

**PHRASAL VERBS FOUND IN NOVEL “THEY BOTH DIE AT THE END”
BY ADAM SILVERA**

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ABSTRACT

The title of this research is “Phrasal Verbs Found in Novel “They Both Die at The End” By Adam Silvera”. The data source of this research is the novel *They Both Die at The End* by Adam Silvera (2017). The problems investigated in this research are; what kind of phrasal verbs and what constituent structures are used for phrasal verbs in Adam Silvera’s *They Both Die at The End*? The theories applied are by Halliday and Matthiessen about phrasal verbs, and by Van Valin about tree diagrams. This research used the qualitative method. This research consisted of three steps. The first step was reading the novel. Furthermore, the data collection was conducted by note-taking. After that, the data were classified into their kind and their constituent structure. The result of the research showed that three kinds of phrasal verbs were found in Adam Silvera’s *They Both Die at The End*. The kinds are verb + adverb, verb + preposition, and verb + adverb + preposition. The constituent structure of each sentence with phrasal verbs showed that phrasal verbs can be transitive and intransitive. Transitive phrasal verbs mean that it requires a direct object. Transitive phrasal verbs can be separable which means the verb and particle are separated by a noun, and inseparable which means the verb and particle cannot be separated by a noun.

Keywords: constituent; kind; phrasal verbs

INTRODUCTION

Language has a crucial role in human life. Language is the method of written and spoken communication used by people of a given nation or region. (Hornby, 2010). Language played a significant role in every element of our lives as a tool of communication. Every day, people communicate with one another using language to convey their feelings and emotions. Our ability to communicate with others through language allows us to understand their intentions, ideas, and various points of view. Language becomes a tool for us to learn about various cultures and to expand our

understanding of the globe. Language allows us to reveal our genuine selves. Understanding a language and knowing how to speak it properly are necessary for effective communication with another person. In the corporate and academic worlds, English is crucial.

Each language is unique in its structure. The structure of the English language is distinct. Depending on the linguistic structures, a sentence's word order may have an impact on its meaning. Language structure makes readers understand the meaning of full sentences, while vocabulary helps readers to understand the meanings of individual words. The structure is

used to identify the patterns and classifications of each word, which is built by phrases, clauses, and sentences. Phrasal verbs are a particular kind of multi-word verb that create phrases by combining a verb with an adverb or preposition as a particle. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), there are three kinds of phrasal verbs; 1) verb + adverb, 2) verb + preposition, and 3) verb + adverb + preposition. There are many phrasal verbs with idiomatic meanings. For examples:

- How did this **come about**? (= happen) (Eastwood, 1994)

- Nigel **made up** the whole story. (= invented) (Eastwood, 1994)

The use of phrasal verbs is essential in English language conversation. Since early Middle English, phrasal verbs have been a part of the English language for a significant portion of its history (McArthur, 1992). It is highly common to find phrasal verbs in English native speakers' daily conversation, for instance, it could be found in western talk shows conversations, movies, news reports, novels, etc. Phrasal verbs give speech and communication more character, it makes the conversation sounds more natural and native-like.

Human language is related to syntax. The study of syntax focuses on how sentences are put together. (Valin, 2004). The arrangement of the primary components in a sentence is one of the most visible yet significant ways that languages differ from one another. In English for example, the subject comes before the verb and the direct object follows the verb. In order to distinguish between two different aspects of syntactic structure, the phrases "relational structure" and "constituent structure" were created. The constituent structure of a phrase concerns both the groups of words that make up a sentence—their constituents—and their hierarchical order. Studying the structure of a sentence may help us to understand how the language works.

In studying the English language, it is crucial to understand the importance of phrasal verbs. Studying the constituent structure in a sentence that used phrasal verbs is one of many ways to understand phrasal verbs in English. There are various ways to study phrasal verbs.

Phrasal verbs could be learned through movies, YouTube, and novels. The use of phrasal verbs is so widespread in native-speaker speech that it is necessary to analyze novels, especially American ones, to understand them. As a result, it is anticipated that using an American novel will provide a large number of phrasal verbs. There are plenty of novels that contain phrasal verbs. One of them is the novel with the title "They Both Die at The End". It is a novel written by Adam Silvera. This study will focus to find the form of phrasal verbs and the meaning of phrasal verbs in the novel *The Both Die at The End* by Adam Silvera to improve the understanding of phrasal verbs.

Based on the background above, a phrasal verb is a complex part of English speech. Therefore, the scope of discussion of this research are (1) What kinds of phrasal verbs used in the novel "They Both Die at The End" by Adam Silvera? and (2) What constituent structures are used for phrasal verbs in the novel "They Both Die at The End" by Adam Silvera?

METHOD

This research used scientific methods. In conducting this research, the method used is the qualitative method. The qualitative method refers to research that generates descriptive data, such as people's own written or spoken words and observable behavior (Taylor et al., 2016). The steps used in writing this scientific paper consist of three steps. The steps conducted were determining the data source, data collecting, and data analysis.

This research used a novel titled "They Both Die at The End" by Adam Silvera as the data source. The reason why this book has been chosen to be the data source is due to the fact that this novel is a part of the New York Times Best Seller list. Phrasal verbs are commonly used in English native-speaker speech. Therefore, it is predicted that using an American novel will offer a substantial number of phrasal verbs to be collected as the data. Another reason why this novel has been chosen is due to its popularity on the social media platform TikTok in April 2020. This book gained popularity again during the pandemic and reached No. 1 once more after becoming a staple of the TikTok hashtag #BookTok, where

fans recommend books and share their emotional responses to dramatic tale events. This book has influenced a lot of people, especially teenagers and young adults.

