
An Analysis of Transitive and Intransitive Phrasal Verb from Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets Chapter 1-5

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis kandungan frasa kata kerja yang memiliki objek dan yang tidak memiliki objek pada novel Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret Bab 1-5. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk memperoleh data. Terdapat 38 phrasal verb yang diklasifikasikan berdasarkan yang memiliki objek langsung dan tidak memiliki objek langsung pada kalimatnya. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 28,95% transitive verb beserta 71,05 phrasal verb yang digunakan penulis di dalam novel Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets dari halaman 1-110. Hal ini menyoroti prefensi yang signifikan terhadap penggunaan phrasal verb dalam penekanan tindakan atau perubahan makna sebuah kata ketika sudah ditambahkan sebuah partikel. *Transitive Phrasal Verb* seperti *picked up*, *put on*, *took off* digunakan untuk menunjukkan tindakan yang melibatkan objek langsung, sedangkan *Intransitive Phrasal verb* seperti *got up*, *went down*, dan *came in* menggambarkan tindakan tanpa objek langsung. Analisis ini menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan phrasal verbs dalam novel memiliki variasi makna idiomatic yang tidak selalu dapat diterjemahkan secara literal, dan ini tidak hanya berfungsi dalam memperkaya gaya bahasa, tetapi juga mencerminkan dinamika karakter dalam situasi naratif. Temuan ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi terhadap pemahaman struktur gramatikal bahasa Inggris, khususnya dalam pembelajaran dan penerjemahan karya sastra.

Kata kunci: transitive verb, intransitive verb, partikel novel.

Abstract

This research aims to analysis the transitive and intransitive verb from Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret Novel Chapter 1-5. This research used descriptive qualitative method to gain the data. There are 38 phrasal verbs classified based on those that have direct objects and those that do not have direct objects in their sentences. This study shows that there are 28,95% transitive verbs along with 71,05 phrasal verbs used by the author in the Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets novel page 1-110. This highlights a significant preference for the use of phrasal verbs in emphasizing action or changing the meaning of a word when a particle has been added. *Transitive Phrasal Verb* such as *pick up*, *put on*, and *take off* are used to indicate actions involving direct object, while *Intransitive Phrasal Verb* such as *got up*, *went down*, and *come in* describe actions without direct object. This analysis shows that the use of phrasal verb in novel has various idiomatic meanings that cannot always be translated literally, and this not only enriches the language style but also reflects the dynamics of the characters in the narrative situation. This finding is expected to contribute to the understanding of English grammatical structure, especially in the learning and translating literary works.

Keywords: transitive verb, intransitive verb, particle, novel.

1. INTRODUCTION

In daily life we use language for communication with others. Consciously or unconsciously, we use it as survival for us to face this world as a communication tool that is used by humans to convey messages, feelings, and ideas. Language is considered as a complex symbolic system consisting of various elements such as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Along with the development of the times and the development of communication science, language has a major role in human social and intellectual life. As a phenomenon, language plays an important role in participating in developing science, education and even in small things such as interaction between humans. Palmer, G. (2014), ever mentioned that language is the primary means of conveying meaning, both orally and in writing, and is an inseparable part of human life. Each language has its own structure and rules, which influence how a person communicates effectively. In linguistics, for example, English is known as one of the languages that has a unique grammatical structure. One important aspect of this structure is the verb. Verbs are the core of a sentence because they function to indicate actions, conditions, or events. In English, verbs can stand alone or collaborate with particles (adverbs or prepositions) which can then form phrasal verbs.

According to Spring, R. (2018), Phrasal verbs are a combination of verbs with one or more particles that are usually adverbs or prepositions that form a new meaning from the combination of the two words. The meaning produced by phrasal verbs is often incomprehensible if only translated from the meaning of each word, and is usually idiomatic. Phrasal verbs have a significant role in English because in addition to being often used in everyday communication, they are also used in literary works and the media. Based on the existence of the object, phrasal verbs are divided into two main types; transitive and intransitive phrasal verb.

Transitive verbs are verb phrases that require a direct object to complete their meaning. This object functions as the recipient of the action carried out by the subject through the verb. Without an object, the meaning of the sentence becomes ambiguous, unclear or incomplete. The object in a transitive phrasal verb can be placed between the verb and the particle or after the particle, depending on its form. Thus, the position of the object in a transitive phrasal verb is flexible, unless the object is a pronoun.

Intransitive phrasal verb is a verb phrase that does not require a direct object. In this case, the sentence is conveyed only with the subject and the phrasal verb itself. D Anggraeni (2019) have ever characterized intransitive verb as a phrasal verb that is not being followed by an object and are often used to describe actions or changes in state. According to (ZHI Lu & J Sun, 2015) intransitive phrasal verbs have particles that play a role in changing the meaning of the base verb. Particles paired with verbs in Intransitive phrasal verbs play an important role in changing or expanding the meaning of the basic verb, so that its meaning often cannot be guessed only from the meaning of the constituent words. Understanding intransitive phrasal verbs is very important because their meanings are often idiomatic, so they require special attention in the process of learning English.

