

AN ANALYSIS OF
ENGLISH PHRASES
HAVING THE PREPOSITIONS
OF AND ALONG



A Partial Fulfilment
of the Requirements for the
Sarjana Degree

BY :

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YOGYAKARTA, MARCH 1986

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A Thesis
Presented to
The Department of English Language
(and Literature)
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A Partial Fulfilment
of the Requirements for the
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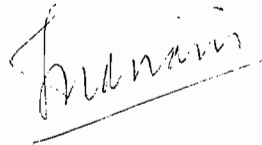
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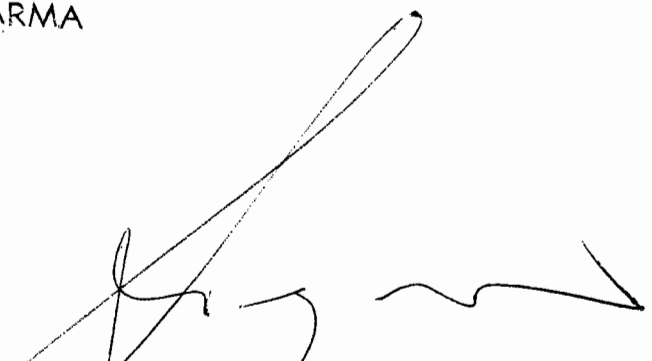
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BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

I. I. Background of Study

Prepositions seem to be trivial. They look simple and short, and many people consider them unimportant words. But in fact most foreign students of English find many difficulties in using these small words and understanding their meanings and functions.

Prepositions are just as important as the other parts of speech. They may even determine the meaning of some words or phrases because the same verbs may have different prepositions. For example, to look at, to look for and to look after have different meanings, as do to put on, to put off, and to put up.

According to Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, a preposition is a word used with a noun, pronoun, or -ing form to show its connection with another word. For example : In " a house made of wood" and " a man like my brother", of and like are prepositions, and so is "by" in "She succeeded by working hard".

Sometimes people are not able to distinguish prepositions from adverbs because the two words are often identical in form. The only way to distinguish them is to look at the work that each of them does. If a word expresses some relation between two persons or things, the word is a preposition.

Preposition means "placed before" (Latin word : prae means "before" and positus means "placed"), placed before the noun or pronoun that is called the object.

But what we are going to talk in this thesis is rather different from the explanation above. This thesis concerns with phrases having the preposition of and along and how to teach them to the students of SMA.

I. II. Problem of The Study

Prepositions may be related to place (space and direction), situation, circumstance or time. They may have the same form but have different functions. Prepositions may have the form of particles, such as : during, notwithstanding, considering and so on. Many verbs become strongly associated with certain prepositions in one of two ways:

- with verbs and prepositions keeping their basic meaning
- as a compound having an idiomatic meaning.

Adverbial particles have the same form as prepositions, but are closely tied to the verb or phrasal verbs. There are also two kinds of adverbial particles :

- with verb and adverb keeping their own basic meaning
- Verb plus particle combinations having new idiomatic meanings.

This thesis will provide all phrases having the preposition of and along. They are two kinds of phrases,

First we have Verb Plus Particle Combinations and secondly we have Complex Prepositions.

They are four problems in analyzing phrases: first, the intimacy of the preposition and the verb related, second, the position of the preposition in that combination, third, what the constituency of the phrases are, and how many prepositions can be deleted in phrases having the preposition of or along.

Before analyzing, the writer provides data taken from some dictionaries and scholarly articles. He also gives the synonyms of phrases in the form of one word, the meaning of phrases and the application of phrases in sentences.

There are such studies done before this study. Sigit Djauhari, Yap Ching-ching, Lilik Indrawati, each tried to analyze the same problem of prepositions in phrases.

The difference between their works and the present work is in the preposition studied. They analyzed the prepositions off, by, under, away, over, after, for and up. This writer analyzes the phrases having the prepositions of and along.

I. III. The Objective of this Study

Almost every English sentence has the construction of a verb plus particle. This thesis tries to explain

the relationship between the verb and the particle of or along. He also has a try to analyze the characteristic of the Complex Prepositions.

The objective of this study therefore, is to understand or to know the nature of verbal phrases consisting of a verb and the preposition or particle of or along in terms of following variables:

- Intimacy
- Position of the preposition
- Constituency
- Deletion

A further objective is to discuss and explain the best methods of teaching verbal phrases and complex prepositions to students or learners, who study English as a foreign language.

I.IV Limitation of Scope

Due to the fact that the writer talks only about the prepositions along and of, the scope he analyzes is limited to the phrases having the prepositions of and along. As a limitation of scope the writer has decided to discuss as follow :

1. The forms of the verbal phrases using the prepositions of and along.
2. The classification of the verbal phrases and complex prepositions in accordance with various contexts.

3. The meaning of the phrases.
4. Teaching methods to present phrases having the prepositions or particles of and along in the lessons.

I.V. Method of Study

First of all the writer has identified all the phrases having the prepositions of and along. These phrases include Verb Plus Particle of and along Combinations, and complex prepositions. The phrases are provided in a list of data. The writer has collected all the phrases from following dictionaries:

- Barnhart C.L, The American College Dictionary, a reprint edition, authorized by Random House Inc. Printed in Japan 1961.
- AS Hornby, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, third edition 1974.
- John M Echols and Hassan Shadily, Kamus Inggris Indonesia, PT Gramedia Jakarta Indonesia 1980.
- Merriam-Webster, Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, Merriam Webster's Incorporation 1983 Springfield, Massachusetts USA.
- Joseph Devlin, A Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms, Angkasa Bandung 1961.
- Cowie, A.P and R. Mackin, Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English, Oxford University Press, London 1975.

After the list of the data is provided, the writer tries to analyze the data by grouping them into several categories or classifications. The data includes synonyms of phrases in the form of single word, and the application of phrases in sentences. In analyzing the data the writer used several books. They are; G Leech and Jan Starvik, A Communicative Grammar of English, R. Quirk, Geoffrey Leech, Jan Svartvik, A Grammar of Contemporary English, Schibatye Knud, A Modern English Grammar, S. Pit Corder, An Intermediate English Practice Book, and Thompson, A.J and A.V. Martinet, A Practical English Grammar. The discussion will be carried out in the title of "Specific Classification" in this thesis.

The last step on this study is a discussion of "How to present phrases having the prepositions of and along" to the students or learners in class. Most of the suggestions mentioned here are taken from the following books and scholarly articles:

- Bismoko J. An Introductory Reader to Methods of Teaching English, (Unpublished Lecture's note) Sanaya Dharma, (Unpublished Lecture's note)
- Lado, Robert, Language Teaching: A Scientific Approach, New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw Publishing Co. Ltd., 1977.
- Thomas Buckingham, Helping Students Use Prepositions, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign. Forum pages 111-113. The Art of TESOL. Selected articles from the English Forum Part One 1972.

- Sumartini Mulyarto, How to Present the Functions of Prepositions, A Paper presented at the TEFLIN Seminar on April 12th 1985 Fak. Sastra UGM Yogyakarta.

The writer also adds suggestions taken from his own experiences. He has been a teacher of English both in SMA and SMP since 1982.

I. IV. Plan of Presentation

1. Collecting data.

- List of phrases having the prepositions of and along
- Synonyms of phrases
- Application of phrases in sentences

2. Classifications

- General Classification
- Specific Classification
 - a. In terms of intimacy
 - b. in terms of position of prepositions.
 - c. in terms of constituency

3. Complex Prepositions

4. General Comments

- 5. How to present phrases having the prepositions of and along to the students.

CHAPTER II

RESOURCES OF THE DATA

In this chapter the writer presents the data. In order to find out the characteristic behaviour of the particles of and along as parts of Verb + Particle combinations, the writer uses dictionaries and scholarly articles as the sources of the needed data, since they have proved to be the most feasible supports in finding the data.

The dictionaries being used are Merriam Webster, Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, A.S. Hornby, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, third edition 1974, Joseph Devlin, A Dictionary of Synonyms, Tom Mc Arthur and Berryl Atkins, Dictionary of English Phrasal Verbs and their Idioms, Angkasa Bandung, Cowie, A.P, and Mackin, R, Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English, C.L. Barnhart, The American College Dictionary, A Reprint Edition, William Morris, The American Heritage Dictionary of The English Language, American Heritage Publishing Co. Inc, 1969, and John M. Echoldan Hassan Shadily, Kamus Inggris Indonesia, Gramedia Jakarta 1980.

The data are going to be presented in the following manner. Firstly, the writer collects the data from Dictionary of English Phrasal Verbs and Their Idioms, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current Idiomatic

English, Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, the American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, and The American College Dictionary. After collecting the data, the writer looks for their single-word verb synonyms, if any, by looking them up in Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms, and Dictionary of English Phrasal Verbs and Their Idioms, and also he tries to look for their translations by looking up Kamus Inggris Indonesia. The synonyms and the translations are provided in order to show that Verb + Particle Combinations could have single-word verb synonyms and translation. These synonyms and the translations are considered very important for teaching the Verb + Particle Combinations. This will be clearer in the next chapter. Also the writer gives examples of the Verb + Particle Combination in sentences so as to give an understanding of its syntactic nature.

Finally the data are listed and numbered. Because of lack space in this paper, the writer separates the data from the synonyms. The numbering of the data is necessary to give further information in chapter III. Chapter II is the foothold for us to go into the next chapters, because from the data the writer will discuss the classifications of Verb + Particle Combinations. The classifications are made in terms of relationship or intimacy, in terms of position, in terms of constituency, and in terms of deletion.

Chapter III concerns the general and specific classifications. Under the specific classification, detailed information about the relationship between Verb and Particles will be discussed.