In collecting the data, the first step that had been conducted was reading the novel. After reading the novel, the phrasal verbs contained in the sentences in the novel were marked out by doing the note-taking technique. The note-taking approach is a method for gathering information for qualitative research by describing or writing what is heard, seen, experienced, and thought (Moleong, 2011). In analyzing the data, the data that have been classified were analyzed based on the theory of phrasal verbs and the theory of constituent structure. This research used descriptive analysis. According to Walliman (2011), a type of data analysis called descriptive analysis assists in defining, proving, or positively summarizing data points so that patterns can emerge that satisfy all of the data's requirements. In this research, the steps taken were defining the subject, presenting a thorough description, and providing examples for each section of this research. The data that have been collected were analyzed based on the theory of phrasal verbs and the theory of constituent structure. In this research, the data that has been collected were classified by their kind based on the theory from Halliday and Matthiesen. After that, the data were examined using the tree diagram to find the constituent structure of the phrasal verb based on the theory of Robert Van Valin Jr.

DISCUSSION

The book 'They Both Die at The End' contains 53 phrasal verbs. The data of phrasal verbs found in the book were analyzed based on their kind. Furthermore, the data were analyzed based on the constituent structure of sentences or phrases that contain the phrasal verbs.

Phrasal Verbs with Adverb

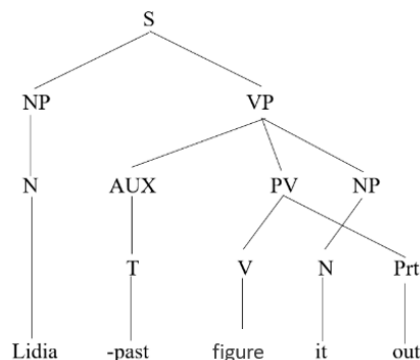
The book 'They Both Die at The End' contains phrasal verbs with adverb particles. The adverb particle of phrasal verbs discovered in this book are; *out*, *up*, *off*, *on*, *down*, *over*, *around*, *back*, and *through*. All the data were

analyzed based on the type of phrasal verbs, as well as their constituent structure.

1) 'Lidia **figured** it **out**.' (Silvera, 2017)

Sentence (1) contains the phrasal verb 'figured out'. The particle of this phrasal verb is the adverb 'out'. The connection between the verb 'figured' and the adverb particle 'out' has the same semantic meaning as 'understood'. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (1) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 1

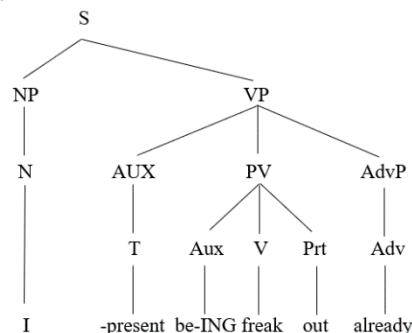


The illustration above shows that the VP with the phrasal verb 'figured out' consists of the regular verb 'figure' and particle 'out'. This phrasal verb is transitive because it has the direct object 'it'. This phrasal verb is separable because the pronoun goes before a particle. Therefore, the verb 'figured' and particle 'out' is separated by the noun 'it'.

2) 'I am **freaking** **out** already.' (Silvera, 2017:3)

Sentence (2) provides the phrasal verb 'freaking out'. The particle of this phrasal verb is the adverb 'out'. The connection between the verb 'freaking' and the adverb particle 'out' has the same semantic meaning as 'panicking'. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (2) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 2

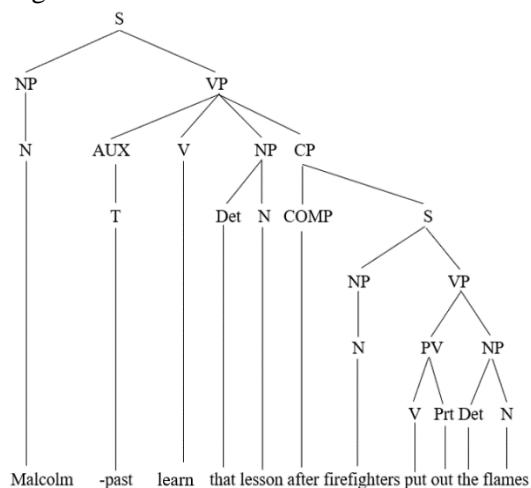


From the tree diagram above, it can be clarified that the VP with the phrasal verb 'freaking out' consists of the regular verb 'freak' the and particle 'out'. This phrasal verb is intransitive since it doesn't have a direct object. This means that the phrasal verb 'freaking out' does not require a direct object, which can be a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase.

3) 'Malcolm learned that lesson after firefighters **put out** the flames.' (Silvera, 2017:40)

Sentence (3) has the phrasal verb 'put out'. The particle of this phrasal verb is the adverb 'out'. The connection between the verb 'put' and the adverb particle 'out' has the same semantic meaning as 'extinguish'. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (3) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 3



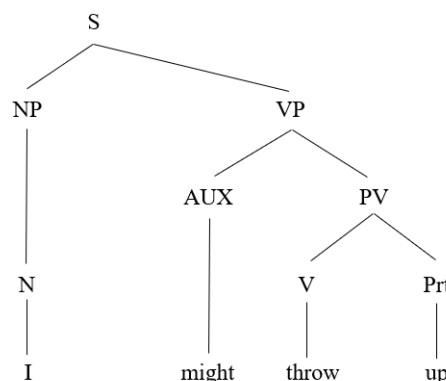
From the illustrated tree diagram, it is clear that the VP for the phrasal verb "put out" is made up of the regular verb "put" and the particle "out". The phrasal verb in sentence (3) is transitive because it has a direct object 'the flames'. The phrasal verb 'put out' is transitive means that the action of the phrasal verb passes from the subject to the direct object.