According to CO Laryea (2015), the difference between transitive and intransitive phrasal verbs can be seen from the object where transitive phrasal verbs require objects and intransitive phrasal verbs do not require objects. In addition, it can also be seen from the position of the particle; in transitive phrasal verbs, particles can move if the object is a noun, but cannot move if the object is a pronoun.

R Joshi & Lal (2024) explained that phrasal verbs are used more in informal contexts such as conversations or dialogues in novels. This is intended to provide a more natural and idiomatic feel to English. In literary works, the use of phrasal verbs provides a more-lively and dynamic nuance of meaning. Writers often use

phrasal verbs to describe character actions, create more natural dialogue, and strengthen the atmosphere of the story. For example, in the novel *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, phrasal verbs appear in various contexts to describe actions, situations, and interactions between characters.

Still, the existence of phrasal verb in modern literary work increasingly get attention in linguistic studies as it is considered as grammatical element which able in affecting narrative nuance and story-telling style. A Contemporary study showed that the use of phrasal verb does not only function structurally, but also has a pragmatic and stylistic implication that strengthens emotional representation, social relation, and character dynamics (Hilpert, 2019). In fantasy novel such as *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*, the writer used phrasal verb as stylistic devices to built a more-lively nuance, depicts tension, and depicts the action in a more natural and idiomatic way.

Moreover, the latest study regarding English learning also showed that phrasal verb is included into the category of those that are difficult for learners of English as a foreign Language (EFL) to master, particularly because of its idiomatic nature and not always understandable through literal translation (Hilda, 2024). Thus, studying phrasal verb in the context of literary work is possible in giving a crucial contribution for English learners and also teachers, because it provides real examples of the use of phrasal verb in authentic contexts. Furthermore, literary works are able help reader in understanding idiomatic and figurative meaning easily compared through grammar materials which are theoretically nature.

The Analysis of Phrasal Verb in novel also has ever been conducted by N. Hilda (2024), titled "An analysis of phrasal verb in the novel *Earth* by Tere Liye translated by Gill Westaway". The research focuses on the analysis of the types of phrasal verbs in the novel "Earth" by Tere Liye translated by Gill Westaway. The purpose of this study is to identify the types of phrasal verbs found in the novel and determine the most dominant type. Meanwhile, this research of phrasal verb in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* Novel focuses on identifying the types of phrasal verbs used in the text, analyzing the function and meaning of phrasal verbs in sentence structure and determining the most dominant type of phrasal verb.

The use of phrasal verbs in literary texts also reflects the author's language style and provides a more varied structure in sentences. Analysis of the types of phrasal verbs, especially transitive and intransitive, helps understand how writers utilize grammatical elements to build stories and convey messages. With this finding, the research of transitive and intransitive phrasal verbs in *Harry Potter* novel becomes more relevant, especially because this series is one of the most read masterpieces by various age groups and has significant linguistic value. This analysis is expected can expand the literature on the relationship between language form, syntactic structure, and meaning function in modern literary works, and provide academic contributions to the study of English morphology.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The methodology that is used in this article is descriptive qualitative analysis to investigate the use of transitive and intransitive phrasal verbs in the *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* Novel Chapters 1-5 (1999). Data are taken from the printed *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* novel (English version) starting from page 1 to 108. The data was collected by read the novel carefully then transcribed the founding phrasal verbs. Furthermore, the data analysis processes included (1) identifying all phrasal verbs that exists in the novel, (2) classifying the data based on the category following the theory, and (3) analyzing the meaning of each data within the context of the story of the novel.

Identification and categorization of phrasal verbs is a critical phase, using linguistic tools to distinguish between verb phrases that require objects and those that do not require direct objects. A systematic coding system is then developed to organize and label phrasal verbs based on their linguistic characteristics. The data is displayed in the form of classification table so that it simplifies the interpretation and grouping process based on the theory used. The final is drawing conclusions, where researcher interpreted the grammatical meaning and function of each phrasal verb according to the context of the story. This research used Purposive Sampling Technique where the researcher collected most of the data and reduce some unnecessary data to be analyzed (Rai, N., & Thapa, B., 2015).

Furthermore, data validity was strengthened by using the theory of triangulation techniquerm which compared the findings with several recent linguistic theories on phrasal verbs, as proposed by Spring (2018) and Hilpert (2019). This technique was used to minimize researcher subjectivity and ensure that the categorization and interpretation processes were carried out consistently and based on strong theoretical founcaation. Therefore, this research method relies not only on text observation but is also supported by an analytical approach that aligns with modern qualitative standards.