Chapter IV talks about the nature of Complex Prepositions. In this chapter the writer analyzes Complex Prepositions in terms of forms, intimacy of their elements, position in sentences and the syntactic functions of Complex Prepositions.

In chapter V the writer is going to give general comments what he had invented in analyzing phrases with preposition of and along.

Chapter VI functions as the didactic part of the thesis. In this chapter the writer gives his opinion on the teaching of Verb + Particle Combinations and Complex Prepositions. Based on Robert Lado's Language Teaching: A Scientific Approach, the writer suggests a method of presentation for the teaching of Verb + Particle Combinations and Complex Prepositions. Some suggestions are added from the writer's personal experiences as a teacher of English.

In the list of the data the synonyms in the form of two words or definitions will be presented. It shows that some phrases do not have synonyms. And the synonyms or definitions are compiled from Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, Dictionary of English Phrasal

Verbs and Their Idioms, A Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms, The American College Dictionary, The American Heritage Dictionary of The English Language, and Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. The translations are taken from Kamus Inggris Indonesia.

The list of phrases consisting of a verb and the preposition of will be separated from the list of phrases consisting of a verb and the preposition along. The purpose of this consideration is to make the analysis clearer, so that there won't be any negative effect in teaching Verb + Particle Combinations.

THE LIST OF THE DATA

Verbs Phrases Including the Preposition of

1. Absolve of
2. Accept of
3. Acquit of
4. Admit of
5. Approve of
6. Argue out of
7. Ask of
8. Assure of
9. Avail of
10. Back out of
11. Bail out of
12. Bail out of
13. Be of
14. Be out of
15. Become of
16. Beg of
17. Get the better of
18. Beware of
19. Bite out of
20. Bounce out of
21. Break of
22. Carve out of
23. Catch hold of
24. Catch sight of

25. Charm out of
26. Chase out of
27. Cheat out of
28. Clear out of
29. Come out of
30. Come short of
31. Conjure out of
32. Cosen out of
33. Cure of
34. Deliver of
35. Diddle out of
36. Dig out of
37. Disapprove of
38. Dispose of
39. Do out of
40. Drag out of
41. Drink out of
42. Drop out of
43. Dwell out of
44. Ease of
45. Eat out of
46. Edge out of
47. Empty of
48. Fall short of
49. Fall foul of
50. Fashion out of

51. Fetch out of
52. Fight shy of
53. Fire out of
54. Fling out of
55. Flock out of
56. Flounce out of
57. Foil of
58. Follow of
59. Fool out of
60. Form out of
61. Fox out of
62. Frighten out of
63. Get out of
64. Get rid of
65. Get wind of
66. Go ahead of
67. Go in and out of
68. Hear of
69. Hit out of
70. Hold of
71. Hustle out of
72. Invalid out of
73. Issue out of
74. Jerk out of
75. Jockey out of
76. Jolt out of

77. Juggle out of
78. Jump out of
79. Keep of
80. Keep out of
81. Kick out of
82. Knock out of
83. Leave out of
84. Let out of
85. Lose sight of
86. Make free of
87. Make light of
88. Make little of
89. Make much of
90. Make most of
91. Make of
92. Make out of
93. Make sure of
94. Manoeuvre out of
95. Move out of
96. Mulct out of
97. Have need of
98. Partake of
99. Persuade of
100. Pluck out of
101. Prejudice of
102. Possess of
103. Pull out of

104. Purge of
105. Quit of
106. Reason out of
107. Remind of
108. Repent of
109. Require of
110. Reserve of
111. Rob of
112. See out of
113. Smell of
114. Smuggle out of
115. Speak of
116. Stand of
117. Steer clear of
118. Step out of
119. Stick full of
120. Take advantage of
121. Take care of
122. Take heed of
123. Take out of
124. Take part of
125. Talk out of
126. Taste of
127. Tear out of
128. Think out of
129. Think of

- 130. Tire of
- 131. Turn of
- 132. Vanish out of
- 133. Walk out of
- 134. Warn of
- 135. Wash out of
- 136. wear out of
- 137. Whip out of
- 138. Wring out of

Some of Verbs with of Have Synonyms in Form of Single-

Word

They are :

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Avail of | : to use |
| 2. Bamboozle out of | : to cheat |
| 3. Beg of | : to implore |
| 4. Break of | : to stop |
| 5. Catch sight of | : to see |
| 6. Come short of | : to fail |
| 7. Disapprove of | : to condemn |
| 8. Dispose of | : to sell |
| 9. Do out of | : to oust, to prevent |
| 10. Ease of | : to relieve |
| 11. Fall short of | : to disappoint |
| 12. Get out of | : to evade |
| 13. Cure of | : to heal |
| 14. Dig out of | : to extricate |
| 15. Get rid of | : to eliminate |
| 16. Catch hold of | : to grasp |
| 17. Make much of | : to exaggerate
to praise |
| 18. Pull out of | : to remove |
| 19. Possess of | : to own |
| 20. Make sure of | : to ascertain |
| 21. Purge of | : to cleanse |

Some of The Verb Phrases Using The Preposition of do
not Have Synonyms in Form of One-Word

Their meanings or definitions are as follows:

1. Absolve of : to proclaim as free from
penalty
2. Accept of : to agree to
3. Admit of : to be capable of
4. Acquit of : to discharge of supposed
wrong
5. Approve of : to hold good
6. Argue out of : to persist in argument
to persuade so not to do
some thing
7. Ask of : to make a request
8. Assure of : to make sure
9. Back out of : to withdraw one's support
or presence
10. Bail out of : to withdraw from an unplea-
sant situation
11. Be of : to belong to
12. Be out of : not to have any more of,
to be inconsistent with
13. Become of : to reach a concluding state
14. Beware of : to be on one's guard against
15. Bite out of : to remove a portion of food
by means of teeth

16. Bounce out of : to go into or out excitedly
17. Break the back of : to get the better part done
18. Come of : to belong to
19. Charm out of : to extract by compelling
looks or persuasive talk
20. Cheat out of : to get by fraud or deceit
21. Conjure out of : to make to appear
22. Carve out of : to cut from
23. Diddle out of : to cheat and get
24. Drop out of : to give up
25. Dwell out of : reside outside of
26. Drag out of : to get with difficulty
27. Drink out of : to take one's drink from
28. Eat out of : to consume food from
29. Edge out of : to withdraw gradually
30. Empty of : to remove the content of
31. Form out of : to make out of
32. Fall out of : to come into unpleasant
to fall from
33. Fashion out of : to make from certain material
34. Fetch out of : to obtain from
35. Fight shy of : to avoid by reason of fear
or dislike
36. Fire out of : to turn out by fire
37. Fling out of : to depart angrily or throw
from

38. Flock out of : to depart in considerable numbers
39. Flounce up out of : to rise up abruptly
40. Foil of : to prevent from getting
41. Follow of : to keep in the same direction
42. Fool out of : to discover by craft
to obtain by deceit
43. Fox out of : to get something by trickery
44. Frighten out of : to drive from fear
to scare someone into leaving some place or handing over something
45. Get wind of : to get to know
to find out
46. Go ahead of : to lead or move in front
47. Hear of : to find out by hearing
48. Hit out of : to drive out of the ground
49. Hold of : to keep a grasp
50. Hustle out of : to hurry from or
to obtain by deceit
51. Issue out of : to come from
52. Invalidate out of : to dismiss by reason of illhealth or resign
53. Jolt out of : to jerk from
54. Juggle out of : to extract from
55. Kickeey out of : to try to remove a person from place or opinion

56. Keep out of : to prevent from entering
57. Let out of : to get freedom
58. Lose sight of : to be out of touch with,
to be unable to see anymore
59. Make out of : to form from
60. Make free of : to use freely
61. Make light of : to consider as of little
importance
62. Make little of : to treat as of small import-
ance
63. Make of : to draw a conclusion from
64. Manoeuvre of : to cause to go **through**
appointed movements,
to manage with artifice
65. Move out of : to leave a place
66. Have need of : to require something
67. Prejudice in favour of : to be on the side of,
persuade others to think
favourably of
68. Persuade of : to be induced to hold a
belief
69. Pluck out of : to pull out from its socket
or resting place
70. Reason out of : to change a person's mind
by argument
71. Quit of ; to be free from
72. Remind of : to call to the memory of

73. Repent of : to feel contrition
74. Require of : to make demand
75. Rob of : to steal goods by force
76. See out of : to look out from an aperture
77. Smuggle out of : to remove something from
place in a secret or illegal
manner
78. Speak of : to convey or discuss any
person or thing
79. Stand in need of : to lack something
80. Steer clear of : to avoid meeting or encounter-
ing
81. Step out of : to go out from a place
82. Stick full of : to be made full of penetrat-
ing object
to penetrate in many places
83. Take care of : to attend to
to provide for the needs
84. Take heed of : to notice carefully
85. Take out of : to remove anything, or part
of thing
86. Take part of : to remove a portion of any
body or subject
87. Taste of : to bear any distinctive
flavour
88. Tear out of : to remove by tearing
89. Think of : to hold an opinion about

90. Tire of : to weary of a person or thing, become bored with
91. Turn the flank edge of : to pass round a martial body so as to attack from behind
92. Vanish out of : to fade out of sight, to disappear from
93. Warn out of : to predict a mishap, to prevent somebody from something or entering some-place by means of a warning
94. Wash out of : to remove a colour or stain by cleaning
95. Wash the hands of : to refuse
96. Wear out of : to dress in out-of-date custom.
97. Wring out of : to obtain with difficulty
98. Walk out of : to go out from
99. Whip out of : to dash from
100. Deliver of : to give birth to

Verbs With The Preposition along

They are :