4) 'I might **throw up**.' (Silvera, 2017:16)

Sentence (4) contains the phrasal verb 'throw up'. The particle of this phrasal verb is the adverb 'up'. The connection between the verb 'throw' and the adverb particle 'up' has the same semantic meaning as 'puke'. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in

sentence (4) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 4

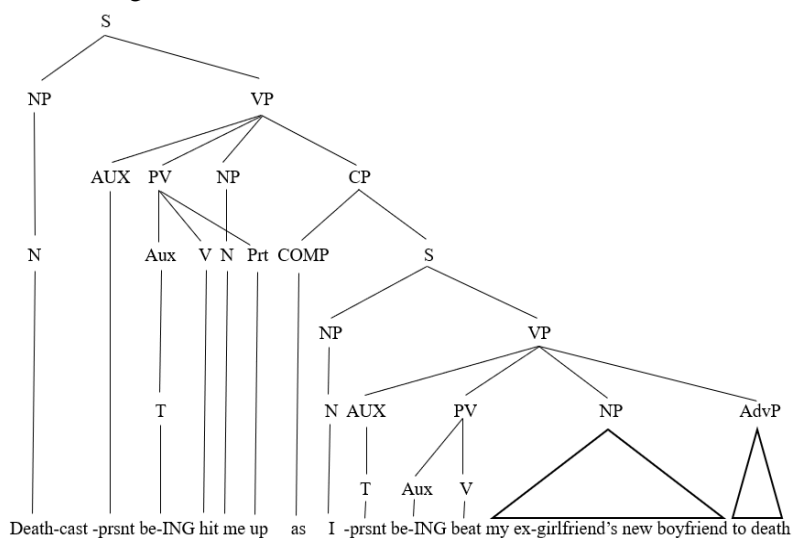


The tree diagram shows that the VP with the phrasal verb 'throw up' consists of the regular verb 'throw' and particle 'up'. This phrasal verb is intransitive since it doesn't have a direct object. This means that the direct object such as a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase is not necessary to the phrasal verb 'throw up'.

5) 'Death-cast is **hitting me up** as I am beating my ex-girlfriend's new boyfriend to death.' (Silvera, 2017:14)

Sentence (5) provides the phrasal verb 'hitting up'. The particle of this phrasal verb is the adverb 'up'. The connection between the verb 'hitting' and the adverb particle 'up' has the same semantic meaning as 'to call'. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (5) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 5

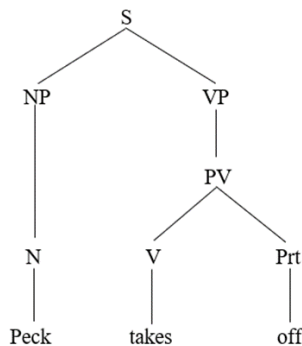


The tree diagram illustrates that The VP with the phrasal verb ‘hitting up’ consists of the regular verb ‘hit’ and particle ‘up’. This phrasal verb is transitive because it has the direct object ‘me’. The verb ‘hitting’ and particle ‘up’ is separated by the noun ‘me’, hence this phrasal verb is separable.

6) ‘Peck **takes off**.’ (Silvera, 2017:22)

Sentence (6) contains the phrasal verb ‘takes off’. The particle of this phrasal verb is the adverb ‘off’. The connection between the verb ‘takes’ and the adverb particle ‘off’ has the same semantic meaning as ‘flee’. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (6) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 6



The illustrated tree diagram shows that the phrasal verb in sentence (6) has the irregular verb ‘take’ and the particle ‘off’. The phrasal verb in sentence (6) is intransitive because it doesn’t have an object. This appears to mean that a direct object such as a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase does not need to be added to the phrasal verb ‘takes off’.

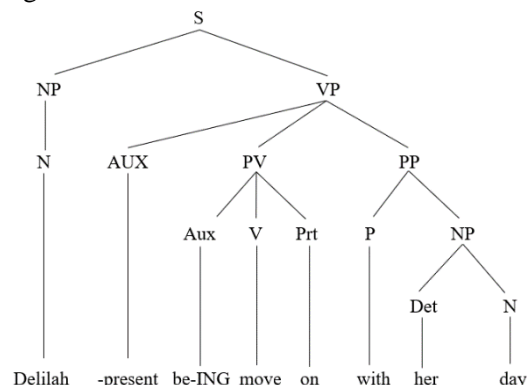
7) ‘Delilah is **moving on** with her day.’ (Silvera, 2017:128)

Sentence (7) contains the phrasal verb ‘moving on’. The particle of the phrasal verb in sentence (7) is the adverb ‘on’. The connection between the verb ‘moving’ and the adverb particle ‘on’ has the same semantic meaning as ‘continue’. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (7) can be seen in the following tree diagram 7.

Based on the illustration below, it can be concluded that the VP with the phrasal verb ‘moving on’ consists of the regular verb ‘move’ and particle ‘on’. This phrasal verb is intransitive because it doesn’t have a direct

object. This explains that a direct object such as a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase does not need to be added to the phrasal verb ‘moving on’.

