- Pass over<sup>1</sup>

Also refer to the data Table B numbers:

16<sup>5</sup>, 39<sup>2</sup>, 42<sup>2</sup>, 42<sup>3</sup>, 42<sup>7</sup>, 46<sup>1</sup>, 46<sup>2</sup>, 55<sup>2</sup>, 55<sup>3</sup>, 57<sup>1</sup>,  
71<sup>1</sup>, 82<sup>1</sup>, 84<sup>4</sup>, 93, 94<sup>1</sup>, 94<sup>2</sup>, 112<sup>3</sup>.

Table C numbers:

3, 4, 5<sup>1</sup>, 9, 17, 24<sup>4</sup>, 37, 40<sup>5</sup>, 43<sup>2</sup>, 46<sup>1</sup>, 46<sup>2</sup>, 52<sup>4</sup>.

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 V:

Subject	Verb phrase	Adverbial particle	Prepositional phrase		
	Verb		preposition	object	
-The Smiths	dropped	in	on	some old friends	in New York
-Mr. Brown	cashed	in	on	people's interests	
-She	went	back	on	his promise	

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

- Come down on<sup>1</sup>
- Come down on<sup>2</sup>
- Creep up on
- Fill in on
- Gang up on
- Go back on<sup>2</sup>
- Look out on
- Move in on
- Rat out on
- Stock up on
- Throw off on
- Zero in on<sup>1</sup>
- Zero in on<sup>2</sup>

Observe that in this pattern the verb is 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 (of manner) may be inserted between the adverbial particle and the preposition.

e.g.: - Mr. Brown cashed in quickly on people's great interests in camping and sold three hundred tents.

## PATTERN VI:

Prepositional phrase		Subject	Verb phrase	
Preposi- tion	Object		Verb	
- On	some old friends	the woman	called	yesterday
- Over	the peak of the mountain	the cloud	covered	

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

- Add on
- Border on
- Count on
- Discourse on
- Improve on<sup>1</sup>
- Infringe on

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

## Chapter IV

### CLASSIFICATION MADE IN TERMS OF BELONGING

#### 1. Introduction

Talking about attachment direction of the particle in the verbal phrase, these verbal phrases can be classified as follows:

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. And in usage the verb and the particle are never separated by any word.

- e.g.:
- We have a number of volunteers to draw on.
  - The policeman told the boys on the street corner to get on.
  - These shoes won't go on.

b. There are Verb + Particle Combinations that are related so tightly between each other. The particle belongs to the verb although in usage a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun can be inserted in between the verb and the particle.

- e.g.:
- Before leaving the room, Mary put her scarf on.
  - You have to try to tie the strings on.
  - He was out of work last winter but he had saved enough money to tide him over until spring.





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

- e.g.:
- The ants swarm over a lump of meat.
  - The proprietors of the casino reckon on human foolishness and greed.
  - A heavy diet of television drama played on his feeling.

d. There are Combinations which consist 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.:
- The witness filled in on what happened.
  - He moved in on my girl friend and now we are not talking to each other.
  - The Senate zeroed in on the Latin-American problems.

e. There are also Combinations with some variations. They have fixed elements. In this case the particle does belong to the verb.

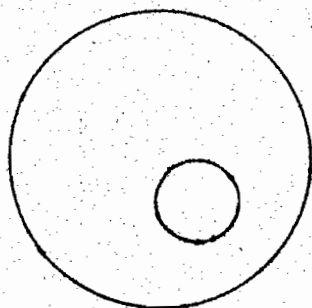
- e.g.:
- The police got the goods on the buglar before he came to trial.
  - He has no grip on some aspects of medicine.
  - John has his eye on a scholarship so he can go to college.

## 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 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.: - Stay here till the storm blows over.

1. Stay here till the storm <u>blows over</u> .	A. Blow over = subside Stay here till the storm subsides
2. Stay here till the storm <u>blows</u> .	B. Blow = Come to blow Stay here till the storm comes to blow.

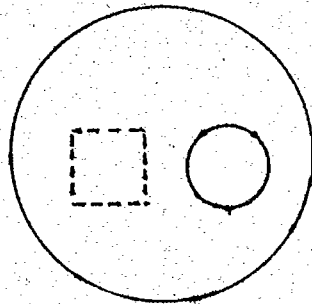
If we change sentence 1) with meaning A into sentence 2) by deleting the particle of the sentence 1), we will find out that meaning A changes into meaning B.