1. Argue along
2. Be along
3. Blunder along
4. Bring along
5. Carry along
6. Come along
7. Dawdle along
8. Drag along
9. Drift along
10. Get along
11. Go along
12. Grub along
13. Hasten along
14. Hold on along
15. Hound along
16. Hurry along
17. Lead along
18. Lug along
19. Make along
20. Push along
21. Race along
22. Range along
23. Ride along
24. Roll along



25. Rub along
26. Scramble along
27. Send along
28. Shove along
29. Shuffle along
30. Stand along
31. Struggle along
32. Sweep along
33. Swing along
34. Trail along
35. Trip along
36. Walk along
37. Worm along

Some of Verb + Along Combinations Have Synonyms in Form
of One Word

They are :

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Be along | : to arrive, to exist |
| 2. Come along | : to accompany, to progress |
| 3. Go along | : to accompany |
| 4. Hound along | : to impel |
| 5. Make along | : to procede |

Verb Phrases Consisting of Verb and The Preposition

along that do not have synonyms in form of a single-word

Their meanings or definitions are as follows:

1. Argue along : to follow a plan of argument
2. Blunder along : to continue to make mistakes
3. Carry along : to cause to move on line with
4. Dawdle along : to do something slowly
5. Drag along : to draw on a path
6. Drift along : to move at random
to move aimlessly,
to move on a path
7. Follow along : to keep in the same direction
8. Get along : to be mutually congenial,
to manage with fair success
9. Hasten along : to hurry forward on a path
10. Hold on along : to keep to a rote
11. Push along : to propel forward on a path,
to continue one's way
12. Race along : to move (along) very swiftly on a path
13. Range along : to lie bordering
14. Ride along : to be conveyed on a path

15. Roll along : to travel by turning over repeatedly (or on wheels) on a path
16. Rub along : to pass one's time inpleasurably or unhappily
17. Scramble along : to progress with difficulty
18. Send along : to dispatch goods
19. Shove along : to push an object (along)
20. Shuffle along : to move (along) with dragging step
21. Stand along : to place in a row
to be bordered
22. Struggle along : to progress with much difficulty
23. Sweep along : to move haughtily or quickly
24. Swing along : to move with an easy motion
25. Trail along : to move(along)at a slow dragging pace
26. Trip along : to tread lightly
27. Grub along : to get (along) somehow,
to manage with difficulty
28. Hurry along : to go rapidly
29. Walk along : to proceed on a path
30. Worm along : to crawl slowly on a path

The Translation of Verb Phrases Consisting of Verbs and
The Preposition Of

1. Absolve of	: membebaskan
2. Accept of	: setuju, menerima
3. Acquit of	: membebaskan
4. Admit of	: mampu
5. Approve of	: setuju
6. Argue out of	: mempertahankan
7. Ask of	: meminta
8. Assure of	: meyakinkan
9. Avail of	: menggunakan, mencari untung
10. Back out of	: menarik, mundur
11. Bail out of	: menguras, mengosongkan
12. Bamboozle out of	: menyontek, mengambil alih
13. Be of	: termasuk
14. Be out of	: di luar, habis
15. Become of	: menjadi
16. Beg of	: mencari, meminta
17. Beware of	: hati-hati, was
18. Bite out of	: menggondol
19. Bounce out of	: keluar
20. Break of	: menghentikan, merawat
21. Break the back of	: memilih
22. Carve out of	: model
23. Catch hold of	: memegang
24. Catch sight of	: melihat

25. Charm out of	: menarik
26. Chase out of	: mengejar, mengusik
27. Cheat out of	: menjiplak
28. Clear out of	: mulai
29. Come of	: termasuk
30. Come short of	: kurang
31. Conjure out of	: memunculkan
32. Cosen out of	: menipu
33. Cure of	: menyembuhkan, merawat
34. Deliver of	: melahirkan
35. Diddle out of	: mengambil alih
36. Dig out of	: memerangi
37. Dispose of	: membuang
38. Disapprove of	: mengutuk, meyalahi
39. Do out of	: mencegah
40. Drag out of	: menyeret
41. Drink out of	: minum dari
42. Dwell out of	: tinggal
43. Ease of	: bebas
44. Eat out of	: menghabiskan
45. Edge out of	: meninggalkan
46. Empty of	: mengosongkan
47. Fall foul of	: terlibat
48. Fall short of	: kecewa
49. Fashion out of	: membentuk
50. Fetch out of	: menyerap

51. Fight shy of	: menghindar
52. Fire out of	: membakar
53. Fling out of	: jengkel
54. Flock out of	: keluar
55. Flounce out of	: keluar, meninggalkan
56. Foil of	: mencegah
57. Fool out of	: mengelabui
58. Form out of	: membentuk
59. Follow the line of	: searah
60. Fox out of	: membeberkan
61. Frighten out of	: bingung, takut, cemas
62. Get out of	: melepaskan, menghindar
63. Get wind of	: tahu
64. Get the better of	: mengatasi
65. Go ahead of	: mendahului
66. Go in and out of	: keluar masuk
67. Hear of	: mendengar
68. Hit out of	: menarik
69. Hold of	: memegang
70. Hustle out of	: memaksa
71. Invalid out of	: muncul, keluar
72. Issue out of	: muncul
73. Jerk out of	: memindah
74. Jockey out of	: mempengaruhi
75. Jolt out of	: tersentak
76. Juggle out of	: menyulap
77. Jump out of	: meloncat

78. Keep the track of	: mengikuti
79. Keep out of	: mencegah
80. Kick out of	: mengusir, menyepak
81. Knock the bottom out of:	menghancurkan
82. Leave out of	: terlalaikan
83. Let out of	: membiarkan, melepaskan
84. Lose sight of	: hilang, tak bertemu
85. Make free of	: bebas
86. Make light of	: menganggap ringan, meremehkan
87. Make little of	: menganggap enteng
88. Make much of	: menghargai
89. Possessed of	: terpengaruh
90. Pull out of	: mengambil, menyelamatkan
91. Make of	: berkesimpulan
92. Make out of	: pindah
93. Manoeuvre out of	: bergerak
94. Move out of	: meninggalkan
95. Mulct of	: puas
96. Have need of	: menuntut
97. Partake of	: berperan serta
98. Persuade of	: terpengaruh
99. Pluck out of	: menyerobot
100. Purge of	: melenyapkan
101. Quit of	: bebas
102. Reason out of	: mengubah pendapat
103. Remind of	: mengingatkan
104. Repent of	: risih

105. Require of	: menuntut
106. Reserve the right of	: memegang
107. Rid of	: bebas
108. Rob of	: merampok
109. Rush out of	: pergi
110. See out of	: melihat
111. Smell of	: berbau
112. Smuggle out of	: mengisyaratkan
113. Speak of	: membicarakan
114. Stand in need of	: kekurangan
115. Steer clear of	: mengelak
116. Step out of	: melangkah
117. Stick full out of	: terisi
118. Take advantage of	: mengambil keuntungan
119. Take care of	: menjaga, merawat
120. Take heed of	: memperhatikan
121. Take out of	: memindahkan
122. Take part of	: memilih
123. Take the part of	: mendukung
124. Talk out of	: mencegah
125. Taste of	: merasakan
126. Tear out of	: merobek
127. Think of	: berpikir
128. Tire of	: khawatir
129. Turn the edge of	: memajukan
130. Turn the flunk of	: membokong
131. Vanish out of	: menghilang

132. Walk out of	: pergi
133. Warn out of	: mengingatkan
134. Wash out of	: mencuci
135. Wear out of	: ketinggalan mode
136. Whip out of	: melompat
137. Wring out of	: memperoleh dengan susah

The Translation of Verb Phrases Having the Preposition

Along

They are :

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Argue along | : menurun, mempertahankan |
| 2. Be along | : datang, masuk |
| 3. Blunder along | : acuh, mengacuhkan |
| 4. Bring along | : mendidik, membesarkan |
| 5. Carry along | : terpengaruh |
| 6. Come along | : menemani, berani |
| 7. Dawdle along | : lamban |
| 8. Drag along | : berjalan perlahan |
| 9. Drift along | : berserakan |
| 10. Follow along | : selaras, searah |
| 11. Get along | : mengatur dengan sukses |
| 12. Grab along | : berkecukupan |
| 13. Hasten along | : cepat |
| 14. Hold on along | : menurut |
| 15. Hound along | : memaksa |
| 16. Hurry along | : tergesa-gesa |
| 17. Lead along | : membimbing |
| 18. Lug along | : menarik |
| 19. Make along | : mengikuti, meneruskan |
| 20. Push along | : berputar, berkesinambungan |
| 21. Race along | : melaju |
| 22. Range along | : berbatasan |
| 23. Ride along | : berkuda |

24. Roll along	: berkendaraan
25. Rub along	: diselimuti suasana tak anak
26. Scramble along	: suling bergerak maju
27. Shove along	: mendorong
28. Shuffle along	: terseok-seok
29. Stand along	: membatasi
30. Struggle along	: berjuang
31. Sweep along	: angkuh, mengacuhkan
32. Swing along	: berjingkat
33. Trail along	: melangkah pendek
34. Trip along	: menapak
35. Walk along	: menyusuri
36. Worm along	: merangkak

The Application of The Verb Phrases Consisting of Verbs
and the Preposition Of in Sentences

1. Absolve of

The priest absolved the penitent of his sins.

None of us can be absolved wholly of wrongdoing.

2. Accept of

The envoys accepted willingly of the terms offered.

3. Acquit of

The judge acquitted him of the charge of arson.

4. Admit of

This building will not admit of more alterations.

5. Approve of

I approve of that paper for this room.

6. Argue out of

You'll argue me out of my wits soon.

He argued me out of my plan.

7. Ask of

He asked of the passers-by enough to buy a meal.

8. Assure of

I can assure you of one thing. It is going to rain.

9. Avail of

He wants to avail himself of the new technology.

10. Back out of

He backed out of the party.

He backed out of the room.

He backed out of the agreement.