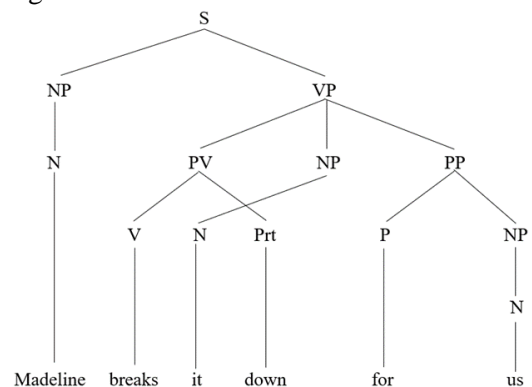
Diagram 7



8) ‘Madeline **breaks it down** for us.’ (Silvera, 2017:184)

Sentence (8) contains the phrasal verb ‘break down’. The particle of this phrasal verb is the adverb ‘down’. The connection between the verb ‘breaks’ and the adverb particle ‘down’ has the same semantic meaning as ‘explain’. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (8) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 8



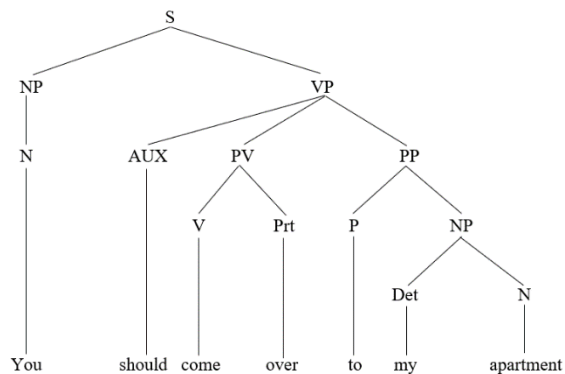
The illustrated tree diagram shows that the VP with the phrasal verb ‘breaks down’ consists of the irregular verb ‘break’ and particle ‘down’. This phrasal verb is transitive because it has the object ‘it’. This phrasal verb is separable because the verb ‘breaks’ and the particle ‘down’ is separated by the noun ‘it’.

9) ‘You should **come over** to my apartment.’ (Silvera, 2017:55)

Sentence (9) contains the phrasal verb ‘come over’. The particle of the phrasal verb in sentence (9) is the adverb ‘over’. The

connection between the verb ‘come’ and the adverb particle ‘over’ has the same semantic meaning as ‘visit’. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (9) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 9

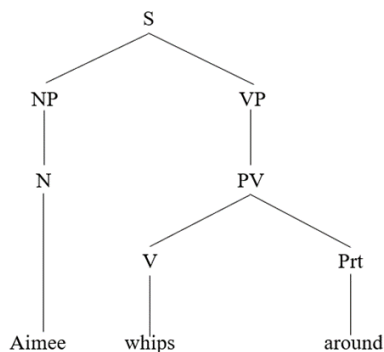


The tree diagram of the constituent structure of sentence (9) shows that the VP with the phrasal verb ‘come over’ consists of the irregular verb ‘come’ and particle ‘over’. This phrasal verb is intransitive because it does not have a direct object. It indicates that the phrasal verb ‘come over’ is able to not be followed by a direct object to make a good sentence.

10) ‘Aimee **whips around.**’ (Silvera, 2017:57)

Sentence (10) contains the phrasal verb ‘whips around’. The particle of the phrasal verb of sentence (10) is the adverb ‘around’. The connection between the verb ‘whip’ and the adverb particle ‘around’ has the same semantic meaning as ‘move quickly’. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (10) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 10



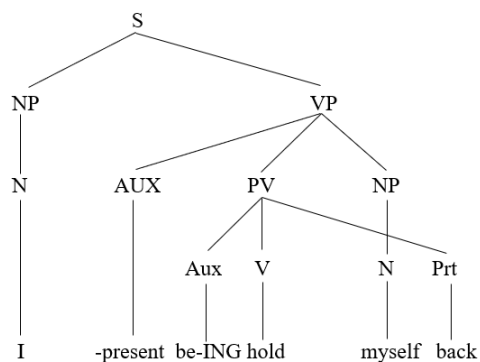
The illustration above concluded that the VP with phrasal verb ‘whips around’ consists of the regular verb ‘whip’ and particle ‘around’.

This phrasal verb is intransitive because it doesn’t have a direct object. The phrasal verb ‘whips around’ is intransitive signifies that it does not necessitate a direct object.

11) ‘I’m **holding myself back.**’ (2017:136)

The phrasal verb contained in sentence (11) is ‘holding back’. The particle of this phrasal verb is the adverb ‘back’. The connection between the verb ‘hold’ and the adverb particle ‘down’ has the same semantic meaning as ‘restrain’. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (11) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 11



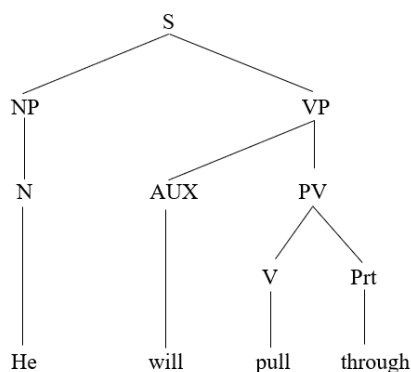
From the tree diagram above, it can be clarified that the phrasal verb ‘holding back’ has the irregular verb ‘held’ and particle ‘back’. This phrasal verb is transitive because it has the direct object ‘myself’. This phrasal verb is separable because the verb ‘holding’ and the particle ‘back’ is separated by the noun ‘myself’.

12) ‘He will **pull through.**’ (Silvera, 2017:149)

The phrasal verb in sentence (12) is ‘pull through’. The particle of this phrasal verb is the adverb ‘through’. The connection of the verb ‘pull’ and the adverb ‘through’ has the same semantic meaning as ‘recover’. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (12) can be seen in the tree diagram12.

