

## TYPES OF PHRASAL VERBS IN “YOUNG SHELDON” SEASON 02 EPISODE 01

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**Abstract:** *Phrasal verbs are the combination of a verb with one or two particles (prepositions or adverbs). Phrasal verbs have four types based on Workman's theory (1995). Therefore, this present research is aimed at finding the types of phrasal verbs in a series entitled “Young Sheldon”, season 02, episode 01. Qualitative research is applied in order to analyze the data. The result showed that there are ten (10) phrasal verbs. Three (3) phrasal verbs that belong to type 1, five (5) phrasal verb that belong to type 2, and two (2) phrasal verbs that belong to type 4.*

**Keywords:** *Phrasal verbs, Workman's theory, Young Sheldon, Qualitative research, Data analysis*

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## INTRODUCTION

Multi-word verbs or generally called phrasal verbs are the combination of verbs with one or two particles. The particles here can be a preposition and /or an adverb (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2004). Phrasal verbs are unique especially for people who learn English as a foreign language like people in Indonesia. They are unique because the meaning cannot be guessed based on each word (Roche, 2018), therefore, dictionary will help. Moreover, phrasal verbs are also divided into some types. This makes phrasal verbs are complicated to learn or even to identify them in a book or movie. This is the reason why the researcher is very interested in conducting this research. There are four basic types of phrasal verbs by Workman (1995), they are:

- 1) Type 1 multi-word verbs: intransitive + inseparable, which means the verb and particle cannot be separated. For instance, the phrasal verb “**pass out**”. The verb “pass” is intransitive with its particle “out”; therefore, an object cannot be inserted in the middle of the multi-word verbs.
- 2) Type 2 multi-word verbs: transitive + separable, which means the verb and particle can be separated. For instance, the phrasal verb “**break something off**”. It can be seen that we can insert any object in the middle of the multi-word verbs.
- 3) Type 3 multi-word verbs: transitive + inseparable, which means some transitive verbs and their particles cannot be separated. For instance, the phrasal verb “**look after**”, an object cannot be inserted in the middle of the multi-word verbs.
- 4) Type 4 multi-word verbs: transitive + 2 inseparable particles, which means the two particles in the phrasal verb cannot be separated. For instance, the phrasal verb “**carry on with**”. We can only insert any object between the verb and the two particles.

To support this research, some researches are gathered with the same topic. Sakdida, et.al (2023) discussed about the use of phrasal verbs by their students in writing narrative text. They examined the type of phrasal verb, phrasal verb errors, and solutions from English teachers. They used qualitative descriptive to analyze the findings. Deviani & Mutiara (2023) discussed about the most frequent types of phrasal verbs used

by Barack Obama and Katy Perry in their tweets. The 10-most-frequent phrasal verbs are tune in, look at, get to, look forward to, sign up, reflect on, catch up, come up, check out, and live in. The 5-most-frequent simple verbs are look, tune, get, come, and live. To analyze the findings, they use qualitative research. It can be concluded that the difference between this present research and the previous ones is Sakdida, et.al (2023) discussed about the students' writing, Deviani & Mutiara (2023) discussed about the most frequent types of phrasal verbs used by Barack Obama and Katy Perry in their tweets, while this present research will discuss about types of phrasal verbs used in "Young Sheldon" Season 02 Episode 01 based on Workman (1995). Movies or series nowadays can be accessed easily. We can stream in applications or download them. The series chosen by the researcher is "Young Sheldon" Season 02 Episode 01. It is streamed from Netflix. "Young Sheldon" series is good to be used as object of this present research because it involves not only adults but also children. It also uses some complicated types of language such as idioms and phrasal verbs.

## METHOD

The researcher applies qualitative research in this present research. The types of data this method generate are field notes, audio (and sometimes video) recordings, and transcripts (Mack et.al, 2005). Hence, it is the transcripts of a series entitled "Young Sheldon", season 02, episode 01. The object chosen is the English subtitles or utterances that contain phrasal verbs of a series entitled "Young Sheldon", season 02, episode 01. To gather the data, deciding the episode to be chosen is the first step and then downloading the English subtitles. After choosing the episode, the researcher then finds utterances that contain phrasal verb. After that, checking the phrasal verbs using Collins and Oxford Dictionary. Then, classifying the phrasal verbs based on each type using Workman's theory (1995). To analyze the data, the first step is comprehending the theories as good as possible. Then, analyzing each data found using Workman's theory (1995).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### RESULTS

This present research aims at finding what types of phrasal verbs are used in a series entitled "Young Sheldon" Season 02, Episode 01. The result showed that there are ten (10) phrasal verbs. Three (3) phrasal verbs that belong to type 1, five (5) phrasal verb that belong to type 2, and two (2) phrasal verbs that belong to type 4.