11. Bail out of

The sailors tried to bail the water out of the sinking boat.

He bailed out of the failing business.

12. Bamboozle out of

They bamboozled him out of his wife's money.

13. Be of

I am of the big family of the Smiths.

14. Be out of

They are out of money.

The third man in the ranks was out step.

15. Become of

What will become of you, if you continue such conduct?

16. Beg of

I beg of you to change your decision.

17. Beware of

Beware of dog !

18. Bite out of

He took a bite of bread.

19. Bounce out of

The girl bounced out of the house.

20. Break of

I'll break him of that habits of spitting.

21. Break the back of

We've broken the back of our task.

22. Carve out of

The statue was carved out of alabaster.

23. Catch hold of

We caught hold of this brand (parcel)

24. Catch sight of

We caught sight of the boat as it left the pier.

25. Charm out of

She just charmed the very soul out of him.

Don't try to charm the news out of me. I am adamant.

26. Chase out of

We chased the wasp out of the room.

At last he was chased out of the country.

27. Cheat out of

I consider he was cheated out of his proper reward.

28. Clear out of

Clear out of my way ! I'm in a hurry.

29. Come of

He comes of a good stock.

30. Come short of

He came short of my expectation.

31. Conjure out of

I cannot conjure water out of stone.

32. Cosen out of

Those scoundrels could cosen money out of anybody.

33. Cure of

The child was cured of his short sightedness, by wearing special glasses.

34. Deliver of

Mrs X was delivered of a baby girl.

35. Diddle out of
He diddled me out of half crown.
36. Do out of
Jones did me out of that job.
37. Dig out of
The man dug a fine specimen of stone out of that riverbed.
38. Dispose of
The shop finally disposed of all its books.
39. Disapprove of
He disapproved of my behaviour.
40. Drag out of
The truth was dragged out of him by the police.
41. Drink out of
He drank out of the jug, he was so thirsty.
42. Drop out of
The men dropped out of the march.
43. Dwell out of
They dwelt out of London.
44. Ease of
The nurse eased the patient of his chair.
45. Eat out of
He ate out of a broken bowl.
They've eaten out of bread.
46. Edge out of
The crowd was so dense, we were glad to edge out of it.

47. Empty of

The jar was emptied of its contents.

48. Fall foul of

I really don't want to fall foul of him again.

49. Fall short of

He fell short of our expectation.

50. Fashion out of

The model was fashioned out of wood.

51. Fetch out of

The ring was fetched out of the silver.

52. Fight shy of

He fought shy of strangers.

53. Fire out of

We'll fire the badger out of the hole.

54. Fling out of

She flung the clothes out of the window.

When he entered, she flung out of the house.

55. Flock out of

After the speech, we flock out of the hall.

56. Flounce up out of

She flounced up out of the chair.

57. Foil of

They have been foiled of their prey this time.

58. Follow of

Our business follows along the line of our predecessors.

59. Fool out of

Jacob fooled Essau out of his birthright.

60. Form out of

The artist formed a lion of butter.

61. Fox out of

She will fox the secret out of them in time.

62. Frighten out of

We were frightened out of wits by the weird story.

63. Get out of

The boy gets food out of the cupboard when they are gone.

He wants to get out of his duty.

64. Get wind of

I'll get wind of the business somehow.

65. Get the better of

My brother always gets the better of me in any argument.

66. Go ahead of

The man went ahead of us to clear the course.

67. Go in and out of

The crowds were going in and out of the building.

68. Hear of

You have a brave act, and you will hear of it.

69. Hit out of

Hobbs hit the ball out of the ground.

70 Hold of

He had a hold of something. The man had hold of the subject.

71. Hustle out of
I refused to be hustled out of my position.
72. Invalid out of
Young Jones has been invalid out of the army.
73. Issue out of
The blood issued out of the gash.
74. Jerk out of
He jerked the whip out of the man's hands.
75. Jockey out of
The member of parliament happened to be honest and refused to be jockeyed out of his statement.
76. Jolt out of
I was jolted out of my seat by the movement.
77. Jump out of
The deserter jumped out of the train before it stopped.
78. Juggle out of
He seemed to juggle Union Jacks out of oranges.
79. Keep out of
His policy of non-interference kept him out of the cabinet.
80. Kick out of
They've kicked young Smith out of the Club.
81. Leave out of
The youngest son was left out of his father's will.
82. Let out of
We'll let the dog out of the kernel.

83. Lose sight of
I have lost sight of my old servant for many years.
84. Make free of
Imagine you are at home and make free of my house.
85. Make little of
Try to make as little of the matter as you can.
86. Make light of
You make light of your troubles, but I know you are in difficulty.
87. Make much of
I can tell you they made much of me on this day.
88. Make of
What can you make of such a statement.
89. Make out of
He made the house out of brick.
He made out of the room at once on hearing the news.
90. Make sure of
Will you try to make sure of these facts ?
91. Manoeuvre out of
The flees was manoeuvred out of the enemy's attacking.
92. Move out of
We shall move out of town. We want peace.
93. Mulct of
Brown was mulcted of £ 600 by the court.
94. Have need of
He has need of a new coat before the winter.

95. Partake of

Are you bold enough to partake of this enterprise with us ?

96. Persuade of

He was persuaded of the young man's honesty.

97. Pluck out of

The thief plucked the purse out of the man's pocket.

98. Pull out of

He pulled the child out of the river.

99. Possess of

He was possessed of the idea that he was a duke.

100. Purge of

The city was purged of Jews.

101. Quit of

I wish I were quit of all these folks.

102. Reason out of

I have reasoned him out of his wish to go to America.

103. Remind of

I must remind you of your engagement with the Browns tonight.

104. Repent of

He repented of his wrongdoing and tried to make amends.

105. Reserve the right of

The council reserves the right of terminating the contract.

106. Rid of

He was at last rid of the toothache.

107. Rob of

Mrs Shine was robbed of her diamonds.

108. Rush out of

Without waiting to hear more, the distracted man rushed out of the house.

109. See out of

We can see out of this window and look down the valley.

She saw him out of the house—meaning, she went with him to the door.

110. Smell of

The room smelled of tobacco smoke.

111. Smuggle out of

The agent managed to smuggle the spy out of the danger zone.

112. Speak of

The lecturer spoke of many things relating to chemistry.

113. Stand in need of

The business stood in need of fresh capital.

114. Steer clear of

We steered clear of the Jacksons for they were not pleasant neighbours.

115. Step out of

He stepped out of the train at Birmingham.

116. Stick full of

The pincushion was stuck full of the largest-sized pins I have ever seen.

117. Take advantage of

He took advantage of the low price of the tea.

118. Take care of

He takes care of the child since his mother has not been at home.

119. Take heed of

Take heed of my words, you will need that money before long.

120. Take out of

He took out of the business twice his proper share of the profits.

121. Take part of

The leader took part of the corps and left rest behind.

122. Talk out of

We must talk John out of the idea of going to America.

123. Taste of

This bread tastes of paraffin.

124. Tear out of

He tore the page out of his diary.

125. Think of

I think little of that plan.

126. Tire of

The child tired of his toys very quickly, he had too many.

127. Turn of

The boy used his father's razor to make a boat and turned the edge of the steel.

128. Vanish out of

As he gazed the vision slowly vanish out of his sight.

129. Walk out of

The man who has just walked out of the room, was John.

130. Wash out of

Never mind the stain, it will wash out of the cloth.

131. Warn of

His father warned him of danger.

132. Wear out of

Her clothes are out of fashion.

She was wearing a hat out of fashion.

133. Whip out of

He whipped out of the shop like a shot.

134. Wring out of

We wrung \$ 100 out of them as damages.

135. Knock out of

The earthquake knocked the dishes out of the cupboard.

Verb Phrases Consisting of Verbs and The Preposition

Along in Sentences

They are :

1. Argue along

You are arguing along the same old line.

2. Be along

Be along here at five tomorrow evening!

3. Blunder along

The officer have blundered along when he told the soldiers to attack in the wrong place.

4. Bring along

They are bringing Tom along well at school.

5. Carry along

He spoke wo winningly that we were all carried along the road.

6. Come along

Come along, we'll go together.

7. Dawdle along

I could see him dawdling along the road.

8. Drag along

The child was tired and dragged along the road.

9. Drift along

The leaves drifted along the path.

10. Get along

He's not getting along well in the city.

They got along with each other.



11. Go along

I'll go along with you to the park.

12. Grub along

No, we are not well off, we are just grubbing along somehow.

13. Hasten along

We must hasten along or we shall be late.

14. Hound along

There was no rest for the poor fellow. His wife's tongue was always hounding him along.

15. Hold along

To reach Glasgow you should hold (on) along this road for another ten miles.

16. Hurry along

The boy was hurrying along to reach the shops before they closed.

17. Lead along

The police lead the child along the path.

18. Lug along

The policeman lugged the prisoner along the street.

19. Make along

The tramp made stright up along the path over the field toward the house.

20. Push along

The woman pushed the perambulator along the pavement.

21. Race along

The river was racing along, swollen by the floods.

22. Range along

The narrow path ranged along the rose bed.

23. Roll along

The carriage rolled along the road.

24. Ride along

They rode along the path towards the woods.

25. Rub along

We rubbed along quite happily for the first six months.

26. Scramble along

We had to scramble along the edge of the rock.

27. Send along

We were told to send along the document not later than Wednesday.

28. Shove along

He shoved a penny along the table to the child.

29. Shuffle along

The invalid shuffled along the corridor.

30. Stand along

the cups stood along the shelf.

31. Struggle along

Despite bad trade, he manage to struggle along.

32. Sweep along

The ladies swept along, refusing to see their one-time friend.

33. Swing along

The column of men swung along with a light step.

34. Trail along

The children trail along the cliff for their morning walk.