The tree diagram of sentence (12) reveals that the phrasal verb ‘pull through’ consists of the regular verb ‘pull’ and the particle ‘through’. This phrasal verb is intransitive since it doesn’t have an object. Hence it is possible to say that the phrasal verb ‘pull through’ can stand alone without a direct object.

Diagram12



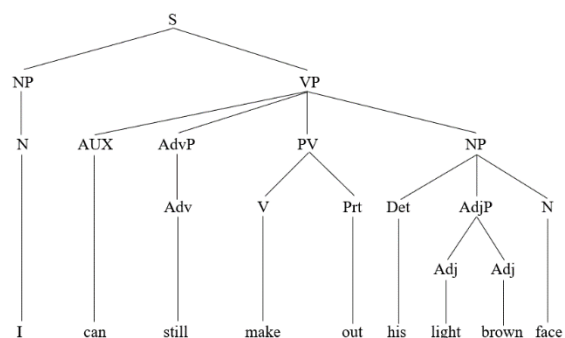
Phrasal Verb with Preposition

The book 'They Both Die at The End' contains phrasal verbs with preposition particles. The adverb particle of phrasal verbs discovered in this book are; *out, up, off, on, down, over, around, through, and into*. All the data were analyzed based on the type of phrasal verbs, as well as their constituent structure.

1) 'I can still **make out** his light brown face.' (Silvera, 2017:76)

Sentence (1) has the phrasal verb 'make out'. The particle of this phrasal verb is the preposition 'out'. The connection between the verb 'make' and the preposition particle 'out' has the same semantic meaning as 'see'. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (1) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 13

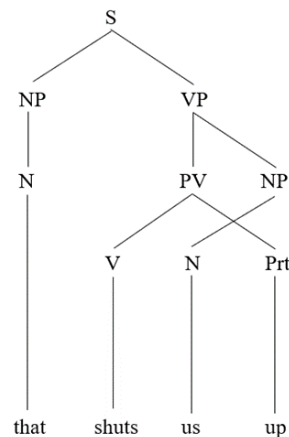


The tree diagram shows that the phrasal verb 'make out' consists of the irregular verb 'make' and the particle 'out'. This phrasal verb is transitive because it has the object 'his light brown face'. This implies that that the action of the phrasal verb 'make out' passes from the subject to the direct object.

2) 'That **shuts us up**.' (Silvera, 2017:23)

The phrasal verb of sentence (2) is 'shut up'. The particle of the phrasal verb in sentence (2) is the preposition 'up'. The connection between the verb 'shut' and the preposition particle 'up' has the same semantic meaning as 'be quiet'. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (2) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 14

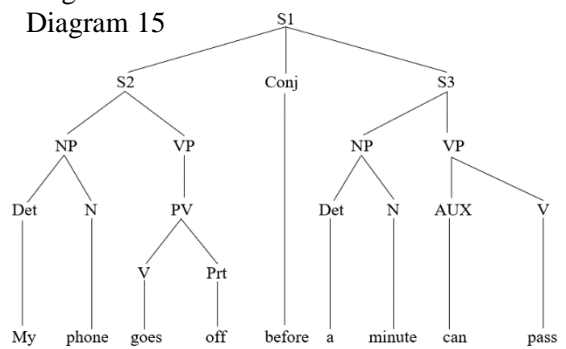


The tree diagram of the constituent structure above concludes that the VP with the phrasal verb 'shut up' consists of the regular verb 'shut' noun 'us' and particle 'up'. This phrasal verb is transitive because it has the object 'us'. This phrasal verb is separable because the verb 'shuts' and particle 'up' is separated by the noun 'us'. In this case, prepositions must go after the pronoun.

3) 'My phone **goes off** before a minute can pass.' (Silvera, 2017:31)

Sentence (3) contains the phrasal verb 'go off'. The particle of phrasal verb in sentence (3) is the preposition 'off'. The connection between the verb 'goes' and adverb particle 'off' has the same semantic meaning as 'beeps'. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (3) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 15

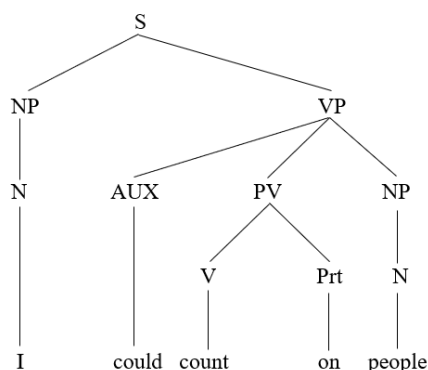


The illustration above shows that the phrasal verb ‘goes off’ consists of the irregular verb ‘go’ and particle ‘off’. This phrasal verb is intransitive because it doesn’t have an object. This means that the phrasal verb ‘goes off’ is able to stand without a direct object in a sentence.

4) ‘I could **count on** people.’ (Silvera, 2017:7)

Sentence (4) contains the phrasal verb ‘count on’. The particle of this phrasal verb is the preposition ‘on’. The connection between the verb ‘count’ and adverb particle ‘on’ has the same semantic meaning as ‘trust’. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (4) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 16



From the tree diagram of sentence (4), it shows that the VP with the phrasal verb ‘count on’ consists of the regular verb ‘count’ and particle ‘on’. This phrasal verb is transitive because it has the direct object ‘people’.