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

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| - Blow over             | - Get on <sup>1</sup>  |
| - Catch on <sup>2</sup> | - Pull on <sup>1</sup> |
| - Drag on <sup>2</sup>  | - Put on <sup>2</sup>  |
| - Draw on <sup>1</sup>  | - Take on <sup>2</sup> |

NOTE: This kind of Verb + Particle Combination is to be used in pattern IV.

b.



This figure shows that the particle also belongs to the verb, although a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun may be inserted in between the verb and the particle. For the sake of meaning, the particle cannot be deleted.

e.g.: - You have to get your sorrow over.

(means: You have to overcome your sorrow)

- You have to get your sorrow.

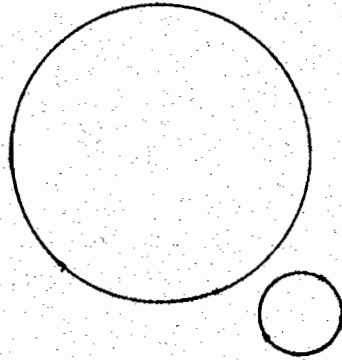
(means: You have to find out your sorrow)

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

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Buy over              | - Take on <sup>2</sup>   |
| - Do over <sup>2</sup>  | - Take over <sup>1</sup> |
| - Egg on                | - Throw on               |
| - Pass on <sup>4</sup>  | - Throw over             |
| - Put on <sup>1</sup>   | - Try on <sup>2</sup>    |
| - Put over <sup>2</sup> | - Turn over <sup>3</sup> |

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

c.



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 preposition.

- e.g.:
- The dog is running after the cat.
  - When the mother went to market, the children were trailing after her.
  - We'll begin on the dictionary tomorrow.
  - The threat of rebellion hung over the country.
  - The product of the industry ran over our expectation.

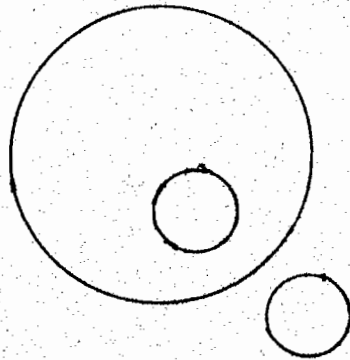
The following are other examples of Verb + Particle Combinations that are included to this type:

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| - Act on <sup>1</sup> | - Border on <sup>1</sup> |
| - Bear on             | - Call on <sup>1</sup>   |
| - Bet on <sup>1</sup> | - Check over             |

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Come over             | - Fight over             |
| - count on <sup>1</sup> | - Frown on               |
| - Dawn on               | - Glance over            |
| - Draw on <sup>2</sup>  | - Go over <sup>3</sup>   |
| - Dwell on              | - Look over <sup>2</sup> |
| - Enter on              | - Swarm over             |
| - Fall on <sup>2</sup>  | - Watch over             |

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

d.



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 (object). The particle that immediately follows the verb, therefore, functions as an adverbial particle and the other functions as a preposition.

e.g.: - The Smiths dropped in on some old friends on their vacation trip to New York.

- Many of the man's friends went back on him when he was sent to prison.

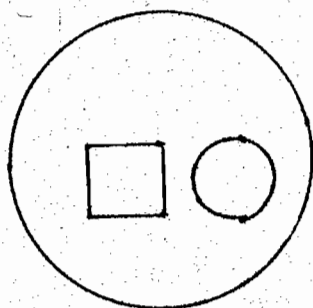
- The Senate zeroed in on the Latin-American problems.

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

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Come down on <sup>1</sup> | - Look out on             |
| - Come down on <sup>2</sup> | - Move in on              |
| - Creep up on               | - Rat out on              |
| - Fill in on                | - Stock up on             |
| - Gang up on                | - Throw off on            |
| - Go back on <sup>2</sup>   | - Zero in on <sup>1</sup> |

NOTE: This kind of combination is to be used in pattern V.

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



e.g.: - She knew he was different as soon as she laid eyes on him

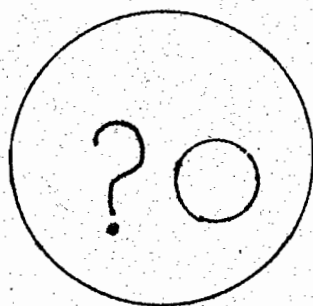
- If the police can lay hands on him, they will put him in jail.

- Keep an eye on my suitcase while I buy my ticket.