35. Trip along

She tripped lightly along the main road.

36. Walk along

I saw him walking along the main road an hour ago.

37. Worm along

The dog frightened by the noise, wormed himself along to the shelter of his master's chair.

Another Type of Phrases Having The Preposition of

They are:

Translations:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. In aid of | : membantu, sebagai bantuan |
| 2. In case of | : andaikata |
| 3. In charge of | : menguasai |
| 4. In face of | : dihadapkan |
| 5. In favor of | : guna mendukung |
| 6. In lieu of | : pengganti |
| 7. In need of | : memerlukan |
| 8. In place of | : pengganti |
| 9. In quest of | : mencari |
| 10. In respect of | : rasa hormat |
| 11. In spite of | : meski |
| 12. In search of | : mencari, memeriksa |
| 13. In stead of | : selain |
| 14. In view of | : mengingat |
| 15. By means of | : memakai |
| 16. By way of | : melalui |
| 17. By virtue of | : berdasarkan |
| 18. By dint of | : berkat |
| 19. On account of | : disebabkan |
| 20. On behalf of | : atas nama |
| 21. On pain of | : susah |
| 22. On top of | : puncak |
| 23. On the strength of | : sebagai kekuatan |
| 24. For the benefit of | : untuk kepentingan |

25. For the sake of : demi
26. For sacrifice of : korban
27. At the expense of : atas biaya, sebagai peng-
ganti
28. At the hands of : dilakukan oleh
29. At the cause of : dengan mengorbankan.

Complex Prepositions Having The Preposition of in
Sentences

1. In aid of
This shipment of food is in aid of starving people.
2. In case of
In case of fire do not use the elevator.
Take the umbrella in case of rain.
3. In charge of
While the doctor is away, the nurse is in charge of the office.
4. In face of
In face of difficulty, we must be determined.
5. In favor of
I decline the nomination in favor of my friend.
6. In lieu of
In lieu of our scheduled speaker, we will hear a talk by president.
7. In need of
They are in need of clothing and shelter.
8. In place of
In place of alcohol we will serve soft drinks.
9. In quest of
He left the house in quest of a job.
10. In respect of
In respect of his age, we won't ask him to work.

11. In spite of
I like him in spite of his arrogance.
12. In search of
We went on a journey in search of a new land.
13. In stead of
In stead of rice, we will eat bread.
14. In view of
In view of these new developments, we will have to change our plans.
15. By dint of
By dint of hard work, he made a fortune.
16. By means of
By means of this programme, the students will improve their understanding.
17. By way of
I am going to Bali by way of Surabaya.
18. By virtue of
By virtue of his position as judge, he is entitled to the respect of the people.
19. On account of
The game is cancelled on account of rain.
20. On behalf of
On behalf of my father, I accept the award.
21. On pain of
Nobody may enter the room, on pain of death.
22. On top of
On top of all my other troubles, I lost my job.

23. On the strength of
On the strength of your recommendation, I will hire him.
24. For sacrifice of
We must be willing for sacrifice of our country.
25. For the benefit of
This sale is for the benefit of handicap children.
26. For the sake of
For the sake of children, we must preserve the environment.
27. At the expense of
He became healthy at the expense of his health.
28. At the hands of
Three people were killed at the hands of the terrorists.
29. At the cause of
He became healthy at the cause of his health.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION

Analyzing all the phrases in the list of the data, the writer classifies them into two categories. First he has the classification of phrases consisting of a verb and the preposition of. And second, he has the classification of non-verb phrases having the preposition of. Later we call them Complex Prepositions. For the preposition along, there is only one classification. It is a verb phrase having the preposition along.

SPECIFIC CLASSIFICATION

1. Classification made in terms of intimacy of relationship

The phrases including the preposition of or along may be classified in terms of the intimacy of the relationship between the verb or word or other part of speech and the preposition. The relationship may be (a) tight or close (phrasal verbs and complex prepositions) or (b) loose.

A. The characteristics of this classification are :

- a. The phrase having the preposition of or along has a synonym in the form of one word. The synonym can replace the phrasal verb in the same syntactic slot.
- b. The combination of the verb and the preposition cannot be divided by another word.

The combinations of a verb and the preposition of or along which have strong relationship are called Phrasal Verbs.

e.g.:- Will you try to make sure of these facts ?

To make sure of means to ascertain.

- We caught sight of the boat as it left the pier.

To catch sight of means to see.

- I will go along him to see the exhibition.

To go along means to accompany.

If we replace the verb phrase to make sure of, with to ascertain, there is no influence in the meaning of the whole sentence. Also if we replace the phrase caught sight of with saw (to see) and the phrase go along by the verb accompany, there are no influences in the meaning of the sentences.

The writer also finds out that this relationship between the verb and the particle cannot be separated. If we try to separate this construction, it will ruin the meaning of the sentence.

Sometimes this combination of a verb and the particle can be separated from each other by inserting a direct object.

e.g.:- They bamboozled him out of his wife's money.

to bamboozle out of means to cheat

- There was no rest for the poor fellow. His wife's tongue always hounding him along.

to hound along means to impel

The verb phrases in the list of the data included in the classification of phrasal verbs are :

- Avail of
- Bamboozle out of
- Beg of
- Break of
- Catch sight of
- Come short of
- Disapprove of
- Dispose of
- Do out of
- Ease of
- Fall short of
- Get out of
- Cure of
- Get rid of
- Make sure of
- Purge of
- Be along
- Come along
- Go along
- Hound along
- Lead along
- Make along

Beside the above group of phrases there is another group which has a strong relationship both in terms of syntax and in terms of meaning. They are called complex prepositions such as ; on account of, in stead of, by means of, at the expense of, etc.

B. A combination of a verb and a preposition is loose if :

a. There is no synonyms in the form of one word.

e.g.:- Absolve of

- Accept of
- Admit of
- Approve of

Observe the list under the title of, "Some Phrases Having The Prepositions Of and Along Do Not Have Synonyms in the Form of One Word".

b. The combination of the verb and the preposition can be separated. So the combination is separable. It can be separated by a word (object).

e.g.:- The priest absolved the penitent of his sins.

- The woman pushed the perambulator along the pavement.
- The agent managed to smuggle the spy out of the danger zone.
- He shoved a penny along the table to the child.

Observe the relationship between the verb absolve, push, smuggle, shove and the prepositions, of and along. They are not strongly tied, because between them a word can be inserted.

The following are other examples of this type:

- Charm out of
- Cosen out of
- Fetch out of
- Fire out of
- Fox out of
- Hit out of
- Juggle out of
- Kick out of
- Let out of
- Pluck out of
- Pull out of
- Lug along
- Push along
- Trip along
- Worm along

c. The combination of the verb and the preposition can be separated, and the part is moved to some other places in the sentence. (sometimes)

e.g.:- I can assure you of one thing.

Of one thing, I can assure you. (it is not usual)

- The lady swept along refusing to see her one-time friend.

Along refusing to see her one-time friend, the lady swent.

The following are other examples of this type:

- Absolve of
- Accept of
- Acquit of

For more examples observe the list of the data under the title , " Verb Phrases Having the Preposition of in Sentences" numbers :

5, 6, 7, 11, 22, 30, 42, 56, 59, 60, 72, 76, 77, 78, 96, 103, 104, 107, 109, 110, 125.

Also observe the list of the data under the title of, "Verb Phrases Having the Preposition Along in Sentences", numbers, 7,8,9,11,17, 18,.19, 20, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

- d. If the object is not mentioned yet, understood, the preposition is usually deleted, along with its object.

e.g.:- A six pence dropped out (of).

- When he entered the house, she flung out (of the house)
- After the speech, we flocked out (of the hall).

Phrasal Verbs and Prepositional Verbs

According to the relationship or intimacy between the verb and the particle, there are two types of

Verb and Particle Combinations.

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

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

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.:- They bamboozle him out of his wife's money.
 - I'll break him of that habits of spitting.
 - His wife's tongue was always hounding him along.

The following are other examples of Phrasal Verbs:

- Avail of
- Beg of
- Catch sight of
- Come short of
- Disapprove of

x) F Marcella, Modern English, Prentice-Hall, Inc, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1972.

- Dispose of
- Do out of
- Ease of
- Fall short of
- Get out of
- Cure of
- Dig out of
- Get rid of
- Catch hold of
- Make much of
- Pull out of
- Make sure of
- Purge of

Also observe the list of the data under the title of, " Some of Verb + Along Combinations Have Synonyms in Form of One Word", such as :

- Be along
- Come along
- Go along
- Lead along
- Make along

b. Those which have a less intimate relationship between the Verb and the Particle are called "Prepositional Verbs".

Many particle used after verbs are not actually part of the verb, but are required before a noun can follow the verb. x)

x) F. Marcella, Modern English, Prentice-Hall, Inc, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1972.

- e.g.;
- They foiled of their prey this time.
 - This building will not admit of more alterations.
 - I approve of that paper.
 - You are arguing along the same old line.
 - The leaves drifted along the path.
 - We had to scramble along the edge of the rock.

The particles of and along introduce the objects "their prey", "alterations", "that paper", "the same old line", "the path", " the edge of the rock". We are referring to such prepositional phrases that follow verbs as "Prepositional objects".

The following are other examples of prepositional verbs:

- Ask of
- Beware of
- Come of
- Deliver of
- Empty of
- Hear of
- Mulet of
- Partake of
- Persuade of
- Quit of
- Remind of
- Repent of
- Rob of

- Smell of
- Speak of
- Taste of
- Think of
- Tired of

We have also to refer to the data under the title of, " Verb Phrases Consisting of Verbs and The Preposition Along in Sentences" numbers:

3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 22, 23, 29, 30, 34, 35, **36**.

