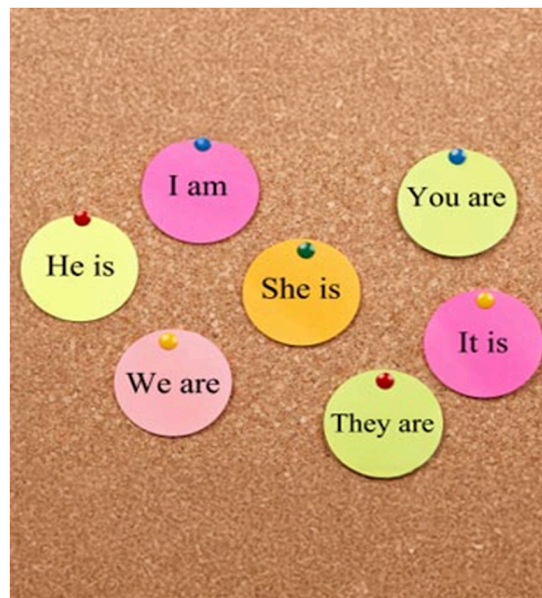


# English Grammar

## STUDY NOTES

### Phrasal Verbs (I)



# Phrasal Verbs I

## 1. Definition of Phrasal Verbs

A **phrasal verb** is made up of a main verb and one or two particles (adverbs or prepositions) that together give the verb a meaning distinct from the underlying verb.

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## 2. Structure of Phrasal Verbs

The following are some possible structures for phrasal verbs:

1. **Verb + Preposition** (e.g., *look after, come across*)
  2. **Verb + Adverb** (e.g., *give up, break down*)
  3. **Verb + Adverb + Preposition** (e.g., *put up with, look forward to*)
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## Types of Phrasal Verbs

### → Transitive Phrasal Verbs

- ◆ **Definition:** When a phrasal verb needs a direct object to finish its meaning, it is said to be transitive. This completes the sentence by transferring the verb's action to the object. The phrase would be confused or incomplete without the object.
- ◆ **Key Features:**
  - ❖ **Can be separable or inseparable:** The object can appear between the verb and the particle in certain transitive phrasal verbs, but not in others.
  - ❖ **Requires a direct object:** After the verb, a direct object responds to "what?" or "whom?"
- ◆ **Examples:**
  - **"Give up"** - to quit something.
    - She gave up smoking.
  - **"Turn off"** - to stop a device from operating.
    - Please turn off the lights before leaving.

### → Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

- ◆ **Definition: Phrasal verbs** that don't need a direct object to finish their meaning are known as intransitive verbs. Nothing or anybody can be affected by the action that the verb expresses. When used alone, these phrasal verbs don't require an object to make sense.
- ◆ **Key Features:**
  - **No direct object:** Together, the verb and particle express a whole concept.
  - **Cannot be separated:** Since there is no object, nothing can come between the verb and the particle.
- ◆ **Examples:**
  - **"Wake up"** - to stop sleeping.
    - I wake up early every morning.
  - **"Break down"** - to stop functioning.
    - The car broke down on the highway.

### → Separable Phrasal Verbs

- ◆ **Definition:** Phrasal verbs that have an object positioned between the verb and the particle (adverb or preposition) are known as separable phrasal verbs. The object may appear after the phrasal verb or in between the verb and the particle in sentences that contain separable phrasal verbs.
- ◆ **Rules:**
  - When the object is a pronoun (**him, her, it, etc.**), it must come between the verb and particle.
- ◆ **Examples:**
  - **"Turn down"** - to reject something.
    - She turned down the job offer.
    - She turned it down.
  - **"Put off"** - to delay something.
    - They put off the meeting.
    - They put it off.

### → Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

- ◆ **Definition:** Phrasal verbs that are inseparable are those in which the object is unable to separate the verb from the particle (adverb or preposition). The full phrasal verb is always followed by the object,

whether it be a noun or a pronoun. This implies that the object must always follow the particle and never come before the verb.

◆ **Examples:**

- **"Look after"** – to take care of.
  - She looks after her younger brother.
  - She looks after him. (Not 'looks him after')
- **"Run into"** – to meet someone unexpectedly.
  - I ran into my old friend yesterday.

→ **Phrasal Verbs with Two Particles (Three-word Phrasal Verbs)**

◆ **Definition:** A verb and two particles (adverb + preposition) make up these phrasal verbs.

◆ **Examples:**

- **"Look forward to"** – to anticipate something with pleasure.
  - I look forward to the holidays.
- **"Put up with"** – to tolerate something.
  - She can't put up with the noise anymore.

## Important Rules for Phrasal Verbs:

### 1. Position of Objects with Separable Phrasal Verbs:

- When the object is a **noun**, it can go either between the verb and the article or after the article.
  - *She turned down the job. OR She turned the job down.*
- When the object is a **pronoun**, it must come between the verb and the article.
  - *She turned it down. (Not She turned down it.)*

### 2. Non-Separable Verbs:

- For inseparable phrasal verbs, the object (whether a noun or pronoun) must always follow the article.
  - *She ran into her teacher. (Correct)*
  - *She ran her teacher into. (Incorrect)*

### 3. Idiomatic Meanings:

- Phrasal verbs often have idiomatic meanings that are not directly related to the meanings of the individual words.
- Examples:
  - **"Take off"** – to leave the ground (for airplanes).

- *The plane took off at 7 a.m.*
- **"Make up"** – to invent something (a story, excuse, etc.).
  - *She made up an excuse for being late.*

#### 4. Phrasal Verbs in Different Tenses:

- Phrasal verbs can be used in different tenses by changing the verb form.
- Examples:
  - **"Turn on"** (present tense): *He turns on the radio every morning.*
  - **"Turned on"** (past tense): *He turned on the radio yesterday.*
  - **"Will turn on"** (future tense): *He will turn on the radio tomorrow.*