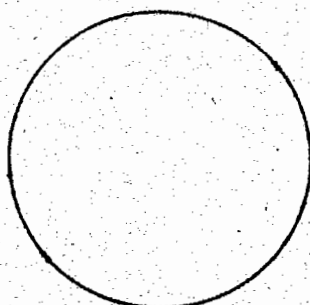
The following are the other examples of this type:

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| - Get a move on               | - Pull the plug on    |
| - Get the goods on            | - Put one's finger on |
| - Have a grip on              | - Put the bite on     |
| - Have a hold on              | - Set one's heart on  |
| - Have an eye on              | - Turn one's back on  |
| - Keep an eye on <sup>2</sup> |                       |

- e.g.:
- The champion hung one on his challenger in the second round and knocked him out of the ring.
  - A jeep has it over a regular car on rough mountain trails.
  - Tom's boss jumped all over Tom because he made a careless mistake.



Symbols that are used in this chapter:



Verb



particle



Noun/Noun phrase



Optional: Noun, Noun phrase,  
or pronoun



Difficult to identify, because of the  
confusing class of word inserted in

Chapter V  
GENERAL COMMENT

To sum up what has been discussed in the preceding chapters, particles after, on and over can function as adverbial particles or as prepositions.

Preposition "over" can often be used to form a new single-word verb. The new single-word verb in all cases behaves identically with another single-word verb in common.

e.g.: - Overcome                      - Overpower  
      - Overdraw                     - Overrule  
      - Overflow                     - Overstate

Particle after, as revealed in this thesis, only functions as a preposition, whereas each of the particles on and over can often function as an adverbial particle or a preposition.

From the data written in Chapter I, the writer finds out that there are three hundred and twenty four (324) Verb + Particle Combinations. These figures consist of eighteen (18) Verb + Particle after Combinations in which the whole particles functions as prepositions. And two hundred and thirteen (213) Verb + Particle on Combinations that can be divided into four: seventy nine (79) particles function as adverbial particles, one



hundred and one (101) particles function as prepositions, seventeen (17) particles are used in Verb + 2 Particles Combinations, sixteen (16) particles are used in Verb + Fixed elements Combinations. And ninety three (93) Verb + Particle over Combinations that can be divided into three: seventy (70) particles function as adverbial particles, twenty (20) particles function as prepositions, and three (3) particles are used in Verb + Fixed elements Combinations.

The position (of the particle) in the verbal phrase and the belonging (of the particle) to the verb concern the function of the particle too. A direct object can be inserted in between the verb and the adverbial particle, whereas it cannot be inserted in between the verb and the preposition. An adverbial particle belongs to the verb, whereas a preposition does not.

In the passive the verb in a phrasal or prepositional verb behaves identically with single-word verb.

e.g.: - I called on my friend - My friend was called on  
 - They put over the meeting - The meeting was put  
 over.

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 semantic unity in the greater part of the Verb + Particle Combinations can often be manifested by substitution with a single-word verb.

e.g.: - Get over<sup>2</sup> for Overcome  
 - Go over<sup>1</sup> for Examine  
 - Look over<sup>2</sup> for Inspect

Furthermore, phrasal and prepositional verbs often have composite meaning which are not normally deducible from their parts.

e.g.: - ~~Switch~~ on (= report)  
 - Sit on<sup>1</sup> (= consider)  
 - Go over<sup>1</sup> (= examine)

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.

e.g.: - Agree on (=compromise)  
 - Look on<sup>1</sup> (=watch)  
 - Look over<sup>2</sup> (=inspect)

b. The verb and the particle are fused into a new idiomatic combination. The meaning of which is not deducible from its parts.

e.g.: - Go over<sup>3</sup> (=study)  
 - Put over<sup>3</sup> (=trick)  
 - Take on<sup>4</sup> (=face)  
 - Turn on<sup>2</sup> (=attack)  
 - Wear on<sup>1</sup> (=annoy)

In spoken language, however, there is a difference between these phrasal and prepositional verbs. The adverbial particle is normally stressed and, in final position, bears the nuclear tone; whereas the preposition is normally unstressed and has the 'tail' of nuclear tone on the lexical verb.

Verb + Adverbial Particle	Verb + Preposition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He carried 'over the story to the next page.</li> <li>- The story was carried <b>Ó</b>VER.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bill 'carried on a hardware business.</li> <li>- A hardware business was <b>CÁ</b>RRIED on.</li> </ul>

## Chapter VI

### THE TEACHING OF VERB PLUS PARTICLE COMBINATIONS

#### 1. The Aim of Teaching Verb + Particle Combinations

Teaching Verb + Particle Combinations means, first of all, giving learners a knowledge of language, in this case a foreign language, and making them able to use it as a habit. What the learners want to achieve by knowing a language is to be able to use the structure of the language accurately for communication.

