The Phrasal Verbs Found in "New Testament Bible"

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Abstract— This study aims to analyze the forms and meanings of phrasal verbs found in New Testament Bible. The data of this study were collected from New Testament bible and the data were then analyzed based on the forms and meanings of phrasal verbs by applying the theory of verb taken from book A University Grammar of English by Randolph Quirk and Sidney Grennbaun (1973) and An Introduction to Function Grammar by Halliday (1985). This study used a qualitative method. The data collection used in this study is by using observation. As a result of analysis, it shows that the forms of phrasal verbs can be divided into three; they are phrasal verb with adverb particles, phrasal verb with preposition particles/prepositional verb, and phrasal-prepositional verb. Phrasal verbs with adverb particles are formed by the verb and adverb particle, phrasal verb with preposition particles/prepositional verb is formed by the verb and preposition particle, and phrasal-prepositional verb is formed by the verb plus adverb or preposition particle and preposition particle. In conclusion, the meaning of phrasal verb derived from the combination two or more words

Keywords— Phrasal verbs, form and meaning, new testament bible

1 Introduction

A sentence is made up of words arranged in an original way. A sentence expresses statement question and command. The sentence is an expression of thought or feeling by mean of words used in such form and manner as to convey the meaning intended. The sentence has various meaning, and it communicates our idea in writing or speaking. A simple sentence is a sentence which has only one object and predicate. Regarding sentence, it cannot be separated from the elements of the sentence. The elements are subject, verb, object, complement, and adverbial. One of the most important elements of a sentence is a verb.

The verb is an element which can display morphological contrast of tense, aspect, voice, mood, person, and number; functionally it is the element which singly origin combination with other verbs (verb phrase) is used as the minimal predicate of a sentence occurring with a subject [1]. Phrasal verbs are lexical verbs which consist of more than just the verb word itself [2]. Phrasal verbs vary in the extent to which the combination preserves the individual meaning of verb and particle. For instance like, give in (surrender), catch on (understand), and turn up (appear), it is clear that the meaning of the combination cannot be predicted from the meanings

of the verb and participle in isolation [3]. The Phrasal verb can be followed with any particles (up, down, out, in, on, off, etc.), for examples:

1. The tank blew up [3]
2. The prisoner finally broke down [3]
3. He can't make out what he means [3]

In the example (1), (2), and (3) they are a phrasal verb, they are formed by the verb and adverb. In sentence (1) the phrasal verb blew up is a form of phrasal verb with adverb particle because it is formed by the verb blew and adverb up. The phrasal verb blew up has a meaning 'explode'. In example (2) the phrasal verb broke down is a form of phrasal verb with adverb particle because it is formed by the verb broke and adverb down. The meaning of phrasal verb broke down here is 'catch'. The phrasal verb make out in the sentence (3) is a form of phrasal, it is formed the verb make and adverb out. The meaning this phrasal verb is 'understand'.

The similar study has been conducted previously [4] entitled "Discourse Analysis and its Possible Contribution to Bible Translation", showed that one of the shortcomings of most contemporary biblical translation is the retention of and debate over categories of thought now deemed outmoded in many discussions of translation. Whereas biblical studies still oppose formal vs. functional translation equivalence, the discussion within translation studies has moved beyond such a simple disjunction to introduce a variety of other approaches and considerations. Many of these involve fundamental concerns regarding the ability of translations to capture the meaning of the source text and the focus and goal of such translation. I, however, have been primarily concerned with the role of discourse analysis in translation. Discourse analysis has made significant inroads into translation studies, especially discourse analysis based upon some of the major features of SFL. I have not focused exclusively upon SFL concerns, but I have drawn upon a representative number of discourse analytic elements to show the shortcomings of a number of recent translations in their handling of such features. In other words, from the evidence that I have encountered, there seems to be plenty of scope for increased use of discourse analysis in New Testament Bible translation. In addition, [5] the similar study entitled "Translation Challenges with Phrasal Verbs", showed that a phrasal verb could be composed of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb or a verb with both a preposition and an adverb. Getting to the meaning of finding equivalence to phrasal verb can sometimes pose serious problem to the translator. However, this study is different from the latest related studies although, the object of this study is same. This study is going to analyze the forms and meanings of phrasal verbs found in New Testament Bible.