Differences Between Phrasal and Prepositional Verbs

Phrasal and Prepositional Verbs may seem very similar, for example,

- a. I'll break him of that habits of spitting.
- b. The jar was emptied of its contents.

In sentence a, the verb is a phrasal verb, while in sentence b it is a prepositional verb. They are however different at least in two respects:

1. The preposition in a prepositional verb comes before the (prepositional) object, whereas in a phrasal verb, the preposition can come after the object.
2. The prepositional verb allows an adverb to be placed between the verb and the preposition.

Observe sentence b, it can be changed to
The jar was emptied totally of its contents.

2. Classification Made in Terms of Position of the Preposition

Phrases including the prepositions of and along may also be classified according to the position of the preposition. In some cases, the preposition appears after a direct object, in other cases, it comes before a direct object. If there is no direct object, the preposition must come before the object of the preposition.

Based on the statement above, the writer finds out that :

a. There are Verb + Preposition/particle combinations which can be divided or separated by another element (a short direct object).

- e.g.:
- The priest absolved the penitent of his sins.
 - His wife's tongue was always hounding him along.
 - They are bringing Tom along well at school.
 - We've broken him of that habits of spitting.

PATTERN I:

Subject	<u>Verb phrase</u> Verb	Direct object	Prepositional phrase
The priest	/ absolved	/ the penitent	/ of his sins
We	/ have broken/	him	/ of that habits
They	/ are bringing/	Tom	/ along well

In this pattern, the preposition appears after the direct object. The following are other examples of Verb + Particle Combinations that can be used in this pattern :

- Acquit of
- Approve of
- Assure of
- Avail of
- Ease of
- Remind of
- Turn of
- Warn of
- Lead along
- Lug along
- Push along
- Shove along
- Worm along

In some cases, this position is mandatory. For example, we can say "avail himslef of" but we cannot say "avail of himself". In other cases, the position is optional. We can either "pushed the perambulator along" or "pushed along the perambulator". Also, some of verbs require a direct object; e.g., purge, bamboozle, break, other do not; e.g., beg.

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

e.g. : - The jar was emptied of its contents.

- They rode along the path towards the woods.

If there is a direct object, the preposition may or may not come after it. But if the object is an object of the preposition, the preposition must come before it. The difference seems to be not in the position of the preposition but in whether or not there is a direct object.

Some of the Verb + Particle Combinations require an object of the preposition (e.g., approve of) while others do not (e.g., roll along).

In this pattern the prepositions of and along come before the object.

PATTERN II:

Subject	<u>Verb phrase</u> Verb	<u>Prepositional phrase</u> Preposition/ Object
This building/	will not admit	/ of / more alterations
He	/ comes	/ of / a good stock
The carriage /	rolled	/ along / the path
The leaves /	drifted	/ along / the path

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

- Admit of

- Approve of
- Ask of
- Be of
- Become of
- Beg of
- Beware of
- Cure of
- Empty of
- Hear of
- Foil of
- Hold of
- Make of
- Mulet of
- Make of
- Persuade of
- Quit of
- Rid of
- Possessed of
- Repent of
- Smell of
- Speak of
- Taste of
- Think of

Also refer to the data under the title of, " Verb Phrases Consisting of Verbs and the Preposition Along in Sentences", numbers : 5, 7, 8, 17, .9, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36 .

PATTERN III:

Subject	<u>Verb phrase</u> Verb	Adverbial particle	Prepositional phrase
He	/ backed	/ out	/ of the party
The girl/	bounced	/ out	/ of the house

In this pattern the preposition appears after the adverbial particle out.

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

- Argue out of
- Be out of
- Carve out of
- Cheat out of
- Clear out of
- Drag out of
- Drink out of
- Drop out of
- Dwell out of
- Eat out of
- Fashion out of
- Fling out of
- Flock out of
- Flounce out of
- Get out of
- Jockey out of

- Jump out of
- Leave out of
- Make out of
- Move out of
- Rush out of
- See out of
- Take out of
- Vanish out of
- Wash out of
- Whip out of

There may or may not be a direct object preceding the particle "out", in some cases a direct object is required (e.g., wash out of). In other cases, a direct object is impossible (e.g., jump out of). In still other cases, it is optional (e.g., get out of).

PATTERN IV :

Subject	<u>Verb phrase</u> Verb	Object	Adverbial particle	Prepositional phrase
She	/ charmed	/ the soul/	out	/ of him
They	/ bamboozled	/ him	/ out	/ of his wife's money

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

- Argue out of
- Bail out of
- Chase out of
- Conjure out of
- Diddle out of
- Do out of
- Fetch out of
- Hit out of
- Jerk out of
- Keep out of
- Kick out of
- Let out of
- Manoeuvre out of
- Pluck out of
- Reason out of
- Talk out of
- Wear out of
- Wring out of



PATTERN V :

Subject	<u>Verb phrase</u> Verb	Adjective	Prepositional phrase
He	/ came	/ short	/ of my expectation
He	/ fell	/ short	/ of our expectation

In this pattern the preposition of appears after

adverbs/adjectives. The pattern is mandatory- i.e. the preposition may not appear before the adjective/adverb although the prepositional phrase may be deleted (go ahead, come short).

In some cases a direct object may be inserted after the verb and before the adjective (adverb), e.g. stick the cushion full of holes, steer the child clear of danger, etc.

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

- Fight shy of
- Go ahead of
- Make light of
- Make sure of
- Steer clear of
- Stick full of

-0-

3. Classification in Terms of Constituency

Phrases including the prepositions or particles of or along may also be classified according to where the preposition (particle) "belongs," or is closely related. In some cases it belongs to the verb, and in other cases to the noun following the verb. In the third case the phrases involve two particles (or prepositions) fol-

lowing a verb. Each of these two particles must be analyzed separately. A fourth case involves idiomatic expressions.

A. There are Verb + Particle Combinations that are related so closely to each other, that the preposition/particle belongs to the verb so as to form a unity between them. The unity of the Verb + Particle Combinations is required for the sake of the meaning. It is a kind of idiomatic expression. The Verb + Particle Combinations included in this type are the phrases (verb phrases) having synonyms in the form of a single word. In other words, we called them "Phrasal Verbs".

- e.g. : - He wants to avail himself of the new technology.
To avail himself of means to use.
- The city was purged of Jews.
To purge of means to cleanse.
- His wife's tongue was always hounding him along.
To hound along means to impel.
- Come along, we'll go together.
To come along means to join (accompany).

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

- Beg of
- Break of
- Disapprove of

- Dispose of
- Ease of
- Cure of
- Purge of
- Be along
- Go along
- Lead along
- Make along

B. There are Verb + Particle Combinations which are not related so closely to each other. The particle does not always belong to the verb.

- e.g. : - I approve of that paper for this room.
- The priest absolved the penitent of his sins.
 - The women pushed the perambulator along the pavement.
 - We must hasten along, or we shall be late.

In the second type we saw that the particle is not always part of the verb, but it can be required before a noun following the verb. So the particle belongs to the noun. In this case the particle functions as a preposition.

Under the second type (B), there are two sub-types. First, we have the particle which is related to the preceding verb. So the particle is part of the verb, but the relationship between the verb and the particle is not strong.

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

- Accent of
- Acquit of
- Ask of
- Become of
- Beware of
- Come of
- Deliver of
- Foil of
- Hear of
- Hold of
- Mulct of
- Partake of
- Persuade of
- Quit of
- Repent of
- Rob of
- Smell of
- Speak of
- Taste of
- Tire of

For more examples refer to the data under the title of, " Phrases Having the Preposition Along"

- Blunder along
- Bring along

- Carry along
- Dawdle along
- Drag along
- Drift along
- Get along
- Hurry along
- Range along
- Race along
- Roll along
- Ride along
- Rub along
- Scramble along
- Send along
- Shuffle along
- Stand along
- Sweep along
- Swing along
- Trail along
- Trip along
- Walk along

In the second sub-type, we have the particles belonging to the noun or noun phrases. They are :

- Absolve of
- Assure of
- Remind of
- Repent of

For more examples refer to the data under the title of, "Phrases Having the Preposition Along," such as :

- Bring along
- Lead along
- Push along
- Lug along
- Shove along

C. There are combinations which consist of Verb + two Particles. The particle that immediately follows the verb, belongs to the verb, and the other particle relates to the first particle or to the following noun.

- e.g. : - When he came, the girl bounced out of the house.
- I consider he was cheated out of his proper reward.
 - They are out of money.
 - To reach Glasgow you should hold on along this road for another ten miles.

Based on the above analysis, we can draw a conclusion that the particles of and along are related to the preceding particle. In other words, we can say that the particle that immediately follows the verb is really intimate with the verb. The particle belongs to the verb.

The other particle is needed so as to link the Verb + Particle Combinations with a noun.

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

- Argue out of
- Back out of
- Carve out of
- Charm out of
- Chase out of
- Come out of
- Dig out of
- Diddle out of
- Drag out of
- Drink out of
- Drop out of
- Ease out of
- Eat out of
- Edge out of
- Fashion out of
- Flock out of
- Frighten out of
- Hustle out of
- Invalid out of
- Issue out of
- Jockey out of
- Jolt out of
- Leave out of

- Move out of
- Rush out of
- See out of
- Step out of
- Take out of
- Vanish out of
- Wash out of
- Whip out of

In some cases, a verb can be followed by two particles. The particle that immediately follows the verb is not exactly intimate with the verb or in other words, the particle does not belong to the verb but belongs to the particle following it.

e.g. : - You'll argue me out of my wits soon.

- The sailor tried to bail the water out of the sinking boat.

- We chased the wasp out of the room.

- I cannot conjure water out of stone.