In order to be able to use the structure of the language accurately for communication, they have to focus their attention 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.

As a part of language, the aim of Teaching Verb + Particle Combinations are:

- 1) The students are able to understand the meanings of the Verb + Particle Combinations.
- 2) The students are able to remember their synonyms, if any, and use them in sentences by the way around.
- 3) The students are able to know the errors when they are not used in the proper contexts and occasions.
- 4) The students are able to increase their vocabulary.

Understanding the meanings of Verb + Particle Combinations does not only mean understanding the verb and the particle respectively, but it means understanding the semantic unity of the verb and the particle in combination.

The students have to attempt to remember the meanings of Verb + Particle Combinations as they have to attempt to remember new vocabulary. One of the ways to be able to remember the new vocabulary is by learning them by heart, and to understand their meanings by grasping them through definitions or their synonyms, if any.

In learning a foreign language the learner's mother tongue plays an important role, and he will always relate the meanings of the words to his own language by doing translations, although doing translations is not considered as the best method. However the translation can often help the students in learning new words, and by this reason the writer tries to include the translations of the Verb + Particle Combinations in the list.

## 2. Some Techniques in Teaching Verb + Particle Combinations

Although Verb + Particle Combinations look simple enough in teaching them the teacher has to try to explain and present the materials accurately.

Concerning the functions of the particles in Verb + Particle Combinations the teacher can help the students by showing through examples whether a particle is considered as an adverbial particle or a preposition.

The following are some examples:

"After"

- preposition, means:

1. following in time; later on  
(after dark)
2. indicating pursuit; search; inquiry:  
(He is asking after his grandfather)
3. resemble; as the same with:  
(The boy was named after his grandfather)
4. next in door to; following:  
("Against" comes after "again" in the dictionary)
5. in the style of:  
(He sang after the manner of Bing)
6. indicating succession:  
(day after day; shot after shot)
7. behind:  
(Shut the door after you, when you go out)

- adverbial particle, means:

1. later in time; behind in place:  
(What came after?)

"On"

- preposition, means:

1. supported by; fastened or attached to; lying against; in contact with; covering or forming part of (a surface):

(on the wall; on the table; on main street)

2. indicating direction; towards:

(give a box on the nose)

3. concerning; about:

(write on Indonesian affair)

- adverbial particle, means:

1. expressing the idea of progress, advance, continued activity:

(They hurried on; - work on without rest)

2. in fastened/attached to:

(Put your coat on)

3. connected in (action, use, functioning, etc.):

(He left the bathroom tap on)

available (if needed)

(Is the water on?)

"Over"

- preposition, means:

1. resting on the surface of and covering, partly or completely:

(Spread the cloth over the table!)

2. at ~~or~~ to level higher than, but not touching:

(He held an umbrella over his head)

3. indicating superiority in rank, authority:

(He reigns over a great empire)

4. from one side to the other side:

(He spoke to me over her shoulder)

5. in or across every part of:

(Rain is falling over the area of Yogyakarta)

6. concerning:

(We laughed over the affair)

- adverbial particle, means:

1. indicating movement from an upright position, from one side to the other side, or so that a different side is seen:

(Turn over the page! Don't knock the vase over!)

2. indicating motion upwards and outwards:

(The milk boiled over).

3. from beginning to end: through:

(You should think it over)

4. indicating repetition: again:

(Count them over!)

5. across (a street, an open space, a distance, etc.)

(Come over and see me. Take over this letter to the post office)

6. remaining; not used after part has been taken:

(Seven into thirty goes four times and two over)

7. in addition; in excess; more:

(Children of thirteen and over)

8. ended, finished, done with:

(The meeting will be over before we arrive)

9. more than is right, usual, etc.:

(over polite)



10. indicating transference or change from one person, party, etc. to another:

(He made over his business to his son)

11. on the whole surface; in all parts:

(The pianist is famous all over the world)

In order to make the students understand the meanings, remember the synonyms, and be able to use the Verb + Particle Combinations accurately, the following are some techniques of teaching them:

1. Giving the synonyms or defining the meanings of Verb + Particle Combinations.
2. Using translations.
3. Giving exercises:
  - Multiple choice
  - Substitution
  - Completion

a. Giving the synonyms or the definitions of Verb + Particle Combinations

Synonym means: word with the same meaning as another in the same language but often with different implication. Giving synonyms can help the students understand the meanings of Verb + Particle Combinations, and they can substitute one to the other. Whereas the definitions of the words make the students know what the words mean.