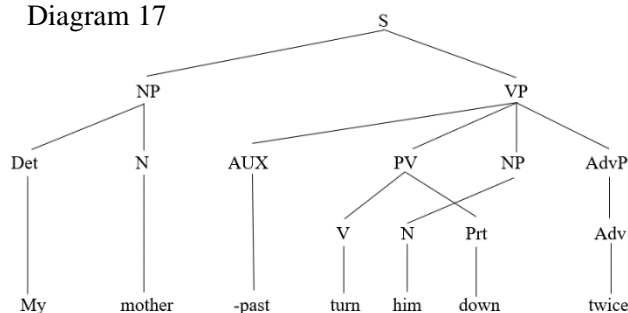
5) ‘My mother **turned him down** twice.’ (Silvera: 2017:116)

Sentence (5) consists of the phrasal verb ‘turned down’. The particle of this phrasal verb is the preposition ‘down’. The connection between the verb ‘turned’ and the preposition particle ‘down’ has the same semantic meaning as ‘reject’. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (5) can be seen in the tree diagram 17.

From the illustration below, it concludes that the VP with the phrasal verb ‘turned down’ consists of the regular verb ‘turn’ and particle ‘down’. This phrasal verb is transitive because it has the direct object ‘him’. This phrasal verb is separable because the phrasal verb with verb

‘turned’ and particle ‘down’ is separated by the noun ‘him’.

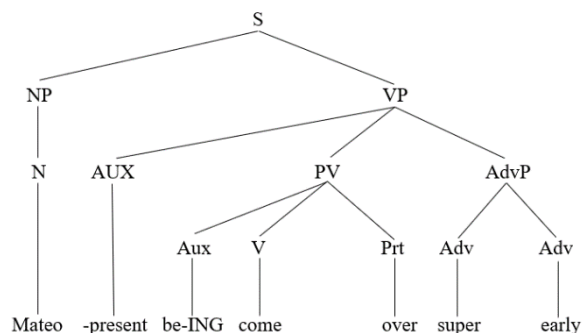
Diagram 17



6) ‘Mateo is **coming over** super early.’ (Silvera, 2017:187)

The phrasal verb of sentence (6) is ‘coming over’. The particle of phrasal verb in sentence (6) is the preposition ‘over’. The connection between the verb ‘coming’ and the preposition particle ‘over’ has the same semantic meaning as ‘arrive’. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (6) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 18

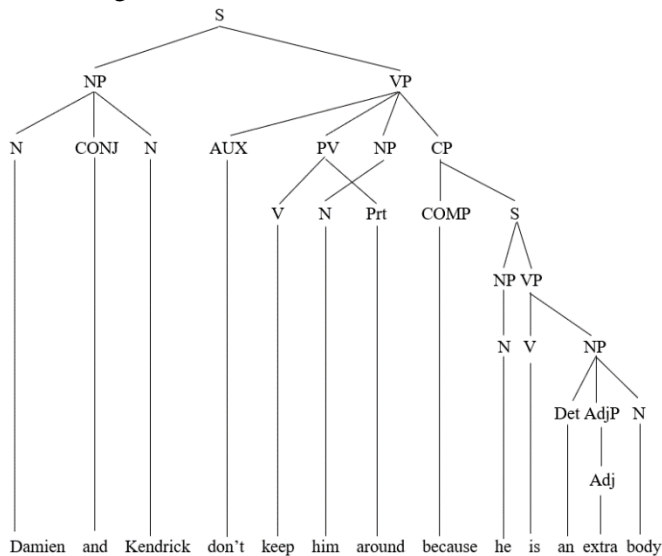


The tree diagram of sentence (6) draws a conclusion that the VP with the phrasal verb ‘coming over’ consists of the irregular verb ‘come’ and particle ‘over’. This phrasal verb is intransitive because it doesn’t have an object.

7) ‘Damien and Kendrick don’t **keep him around** because he is an extra body.’ (Silvera, 2017:274)

The phrasal verb of sentence (7) is ‘keep around’. The particle of this phrasal verb is the preposition ‘around’. The connection between the verb ‘keep’ and the preposition particle ‘around’ has the same semantic meaning as ‘protect’. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (7) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 19

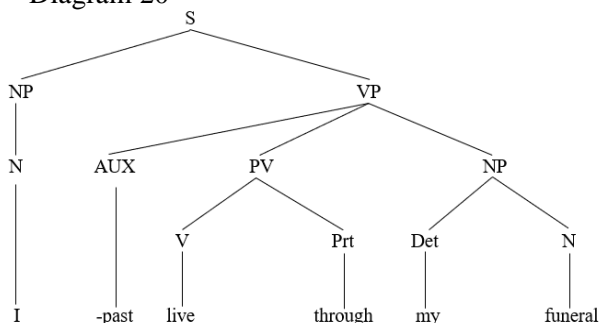


The tree diagram above draws a conclusion that the phrasal verb in sentence (7) is transitive because it has the object 'him'. This phrasal verb consists of the irregular verb 'keep' and the particle 'around'. This phrasal verb is separable because there is a direct object 'him'. Based on the tree diagram, the phrasal verb with the verb 'keep' and particle 'around' is separated by the noun 'him'.

8) 'I lived through my funeral.' (Silvera, 2017:63)

Sentence (8) contains the phrasal verb 'lived through'. The particle of phrasal verb in sentence (8) is the preposition 'through'. The connection between the verb 'live' and the preposition particle 'through' has the same semantic meaning as 'survive'. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (8) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 20



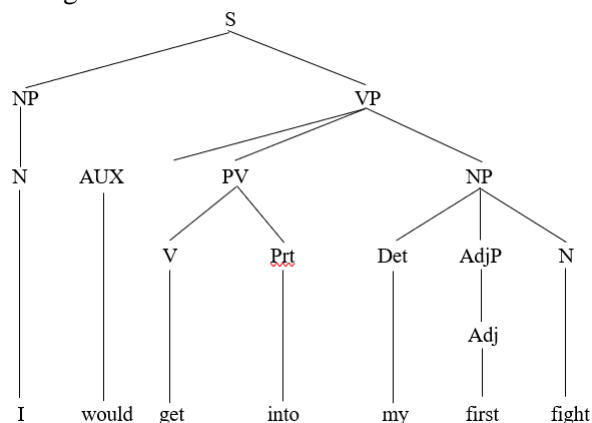
From the illustration above, the phrasal verb 'lived through' consists of the regular verb 'live' and particle 'through'. This phrasal verb

is transitive because it has the object 'my funeral'. Therefore, the phrasal verb 'lived through' delivers the action from the subject to the direct object of the sentence.