### DISCUSSION

*Type 1 multi-word verbs: intransitive + inseparable*

00:11:53,523 --> 00:11:55,089

I'm **sticking with** chickens.

Based on the utterance above, it can be seen that the phrasal verb used is "**sticking with**". It belongs to type one because the verb "**stick**" is intransitive with its particle, a preposition, "**with**". Therefore, any object cannot be inserted in the middle of the phrasal verb. It must be after the phrasal verb. Additional example as in "**stick with the door**".

00:17:59,948 --> 00:18:01,614

I want you to **get back** in there,

Based on the utterance above, it can be seen that the phrasal verb used is "**get back**". It belongs to type one because the verb "**get**" is intransitive with its particle, an adverb, "**back**" which means to return. Therefore, any object cannot be inserted in the middle of the phrasal verb. It must be after the phrasal verb. However, there is also a form where the phrasal verb "get back" is transitive and separable but with different meaning, as in "get something back".

00:00:38,018 --> 00:00:50,004

During dinner, I could **tune out** the cacophony of chewing, chewing, cutlery scraping against plates,

Based on the utterance above, it can be seen that the phrasal verb used is "**tune out**". It belongs to type one because the verb "**tune**" is intransitive with its particle, an adverb, "**out**" which means to stop listening or pay attention. Therefore, any object cannot be inserted in the middle of the phrasal verb. It must be after the phrasal verb.

*Type 2 multi-word verbs: transitive + separable*

00:00:28,518 --> 00:00:31,886

Georgie, **put your shoes back** on!

Based on the utterance above, it can be seen that the phrasal verb used is “**put (something) back**”. It belongs to type two because the verb “**put**” is transitive with its particle, an adverb, “**back**” which means to return to its former place. Therefore, any object can be inserted in the middle of the phrasal verb.

00:02:26,335 --> 00:02:28,742

What if I **hold a pillow over** your face

Based on the utterance above, it can be seen that the phrasal verb used is “**hold (something) over**”. It belongs to type two because the verb “**hold**” is transitive with its particle, an adverb, “**over**” which means to use something. Therefore, any object can be inserted in the middle of the phrasal verb.

00:06:58,695 --> 00:07:02,631

Okay, whoever **takes the trash out** first is my favorite.

Based on the utterance above, it can be seen that the phrasal verb used is “**take (something) out**”. It belongs to type two because the verb “**take**” is transitive with its particle, an adverb, “**out**” which means to remove something permanently from its place. Therefore, any object can be inserted in the middle of the phrasal verb. This also goes the same with the phrasal verbs “make something out”, and “break something up”.

*Type 4 multi-word verbs: transitive + 2 inseparable particles*

00:17:16,749 --> 00:17:19,472

let's just **get it over with**

Based on the utterance above, it can be seen that the phrasal verb used is “**get something over with**”. It belongs to type four because the verb “**get**” is transitive with its two particles, an adverb, “**over**” and a preposition “**with**” which means to finish experiencing something quickly because it cannot be avoided. Therefore, any object can be inserted only between the verb and its two particles.

00:17:52,640 --> 00:17:56,309

But you'll notice, I didn't come home and **take it out on you**.

Based on the utterance above, it can be seen that the phrasal verb used is “**take something out on someone**”. It belongs to type four because the verb “**take**” is transitive with its two particles, an adverb, “**out**” and a preposition “**with**” which means to behave in an unpleasant way towards someone because you feel angry or upset. Therefore, any object can be inserted only between the verb and its two particles.

## CONCLUSION

This present research aims at finding types of phrasal verbs used in a series entitled “Young Sheldon” Season 02, Episode 01. Based on the result above, it showed that there are ten (10) phrasal verbs. Three (3) phrasal verbs that belong to type 1, five (5) phrasal verb that belong to type 2, and two (2) phrasal verbs that belong to type 4. It can be concluded that type three is not used in this episode. In addition, by familiarizing oneself with phrasal verbs, it is easy to find out the types of phrasal verb. If not then it will be difficult because one might think that every verb that is put closer to a preposition or an adverb then it can be considered as a phrasal verb. For the next researcher, it is suggested to conduct research from pragmatics point of view.

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