For examples:

### "Synonyms"

1. egg on = excite
  - The big boys egged on the two little boys to fight.
2. lay eyes on = see
  - I didn't know the man; in fact, I had never laid eyes on him.
3. do over = repeat
  - This letter is so badly written that I think I'd better do it over.

### "Definitions"

1. take after = resemble a parent or close relative
  - With light hair and blue eyes Mary seems to take after her mother, but in her character she is more like her father.
2. tide over = carry past a difficulty
  - He was out of work last winter but he had saved enough money to tide him over until spring.
3. wish on = use a lucky charm while making a wish
  - Mary wished on a star that she could go to the dance.

#### b. Using translations

In the attempt of understanding the meanings of new words the students often need the translations of the words. Concerning the attempt of learning Verb + Particle Combinations, translations can often be used to help the

students understand the meanings of the Verb + Particle Combinations. Then they are supposed to be able to use them contextually.

For examples:

1. The two boys fight over the pretty girl.  
(Kedua jejaka memperebutkan gadis jelita itu)
2. Be careful not to infringe on the rights of other people.  
(Awat jangan sampai melanggar hak orang lain)
3. You can count on my cooperation.  
(Anda dapat mengharapkan pertolongan saya)

c. Giving exercises

Apart from giving knowledge, it is important for the teacher to give exercises, so that the students can practise what they have learned. Exercises can also be used as a measurement of the students' understanding of the materials that have been taught.

The following are some types of giving exercises:

1. Multiple Choice

The multiple-choice item is regarded as being one of the most useful of all objective item types. Although it is amongst the most difficult of all objective item types to construct, it is simple to score and administer.

For example:

- Find the expression given in parenthesis that corresponds to the underlined words.

- 1) To keep on doing something is to  
(stop doing it, continue doing it, begin doing it)
- 2) To count on someone is to  
(like him, arrest him, doubt him, depend on him)
- 3) To look over something is to  
(wait for it, look it up, examine it, purchase it)

## 2. Substitution

Doing substitutions is one of the attempt of catching on the meanings of Verb + Particle Combinations.

Substituting Verb + Particle Combinations by their single-word verbs can help the students understand their meanings accurately.

For examples:

- Substitute, in place of the underlined word or words, the corresponding expression partially in parenthesis :
  - 1) He continued talking as though nothing had happened.  
( go )
  - 2) Helen placed on herself her new hat and stood admiring herself in the mirror. ( put )
  - 3) The new Cabinet will assume many of the duties of the President. ( take )

## 3. Completion

The teacher can give the students some exercises in the form of completion, by filling in the blanks with the correct Verb + Particle Combination. This kind of exercise is proper used to check the students' memory.

For examples:

- 1) The man was ... by a train and killed.
  - 2) John ... reading and paid no attention to any of us.
  - 3) Why it is necessary to ... shoes before buying them?
  - 4) With whom did you ... your plan to buy a new car?
  - 5) They ... many new workers at that plant.
- 

talk over

take on

try on

run over

went on

## Chapter VII

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### Conclusion

In English, a multi-word verb can be made up of a verb base plus particle combination. In other languages a particle or preposition is used only to precede an adjunct or to form a complement in a predicate.

There are three classifications of Verb + Particle Combinations:

Classification made in terms of relationship concerns the intimacy of the relationship between the verb and the particle in the combination. Classification made in terms of position concerns the place of the particle in the verbal phrase. Classification made in terms of belonging concerns the attachment of the particle to the verb in the verbal phrase. The function of the particle in the Verb + Particle Combination often determines the characteristic of the classification.

The greater part of Verb + Particle Combinations (= multi-word verbs) have their single-word verbs as their synonyms. These synonyms are usually considered as "formal words".

Many Senior High School students and also some advanced students in Indonesia often find difficulty in

learning Verb + Particle Combinations in English. Making up of the list of Verb + Particle Combinations as it is done in this thesis can help learners to understand better and help teachers improve their teaching of Verb + Particle Combinations.

### Suggestion

To enlarge the knowledge on Verb + Particle Combinations, Indonesian students are suggested to read a lot of books such as novels and creative essays.

To facilitate learning, all verbal phrases containing various particles should be listed. The list can be done as presented in this thesis.

A certain effective teaching technique must be invented to achieve successfully the aims of teaching Verb + Particle Combinations in class. Such technique is expected to be formulated by experienced lecturers of an institution such as the English Department of IKIP Sanata Dharma.

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