9) 'I would get into my first fight,' (Silvera, 2017:197)

The phrasal verb of sentence (9) is 'get into'. The particle of this phrasal verb is the adverb 'into'. The connection between the verb 'get' and the preposition particle 'into' has the same semantic meaning as 'enter'. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (9) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 21



From the illustration above, the phrasal verb 'get into' consists of the irregular verb 'get' and the particle 'into'. This phrasal verb is transitive because it has the object 'my first fight'.

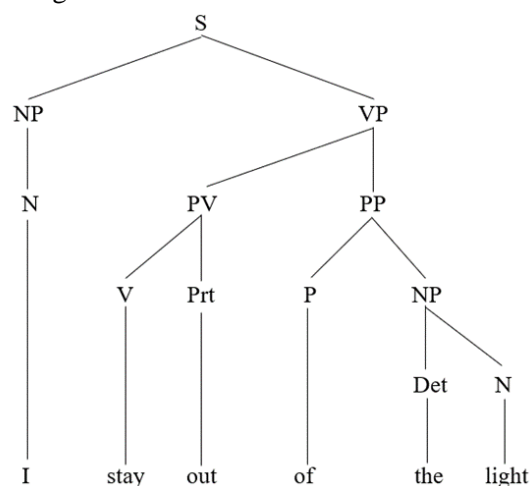
1. Phrasal Verbs with Adverb and Preposition

The book 'They Both Die at The End' contains phrasal verbs with adverb and preposition particles. The adverb and preposition particles found in this book are; *out, up, of, on,* and *with*. All the data were analyzed based on the type of phrasal verbs, as well as their constituent structure.

1) 'I stay out of the light.' (Silvera, 2017:17)

Sentence (1) contains the phrasal verb 'stay out of'. The particles of this phrasal verb are 'out' and 'of'. The connection of the verb 'stay' and the particles 'out' and 'of' has the same semantic meaning as 'avoid'. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (1) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 22

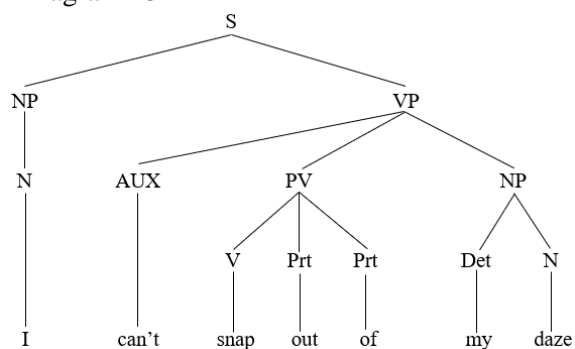


The tree diagram above reveals that the phrasal verb ‘stay out of’ consists of the regular verb ‘stay’ and particles ‘out’ and ‘of’. This phrasal verb is transitive since it has the direct object ‘the light’. It means that the object of this sentence receives the action from the phrasal verb ‘stay out’.

2) ‘I can’t **snap out of** my daze.’ (Silvera, 2017:68)

The phrasal verb of sentence (2) is ‘snap out of’. The particles of this phrasal verb are ‘out’ and ‘of’. The connection of the verb ‘snap’ and the particles ‘out’ and ‘of’ has the same semantic meaning as ‘recover’. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (2) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 23



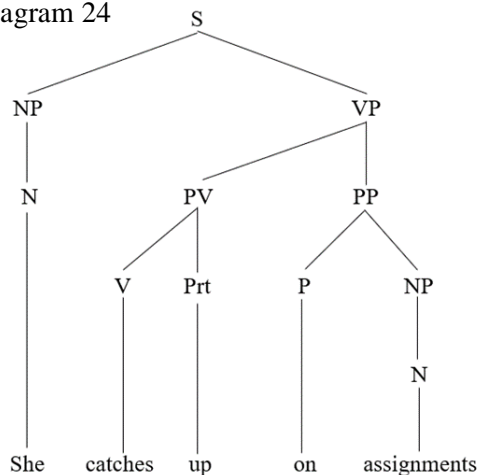
The tree diagram above draws a conclusion that the phrasal verb ‘snap out of’ consists of the regular verb ‘snap’ and particles ‘out’ and ‘of’. The phrasal verb of sentence (2) is

transitive since it has the direct object ‘my daze’.