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

- Cosen out of
- Diddle out of
- Do out of
- Dig out of

- Ease out of
- Fling out of
- Fool out of
- Form out of
- Fox out of
- Hit out of
- Jerk out of
- Juggle out of
- Keep out of
- Kick out of
- Let out of
- Make out of
- Pull out of
- Reason out of
- Smuggle out of
- Talk out of
- Tear out of
- Wear out of
- Wring out of

D. Besides the three types above, there is still another type. It has the same characteristic as the first three types, i.e. : the elements are fixed ones. This type is a kind of idiomatic expression having the prepositions of and along. The particles in this type belong to the whole phrase.

There are two sub-types which differs in their forms:

1. Verb + Noun + Of

e.g. : - My brother gets the better of me in any argument.

- We caught sight of the boat as it left the pier.

- I'll get wind of the business somehow.

- Take heed of my words, you will need that money before long.

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

- Break the back of
- Keep track of
- Knock the bottom of
- Reserve the right of
- Turn the edge of
- Turn the flank of
- Wash the hands of

2. Verb + Adj/Adv + Of

e.g. : - He came short of my expectation.

- He takes care of the child since his mother has not been at home.

- Imagine you are at home and make free of my house.

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

- Make little of
- Make light of
- Fight shy of
- Steer clear of

CHAPTER IV

COMPLEX PREPOSITIONS

Apart from what has been discussed, there is a type of preposition that is complex in nature. What is meant by complex **here is that the** preposition consists of more than one word. The prepositional phrases are usually made up of three or more words, two of them being prepositions. R. Quirk says,

"Most of the common English Prepositions are simple, i.e., consist of one word. Other prepositions, consisting of more than one word, are called complex ". x)

The prepositions are situated initially and finally. The words in the middle are usually nouns. The nouns may or may not be preceded by an article (the). If the noun is preceded by the article the, the combination of two prepositions is an idiomatic expression.

This chapter will discuss the following :

1. forms of Complex Prepositions
2. relationship of elements that make up Complex Prepositions
3. position of Complex Prepositions in sentences
4. syntactic function of Complex Prepositions

x) R. Quirk, Geoffrey Leech, Jan Svartvik, A Grammar of Contemporary English, page 300. Longman, 1972

IV. I. Forms of Complex Prepositions

There are at least five types of Complex Prepositions in English, viewed from the first element.

They are :

1. In
2. By
3. On
4. At
5. For

The following is an almost complete list of the five types mentioned above :

1. In + Noun + Of

- In aid of
- In case of
- In charge of
- In face of
- In favor of
- In lieu of
- In need of
- In place of
- In respect of
- In spite of
- In search of
- In stead of
- In view of

2. By + Noun + Of

- By dint of
- By means of
- By way of
- By virtue of

3. On + Noun + Of

- On account of
- On behalf of
- On pain of
- On top of
- On the strength of

4. At + Noun + Of

- At the expense of
- At the hands of

5. For + Noun + Of

- For the sake of
- For the benefit of

IV. II. Relationship of Elements that Make up Complex Prepositions

There are two degrees of relationship among the elements that make up complex prepositions : tight or close and loose.

1. Complex prepositions without the article the in between the first two elements have a tight relationship. The relation between the first two elements and of is less intimate than relation between the first and the second element (the first preposition + the noun).

This statement can be proved as following :

- a. The relationship between the first and the second element is strong.

e.g. : - It's too wet to walk, we'll go swimming instead.
 - She never studies. Instead, she plays tennis all day.
 - Q is just in case P is true.
 - This hospital's in her charge untill the director comes back.

- b. The spelling of instead can be in one unit, which means that it is close.

- c. In some cases the last preposition can be deleted. If so the preposition becomes conjunction.

e.g.,: - Take your coat in case it rains.
 - Take your dancing shoes in case you decide to go dancing.
 - She never studies. Instead, she plays tennis all day.
 - Q is true just in case P is true.

2. Complex Prepositions with the in between the first and the second elements, are less tight than those without. This type of Complex Preposition is less dynamic than the Complex Preposition without the article the in between two parts of the three elements.

e.g. :- On the strength of your recommendation, I will hire him.

- In respect of his age, we won't ask him to work.
- Three people were killed at the hands of the terrorists.

This type is less intimate in the relation of its elements, than the type without the article the. The last preposition of cannot be deleted. Also there is no intimate relationship among the three elements. The Complex Preposition should be written in complete elements. The spelling cannot be written in one unit, which means it is not close.

IV. III. Position of Complex Prepositions in Sentences

The writer finds out that in most cases, the syntactic function of a prepositional phrase virtually determines its position. A post modifying phrase, for example, normally follows directly the element it post-modifies.

As an adverbial, however, the prepositional phrase is mobile, and for convenience, one may distinguish its three major positions in the sentence as INITIAL, MEDIAL, and FINAL.

e.g.:- In lieu of our scheduled speaker, we will hear a talk by president. (Initial)

- They are in need of clothing and shelter. (Medial)

- He left the house in quest of a job. (Final)

- It's too wet to walk, we'll go swimming instead. (Final)

IV. IV. Syntactic Function of Complex Prepositions

Almost all Complex Prepositions introduce nouns. They relate to nouns. The nouns can be concrete or abstract.

e.g.:- In case of fire do not use the elevator.

- They are in need of clothing and shelter.

- I decline the nomination in favor of my friend.

- Instead of rice, we will eat bread.

The examples above show us that the Complex Preposition introduces a noun (concrete noun). In some cases the Complex Preposition introduces an abstract noun.

e.g.:- On top of all my troubles, I lost my job.

- In face of difficulty, we must be determined.

- I like him in spite of his arrogance.

Analyzing the Complex Prepositions in sentences above, we can draw a conclusion that a Complex Preposition can function as a preposition. It makes up a prepositional phrase.

In other cases a Complex Preposition functions as a conjunction, especially for Complex Prepositions having the deleted of (without of).

e.g.:- It's too wet to walk, we'll go swimming instead.

- She never studies. Instead, she plays tennis all day.
- Q is true just in case P is true.

CHAPTER V

GENERAL COMMENTS

In this chapter the writer will make some comments on phrases having the prepositions of and along. First he gives some comments on the Verb + Particle Combination. Second, he tries to make some comments on Complex Prepositions.

V.I. Some Comments on the Verb + Particle Combination

Based on A Modern English Grammar,^{x)} a book written by Schibsbye Knudd, particles are divided into at least four types. They are :

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

The particle of, as revealed in this thesis, functions either as an adverbial particle or as a preposition. In most of the phrases listed in the data, it functions as a preposition. The particle along also functions either as an adverbial particle or as a preposition.

x) Schibsbye Knudd, A Modern English Grammar, Oxford University Press, London 1975.

Reviewing the data listed in Chapter II, the writer finds that there are one hundred seventy five (175) Verb + Particle Combinations. This total includes one hundred thirty-eight (138) Verb + of Combinations and thirty-seven Verb + along Combinations. The Verb + of Combinations can be divided into two : in twenty-one (21) cases, of functions as an adverbial particle; and in one hundred sixteen (116) cases, it functions as a preposition, including fifty-three (53) cases in which, of appears with other particle combinations. In the thirty-seven (37) Verb + along combinations, along functions as an adverbial particle in six (6) cases, and as a preposition in thirty-one (31) cases.

So far the writer has discussed the external phenomena within the Verb + Particle Combinations. Now he is going to talk about the internal phenomena within the Verb + Particle Combinations.

The Verb + Particle Combinations can often be manifested by substitutions with a single-word verb, for example :

- cheat for bamboozle out of
- implore for beg of
- fail for come short of
- accompany for come along
- impel for hound along
- Etc.

Further more, phrasal and prepositional verbs often have composite meanings which are not normally deducible from their parts ;

For example, play along (co-operate). The terms "Phrasal" and "Prepositional" Verb are not, however , restricted to such idiomatic combinations.

We can distinguish two sub classes :

1. The verb and the particle keep their individual lexical meanings as lead along (guide), push along.
2. The verb and the particle are fused into a new idiomatic combination. The meaning of which is not deducible from its parts, for example, make much of which means praise, go along means accompany. In this case the adverbial lexical value of the particle has been lost, and the entire Verb + Particle Combination has acquired a new meaning.

According Tom McArthur and Beryl Atkins, in their Dictionary of English Phrasal Verbs and Their Idioms, X) phrasal verbs are mainly colloquial. They are used casually, in everyday speech, or in order to express vivid, emotional and frequently slangy points, to conjure up special metaphoric relationships and jokes and to label actions in such everyday areas as cooking, gardening, maintaining the car, repairing things and shopping.

x) Tom McArthur and Beryl Atkins, Dictionary of English Phrasal Verbs and their Idioms, Angkasa Bandung.

V.II. Some Comments on Complex Prepositions

According to Randolph Quirk, in his book, A Grammar of Contemporary English,^{x)} most Complex Prepositions are placeable, according to their form, into one of the three categories :

1. Adverb + Preposition : along with, apart from, etc.
2. Verb/Adj/ Conjunction/etc+ Prep : except for, owing to
due to, but for, because of, etc.
3. Prep 1 + Noun + Prep 2 : by means of, instead of, etc.

Referring to the data in Chapter II, we have twenty nine (29) complex prepositions that are included in category Prep 1 + Noun + Prep 2.

There are at least fourteen (14) complex prepositions in form of :

In + Noun + Of

Four (4) complex prepositions have the form of :

By + Noun + Of

Five (5) complex prepositions have the form of :

On + Noun + Of

Three (3) complex prepositions have the form of:

For + Noun + Of

And three (3) complex prepositions have the form of :

At + Noun + Of

x) R. Quirk, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, Jan Svartvik, A Grammar of Contemporary English, Longman.

A complex preposition is a sequence that is indivisible both in terms of syntax and in terms of meaning.

CHAPTER VI

THE TEACHING OF PHRASES

VI. I. The Aim of Teaching Phrases

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

Considering the above goal of teaching, presentation is the most important step in teaching phrases. Without good presentation everything done will be in vain. Good presentation will give good result in learning.