2 Method

The data of this study are taken from *New Testament Bible*. The data is analyzed qualitatively. The data collection used in this study is by using observation. The data which are classified are analyzed based on the theories that have been adopted. All of the data are presented descriptively. It means the writer gives definition, explanation, in detail and provides some examples for each discussion.

3   Results And Discussion

As explained previously, this study aims to analyze the forms and meanings of phrasal verbs found in New Testament Bible. Thus, based on analysis, it was found that the forms of phrasal verbs include phrasal verbs with adverb particle, phrasal verbs with preposition particle or prepositional verb and phrasal-prepositional verb. The analysis is discussed as follows:

1. Phrasal Verbs with Adverb Particles

Phrasal verbs with adverb particle consist of a verb plus an adverb particle. Although some are more idiomatic and cohesive than others, it can be drawn a distinction between such phrasal verbs, on the one hand, free combinations in which the verb and the adverb have distinct meaning on the other.

   a)   Phrasal Verbs with Adverb Particle 'up'

A phrasal verb can be combined with some particles. One of them is particle *up*. Based on the data collected, it explains about phrasal verb with adverb particle *up*.

Then the king of Sodom, the king of Gomorrah, the king of Admah, the king of Zeboiim and the king of Bela (that is, Zoar) marched out and *drew up* their battle lines in the valley of siddurim (Genesis, 14:8)

From all the examples above, it can be identified that the sentences contain phrasal verbs with adverb particle *up*. *Drew up* is part of the sentence which is called a phrasal verb with adverb particle because it is formed by verb *drew* and adverb particle *up*. By looking at this sentence it can be identified that this phrasal verb is called a transitive phrasal verb because this sentence needs an object. The meaning of this phrasal verb is '*make a written plan'*.

   b)   Phrasal Verbs with Adverb Particle 'down'

Beside phrasal verb with adverb particle *down*, a phrasal verb with adverb particle *down* is also found in the data source. Some examples of phrasal verbs with particle *down* can be seen in the following data:

But the LORD *came down* to see the city and the tower that the men were building. (Genesis, 11:5)

Now Joseph had been *taken down* to Egypt. (Genesis, 39:39)

From all the examples above, it can be identified that the sentences are categorized as a phrasal verb with adverb particle *down*. In the example (1), the phrasal verb *came down* belongs to phrasal verb with adverb particle *down* because it is formed by verb *came* and adverb particle *down*. In this sentence it can as transitive phrasal verb because this sentence needs an object. The phrasal verb *came down* has the similar meaning with '*descend'*.

In the example (2), *taken down* is a phrasal verb. It is formed by the verb *taken* and adverb particle *down*. The phrasal verb *down* is a form of phrasal verb with adverb particle *down*. Based on the example above, the phrasal verb *taken down* is categorized as transitive phrasal verb because it requires an object. The meaning of the phrasal verb is *"arrive"*

   c)   Phrasal Verbs with Adverb Particle 'back'

In the data source, it is found some examples of the phrasal verb with adverb particle *'back'*, for examples:

Get back to your work! (Exodus, 5:4)

The example above is categorized as phrasal verbs, the phrasal verb with adverb particle. The phrasal verb *get back* is a form of the phrasal verb with adverb particle *back* because it is formed by the verb *get* and adverb particle *back*. Based on the sentence above, the phrasal verb *get back* is categorized as transitive phrasal verb because it requires an object. The phrasal verb *get back* has meaning *"return to something"*.

   d)   Phrasal Verbs with Adverb Particle 'out'

Phrasal verb with particle *out* is also found in the data source. Some examples of phrasal verb with particle *out* can be seen in the following:

Then he *sent out* a dove to see if the water had receded from the surface of the ground. (Genesis, 8:8)

Then God said to Noah, *come out* of the art, you and your life and your sons and their wives. (Genesis, 8:15)

From all examples above, it can be concluded that the sentences are using a phrasal verb. In the example (1) the phrasal verb *sent out* is a form of the phrasal verb with adverb particle *out* because it is formed by the verb *sent* and adverb particle *out*. The phrasal verb *sent out* in the sentence above is transitive phrasal verb because it has an object. The meaning of *sent out* in the phrasal verb is *"release"*.