3) ‘She **catches up on** assignments.’ (Silvera, 2017:128)

Sentence (3) consists of the phrasal verb ‘catches up on’. The particles of this phrasal verb are ‘up’ and ‘on’. The connection of the verb ‘catches’ and the particles ‘up’ and ‘on’ has the same semantic meaning as ‘pursue’. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (3) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 24



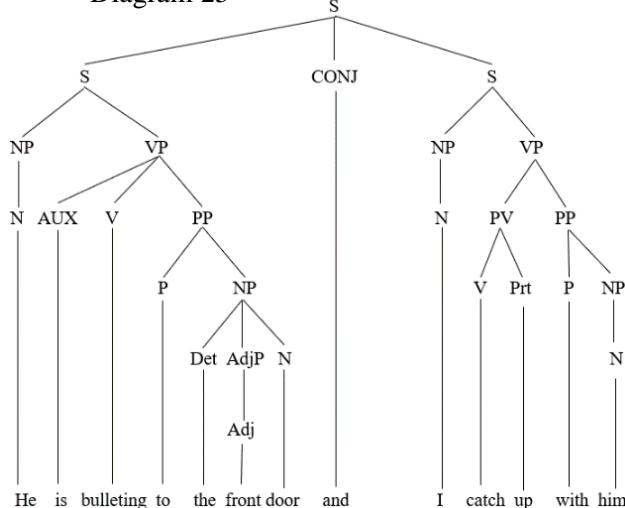
The phrasal verb ‘catches up on’ is made up of the irregular verb ‘catch’ plus the particles ‘up’ and ‘on’, as shown in the tree diagram above. This phrasal verb is transitive since it has the direct object ‘assignments’.

4) ‘He is bulleting to the front door and I **catch up with** him.’ (Silvera, 2017:155)

Sentence (4) consists of the phrasal verb ‘catch up with’. The particles of this phrasal verb are ‘up’ and ‘with’. The connection of the verb ‘catch’ and the particles ‘up’ and ‘with’ has the same semantic meaning as ‘chase’. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (4) can be seen in the tree diagram 25.

The illustration of the constituent structure reveals that the phrasal verb ‘catch up with’ consists of the irregular verb ‘catch’ and particles ‘up’ and ‘with’. This phrasal verb is transitive since it has the direct object ‘him’. This implies that the phrasal verb transfers the action from the subject to the direct object of the sentence.

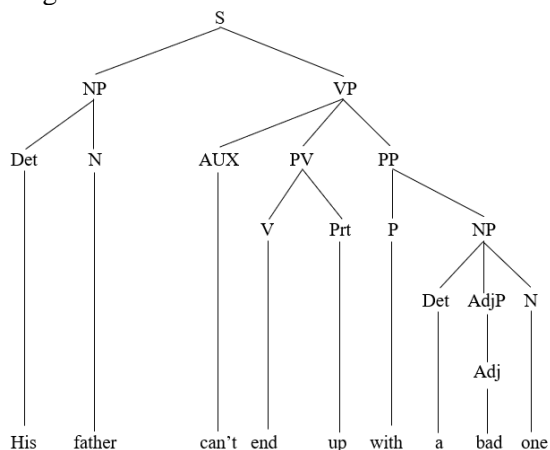
Diagram 25



5) 'His father can't **end up with** a bad one.' (Silvera, 2017:121)

This sentence contains the phrasal verb 'end up with'. The particles of this phrasal verb are 'up' and 'with'. The connection of the verb 'end' and the particles 'up' and 'with' has the same semantic meaning as 'become'. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (5) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 26

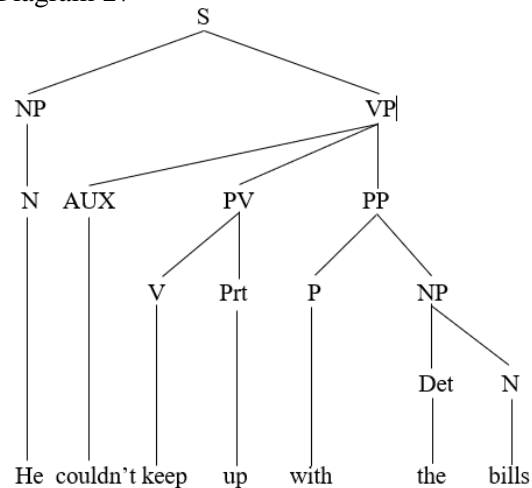


It reveals that the phrasal verb 'end up with' in sentence (5) consists of the irregular verb 'end' and particles 'up' and 'with'. This phrasal verb is transitive since it has the direct object 'a bad one'. This suggests that the activity is transferred from the sentence's subject to its direct object by the phrasal verb.

6) 'He couldn't **keep up with** the bills.' (Silvera, 2017:28)

The phrasal verb of sentence (6) is 'keep up with'. The particles of this phrasal verb are 'up' and 'with'. The connection of the verb 'keep' and the particles 'up' and 'with' has the same semantic meaning as 'complete'. The constituent structure of phrasal verbs in sentence (6) can be seen in the following tree diagram.

Diagram 27



The illustration of the constituent structure above shows that the phrasal verb in sentence (6) is transitive since it has the direct object 'the bills'. The phrasal verb 'keep up with' consists of the irregular verb 'keep' and particles 'up' and 'with'.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing all the data from the novel *They Both Die at The End* written by Adam Silvera, some conclusions can be presented. The phrasal verbs found in the novel *They Both Die at The End* written by Adam Silvera are categorized into three kinds. The first kind is verb + adverb particle. The adverb particle of phrasal verbs discovered in this book are; out, up, off, on, down, over, around, back, and through. The second kind is verb + preposition particle. The adverb particle of phrasal verbs discovered in this book are; out, up, off, on, down, over, around, though, and into. The third kind is verb + adverb + preposition particle. The adverb and preposition particles found in this book are; out, up, of, on, and with.

Based on the constituent structure of the data it can be concluded some phrasal verbs are transitive, and some phrasal verbs are

intransitive. Transitive phrasal verbs can be separable which means the verb and particle are separated by a noun. For example; 1) I am **holding** myself **back**. 2) Madeline **breaks** it **down** for us. 3) I have **screwed** everything **up**.

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