In teaching, however, we have to pay attention to the three domains of learning, namely :

1. The cognitive domain. In order to make the students or learners understand the expression and content of the phrases and how to associate them, we have to give clear explanation that is easily grasped by the students or learners.
2. The affective domain. In order to make the students interested in what is being taught, we have to make the teaching as attractive and lively as possible. Thus the students or learners will not get bored and will be willing to learn.

3. The psychomotoric domain. Not only do the students have to understand what is presented to them, but they also have to be able to use what they have learned correctly and appropriately, and if possible automatically.



Lado says, in his Language Testing :

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

As a part of language, the aims of teaching phrases are based on the ideas above. They are as follows:

1. The learners or students should be able to use phrases having the prepositions of and along accurately.
2. The learners or students should be able to understand the meanings of those phrases.
3. The learners or students are able to catch the meanings of phrases having the prepositions of and along and to remember them.
4. The learners or students are able to recall them automatically when they are needed.

x) Lado, Robert, Language Testing, Longman, London 1961.

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

A further aim which is more important in teaching phrases having the prepositions of and along is to increase the students' vocabulary.

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

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

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

To avoid the influence and the use of Indonesian entirely is not possible. The use of the mother tongue will help the students or learners a lot and save the time in learning English.

By translating phrases having the prepositions of and along in their contexts into Indonesian words and sentences, the writer wants to get some kind of a relation between the phrases and their translations. And of course, this will be very helpful for the Indonesian high school students in learning English as a second language.

Letting the learners or students grasp the meaning of phrases having the prepositions of and along through their synonyms and definitions of the phrases will make the students or learners not quite wure of the meanings. The students will feel anxious when they cannot get clear and definite meanings.

To avoid such a psychological problem in learning phrases having the prepositions of and along, translating them will be very useful. And this will make students eager to learn the next new phrases.

VI. II. Some Techniques in Teaching Phrases Having the Prepositions of and along

Phrases look simple enough. However in teaching them, the teacher needs a special effort to make the learners or students understand the material given.

There are some techniques that can be applied by the teacher in explaining and presenting the materials,

namely ;

1. Giving the synonyms of the phrases having the prepositions of and along
2. Defining the meanings of phrases having the prepositions of and along
3. Using translation
4. Giving exercises

VI.II. 1. Giving the Synonyms of the Phrases Having the Prepositions of and along

Synonyms can help the learners in learning the phrases. A synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning; therefore if the students know the synonyms they may guess the meaning of the phrases. The teacher asks the students or learners to put the phrases in the proper contexts, so that they know how to use the phrases.

Some examples :

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| a: Bamboozle out of | : to cheat |
| | - They <u>bamboozled</u> him <u>out of</u> his wife's money. |
| b. Catch sight of | : to see |
| | - <u>We caught sight of</u> the boat as it left the pier. |
| c. Purge of | : to cleanse |
| | - The city <u>was purged of</u> Jews. |

- d. Hound along : to impel
 - His wife's tongue was always hounding him along.
- e. Lead along : to guide
 - The policeman leads the child along the path.

VI.II. 2. Defining the Meaning of Phrases Having the Prepositions of and along

To study phrases having the prepositions of and along means that the students are learning or studying vocabulary, because studying phrases having the prepositions of and along is one of the ways to increase the students' vocabulary. In studying new vocabulary, it is useful to give the definitions of the words so that the students know what the words mean, it is also the same case as studying phrases having the prepositions of and along.

After the students know the meaning of phrases having the prepositions of and along, the students are asked to make a sentence using phrases having the prepositions of and along in a proper context.

Some examples :

- a. Absolve of : to proclaim as free from penalty

- The priest absolved the penitent of his sins.
- b. Conjure out of : to make to appear
- I cannot conjure water out of stone.
- c. Scramble along : to progress with difficulty
- We had to scramble along the edge of the rock.
- d. In quest of : to search or find some-thing
- He left his house in quest of a job.

VI.II.3. Using Translations

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

So translation is used if it is useful and helpful, meaning that it is quicker and easier for the students or learners to understand the meaning of the phrases having the prepositions of and along.

Therefore this technique will encourage the learners or students to learn the phrases having the prepositions of and along, because they feel that learning phrases having the prepositions of and along is not dif-

ficult.

If the students have understood the meanings of the phrases having the prepositions of and along, then they are asked to make sentences by using them in proper contexts. So they are not just able to translate but they are also able to use them.

Some examples :

- a. In respect of : sebagai rasa hormat
 - In respect of his age, we won't ask him to work.
- b. Taste of : merasakan, mencicipi
 - Once you've tasted of life in our country, you won't want to return home.
- c. Lug along : menarik
 - The policeman lugged the prisoner along the street.
- d. Speak of : membicarakan
 - The lecturer spoke of many things relating to chemistry.

VI.II. 4. Giving Exercises

It is necessary for the teacher to give exercises, so that the students can practise what they have been learning. Exercises can also be used as a measurement

of the student's understanding of the materials that have been taught.

There are some types of giving exercises :

1. Multiple Choice
2. Matching:
 - finishing sentences
 - choosing the synonym
 - choosing the correct translation
3. Completion
4. Translation

VI. II. 4. 1. Multiple Choice

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

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

Some examples :

1. I.....little of that plan.

a. consider	c. think
b. ask	d. beg

2. The policeman.....the child along the path.
 - a. leads
 - b. thinks
 - c. considers
 - d. rub

3. Headvantage of the low price of tea.
 - a. took
 - b. considered
 - c. predicted
 - d. hoped

4. The room.....of tobacco smoke.
 - a. feels
 - b. smells
 - c. tastes
 - d. needs

VI.II.4.2 Matching

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

- a. Finishing sentences

Finish the sentences with the suitable answers.

1. The business.....fresh capital.
2. The boy was.....to reach the shops before they closed.

3.my other trouble, I lost my job.

4. We.....the dog the kernel.

5. We must....., or we are late.

a. hurrying along

b. stand in need of

c. on top of

d. let out of

e. hasten along

b. Choosing the synonym

Choose the synonym of each phrase having the prepositions of and along.

1. When he entered, she flung
out of the house.

a. avoid

2. He fought shy of entering of
the test.

b. depart angrily

3. Will you try to make more sure
of these facts ?

c. go out/ pass

4. The man who has just walked
out of the room, was John.

d. ascertain

c. Choosing the correct translation

Choose the correct translation of each phrase having the prepositions of and along

1. The priest absolved the penitent of his sins.

2. The envoys accepted willingly of the terms offered.
3. The policeman lugged the prisoner along the street.
4. Be along here at five tomorrow evening.
5. He left his house in quest of a job.

- a. mencari
- b. datanglah
- c. menyeret
- d. setuju
- e. mengampuni

VI. II. 4. 3. Completion

The teacher should check the students' memory by giving them this kind of exercises. The students or learners are supposed to be able to fill the blanks with the answers available. If they succeed it means they understand the use of phrases having the prepositions of and along in the context.

Some examples :

Fill in the blanks with the correct phrase having the prepositions of and along available.

1. I can.....you one thing. It is going to rain.
2. He.....you to change your decision.
3. I could see him the road.
4. They.....Tom well at school.
5.bread, we eat rice.

- a. instead of
- b. bring along
- c. dawdle along
- d. beg of
- e. assure of

VI. II. 4.4. Translation

The last step of checking the students' understanding on the meanings of phrases having the prepositions of and along and the context of them is included in this exercise. This exercise will remind the learner especially the students of SMA, the meaning of phrases having the prepositions of and along by the help of their translation.

Some examples:

Fill in the blanks with the correct translation of phrases having the prepositions of and along.

1. They are.....money. (kekurangan/tak punya)
2. He.....the passers-by enough to buy a meal.
(meminta)
3. Despite of bad trade, he manage to.....(berjuang).
4. We must.....or we shall be late
5. The game is cancelled.....rain (karena).

Comments on Giving Exercises

Phrasal Verbs and Complex Prepositions are difficult for students of SMA. In order to make them easier to be learned, the teacher should teach them step by step. Take for example, in the early month of a semester the teacher teaches phrases having the preposition of which have synonym in form of a single word. Every week the students should learn 5 words by heart. In the end of each week the teacher should test them whether or not they have mastered materials given. Tests should be given in various form, such as, filling the synonym, matching, translating, completing sentences and so on.

Drills and exercises in using suitable prepositions especially the preposition of or along, should be given continuously and regularly so that the learners or students will be accustomed to using them properly such as:

Fill in the blanks with of or along.

1. I can assure you.....one thing. (of)
2. He wants to avail himself.....the new technology.(of)
3. You are arguing..... the same old line. (along)
4. Be.....here at five tomorrow evening ! (along)
5. They got.....with each other. (along)

It should be noticed by teachers of English in SMA, that she or he should give these materials in various exercises in order to make the students accustomed to

using the prepositions of and along in the daily life.

Complex Prepositions seem to be difficult for the students in terms of their meaning. As we know, each of the Complex Prepositions has different construction and different meaning . No fixed rules can be applied to learn this kind of words or phrases.

To overcome these difficulties the students should learn Complex Prepositions word by word continuously and regularly, by heart.

Parallel to studying Phrasal Verbs, learning Complex Prepositions should have been carried out step by step. First of all, the teacher asks the students to study or learn Complex Prepositions both the construction or forms and meanings. The students should learn them by heart. Every week the students should master at least five Complex Prepositions. And in the end of the week the teacher gives a small test to know whether or not the students master the five phrases of Complex Prepositions.

"Difficult" does not mean "can not be learned". The writer is sure if the students learn Complex Prepositions step by step continuously and regularly, they will master the complex prepositions and they will be able to use them automatically and properly.

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