In the example (2) the phrasal verb *come out* is a form of the phrasal verb with adverb particle *out* because it is formed by the verb *come* and adverb particle *out*. From the sentence above, the phrasal verb *come out* is categorized as transitive phrasal verb because it requires an object. The phrasal verb *come out* has meaning *"exempt"*.

e) Phrasal Verbs with Adverb Particle 'away'

Beside phrasal verb with adverb particle *out*, a phrasal verb with adverb particle *away* is also found in data source. It can be seen in the examples below:

"I'm *running away* from my mistress Sarai," she answered. (Genesis, 16:8)

Let's *get away* from the Israelites! (Exodus, 14:25)

From all example above, it can be seen that the sentences are using the phrasal verb, and they are formed by the verb and adverb particle. In example (1) the phrasal verb *running away* is a form of phrasal verb with adverb particle *away* because it is formed by the verb *running* and adverb particle *away*. It can be seen at the sentence, the phrasal verb *running away* is transitive phrasal verb because it has an object. The meaning of phrasal verb *running away* is *"leave"*.

In the example (2) the phrasal verb *get away* is a form of the phrasal verb with adverb particle *away* because it is formed by the verb *get* and adverb particle *away*. The phrasal verb *get away* in the sentence above is transitive phrasal verb because it has an object. The meaning of *get away* in the phrasal verb is *"escape"*.

2. Phrasal Verbs with Preposition Particles

The preposition in a prepositional verb must precede its complement. In general, prepositional verbs plus their prepositional complements differ from single-word verbs plus prepositional phrases, it can be seen in the following examples:

a) Phrasal Verbs with Preposition Particle 'in'

In data source, it was found phrasal verb with preposition particle *'in'*. It can be seen in the following examples:

They *put* him *in* custody until the will of the LORD should be made clear to them (Leviticus, 24:12)

But when the crop *comes in*, give a fifth of it to Pharaoh. (Genesis, 47:24)

From all examples above, it can be identified that the sentences are categorized as phrasal verbs with preposition particle or prepositional verb. Based on the analysis, there are two sentences as representatives. In the example (1) that is phrasal verb *put in* indicates as phrasal verb with preposition particle or prepositional verb. It is formed by verb *put* and preposition particle *in*. The phrasal verb *put in* is a type of transitive phrasal verb because it requires an object *him*. The similar meaning of phrasal verb turned into is *"enter"*.

In the example (2) the phrasal verb *comes in* is a form of the phrasal verb with preposition particle or prepositional verb because it is formed by the verb *comes* and preposition particle *in*.

It can be seen in the sentence above, the phrasal verb *comes in* is categorized as transitive phrasal verb because it requires an object. The phrasal verb comes *in* has meaning *"a consequence, effect, or outcome of something"*.

b) Phrasal Verbs with Preposition Particle 'on'

Beside phrasal verb with preposition particle *on*, the phrasal verb with preposition particle *on* is also found in data source. Some examples of the phrasal verb with particle *on* can be seen in the following:

For forty days the flood kept *coming on* the earth. (Genesis,7:17)

Put on sackcloth and mourned for his son many days. (Genesis, 38:34)

Based n the examples above, they are categorized as phrasal verbs with preposition particle or prepositional verb. In the example (1) the verb *coming on* is a phrasal verb, it is combined by the verb *coming* and preposition particle *on*. The phrasal verb *coming on* is form of phrasal verb with preposition particle on. Looking at this sentence, it can be identified that this phrasal verb is also called a transitive phrasal verb because in this sentence there is an object. The meaning of the phrasal verb *coming on* is *"heaven"*.

In the last example (2) the phrasal verb *put on* is a form of the phrasal verb with preposition particle or prepositional verb because it is formed by the verb *put* and preposition particle *on*. Based on this sentence, it can be identified that this phrasal verb is also called a transitive phrasal verb because in this sentence the verb requires an object. The meaning of the phrasal verb *put on* is *"wearing"*.

c) Phrasal Verbs with Preposition Particle 'into'

In the data source, it is also found some examples of the phrasal verb with preposition particle *into*.

They are *given into* your hands, (Genesis, 9:2)

Then mosses stretched out his hand over the sea, and all that night the LORD drove the sea back with a strong east wind and *turned* it *into* dry land. (Exodus, 14:21)

The example (1) the verb *given into* is a phrasal verb, it is combined by the verb *turned* and preposition particle *into*. The phrasal verb *given into* is a form of phrasal verb with preposition particle or prepositional verb. Based on this sentence, it can be identified that this phrasal verb is also called a transitive phrasal verb because in this sentence it has an object. The phrasal verb *given into* has meaning *"to submit"*.

In the example (2) the phrasal verb *turned into* is a form of the phrasal verb with preposition particle or prepositional verb because it is formed by the verb *turned* and preposition particle *into*. Based on this sentence, it can be identified that this phrasal verb is also called a transitive phrasal verb because the verb requires an object *it*. The similar meaning of phrasal verb *turned into* is "*make*"

d) Phrasal Verbs with Preposition Particle 'for'

Beside phrasal verb with preposition particle into, phrasal verb with preposition particle for is also found in data source. It can be seen in the examples below:

When the time came for her to give birth, there were twin boys in her womb. (Genesis, 25:24)

He replied, "I 'am looking for my brother. (Genesis, 37:16)

Based on the examples above, they are categorized as phrasal verbs with preposition particle or prepositional verb. In example (1) the verb come for is a phrasal verb, it is formed by the verb came and preposition particle for which is a form of phrasal verb with preposition particle or prepositional verb. It can be seen at the sentence above, the phrasal verb came for is transitive phrasal verb because it requires an object. The meaning of phrasal verbs is "begin".

In the example (2) the phrasal verb looking for is combined by the verb looking and preposition particle for. Based on the sentence above, the phrasal verb looking for is a transitive phrasal verb because it requires an object my brother. The meaning of phrasal verb looking for is" to find".

e) Phrasal Verbs with Preposition Particle 'off'

For the last is a phrasal verb with preposition particle *off* is Phrasal verb with adverb preposition *off* is also found in data source. It can be seen in the examples below:

Never again will all life be *cut off* by the waters of a flood. (Genesis, 9:11)

Based on the example above, it can be seen that the sentence is categorized as phrasal verbs, the phrasal verb with preposition particle or prepositional verb. The phrasal verb *cut off* is a form of the phrasal verb with preposition particle or prepositional verb. It is combined by the verb *cut* and preposition particle *off*. It belongs to transitive phrasal verb because the phrasal verb *cut off* requires an object. The meaning of this phrasal verb is *"destroy"*

f) Phrasal-Prepositional Verbs

Some multi-word verbs consist of a verb followed by two particles. Phrasal-prepositional verbs are formed by the lexical verb plus an adverb/preposition and a preposition as particles, as can be seen in the following examples:

Moses tossed it into the air, and festering boils *broke out on* men and animals. (Exodus, 9:10)

Be ready in the morning, and then *come up on* Mount Sinai. (Exodus, 34:2)

All of the examples above are phrasal-prepositional verbs, and they are formed by the verb, adverb or preposition particle and preposition particle. In the example (1) the phrasal verb *broke out on* is a form of phrasal-prepositional verb. The phrasal verb *broke out on* can is formed by the verb *broke*, adverb particle *out* and preposition particle *on*. It is transitive phrasal verb because the phrasal verb *broke out on* requires an object. The meaning of phrasal verb *broke out on* is *"solve, separate"*.

In the examples (2) it can be seen that the sentence has a phrasal-prepositional verb. The phrasal verb *come up on* can be combined by the verb *come*, adverb particle *up* and preposition particle *on*. This phrasal verb is also called a transitive phrasal verb because it requires an object. The meaning of this phrasal verb is *"climb"*.

4 Conclusion

As explained in the discussion and the results of the analysis above, therefore it can be drawn the conclusion of the forms and the meaning of phrasal verbs. The forms of phrasal verb can be divided into three; they are phrasal verbs with adverb particles, phrasal verbs with preposition particles/prepositional verb, and phrasal-prepositional verbs. The phrasal verb with adverb particles is formed by the verb plus an adverb particle. The phrasal verb with preposition particles/prepositional verb consists of a verb followed by a preposition particle and the phrasal-prepositional verb consists of a verb, an adverb/ preposition particles and preposition particles. The meaning of phrasal verb can be concluded that two words are combined to form a new word and produce a new meaning. In phrasal verb with adverb particle, the particles follow the verbs are: up, down, back, out, and away. The meanings formed are *drew up (make a written plan)*, *taken down (arrive), get back (return to something), come out (exempt), and get away (escape)*. Then, in phrasal verbs with preposition particles/prepositional verb, it is found that the preposition particles used are in, on, into, for,

and off. Some examples are *take in (hold), put on (wearing), given into (to submit), looking for (to find), cut off (destroy)*. Meanwhile, in phrasal-prepositional verb it is found *break out on (solve, separate), come up on (climb)*. Based on the meaning, it can be found that the word plus word produce a new meaning.

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