To ensure the accuracy of phrasal verb identification, researcher used a contextual verification procedure, which involves rechecking each phrasal verb found by paying attention to the context of the sentence of paragraph in which the structure appears. According to Cresswell & Poth (2018), context-based verification is an important step in qualitative linguistic research to avoid categorization errors, especially since many phraal verbs are polysemic and can change meaning depending on the context of their use. By implementing this step, the research becomes more comprehensive and academically accountable analysis.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the findings of this research, the researchers find some transitive and intransitive phrasal verb from Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets Novel. The description as is below:

1. The transitive phrasal verb is a verb that requires object to complete their meaning, meanwhile intransitive phrasal verb is a verb that does not require direct object to complete their meaning.

Based on observations, the researcher found these words to be analyze:

A. Transitive Phrasal Verb

No	Data	Verbs	Additional Particles
1	Picked up	Pick	up
2	Put on	Put	on
3	Took off	Take	off
4	Turned off	Turn	off
5	Put down	Put	down
6	Backed up	Back	up
7	Called out	Call	out
8	Came across	Come	across
9	Handed over	Hand	over
10	Turned up	Turn	up
11	Worked out	Work	out

Table 1. Data Finding of Transitive Phrasal Verbs

From the data findings above, the researcher analyzed each phrasal verb as:

Picked up

"Harry picked up his wand and put it in his pocket."

With the word "Pick" that is followed by particle "up" make another meaning become "mengambil" instead of "memilih atas". The word "Picked up" is a transitive verb because it has a direct object, namely "his wand" which also has the meaning of taking something from somewhere.

Put on

"Harry put on his best clothes for the occasion."

An article "on" that follows word "put" in the sentence makes a new meaning which say, "memakai" rather than "menyimpan pada". In this sentence, the word "Put" needs an object to complete the meaning of the whole sentence. Followed by the object of put on is "his best clothes", this phrasal verb is used to describe the action of Harry wearing certain clothes, indicating the physical action of putting on or wearing something on the body. Overall meaning, it gives the meaning that Harry specifically wears his best clothes to honor or suit a certain occasion.

Took off

"Harry took off his glasses and rubbed his eyes."

The word "took off" in this sentence doesn't mean "mengambil mati". However, it means "melepaskan" by seeing the transitive verb that is followed by direct object "his glasses". Without the object, the meaning of the sentence will become incomplete. In this context, "took off" means to take off something; it can be clothing, accessories, or objects worn on the body. With the presence of transitive phrasal verbs, this can reflect the emotional or physical condition of the character. As stated in the sentence above, the action of taking off glasses and rubbing the eyes can indicate fatigue, confusion,

Turned off

"Harry turned off the light and went to bed."

The object "the light" completes the meaning of the sentence containing the word "Turn" which means "mematikan". By adding a direct object that follows the phrasal verb, it will provide clear information about what object is turned off. As in this context, the meaning is Harry turned off the light before going to bed.

Put Down

"Dobby put down the object and looked at Harry."

The Transitive verb "Put down" does not mean "menyimpan di bawah". It means put something that indicates to convey an action. "Put down" means to put something from palm of hand down onto a surface. As in this story, Dobby stops holding or releasing an object and then turns to look at Harry.

Backed up

"Mrs. Weasley backed up her husband's story about the strange noises in the Burrow."

The word "Backed up" means to "mendukung" or "membenarkan sesuatu", usually a statement, argument, or story, and is not interpreted as "di belakang di atas". The transitive verb "Backed up" is followed by a direct object in the form of the words "her husband's story" to complete the meaning of

the sentence. The meaning of using the transitive verb in this sentence is that Mrs. Weasley plays an active role in supporting her husband's story or belief, where the author of the story wants to show a cooperative relationship between the characters.

Called out

"Ron called out to Harry to come and help with the cooking."

Instead of "memanggil keluar", the transitive verb "Called out" means "memanggil dengan suara keras atau lantang". It has function to show Ron's verbal action of asking for Harry's attention. This phrase also connects the subject (Ron) with the object (Harry). The overall meaning of the sentence is that Ron shouted for Harry to convey a request for help while also showing the situation and interaction between the two characters in a relaxed atmosphere and showing their friendship.

Came across

"Harry came across a mysterious object in the attic of the Burrow."

The word "came" that is followed by word "across" means "menemukan" rather than "datang lintas". This transitive phrasal verb also has direct object to complete the meaning, which is "a mysterious object". It describes an action that involves a direct relationship between Harry and the object that he found. The meaning is that Harry accidentally finds a mysterious object in the attic of the Burrow house. The use of phrasal verbs in this context is to describe experiences or events that occur without planning, thus helping the reader understand the element of surprise or mystery in the story.

Handed over

"Lucius handed over the book to Draco."

An article "over" that comes after the word "handed" together make a new meaning which is "menyerahkan" instead of "menyerahkan lebih". The function of using a transitive verb in this case is to describe the action of handing over something directly from one party to another. It also serves to depict important actions in the story's plot, showing power dynamics and hidden intentions between characters. The meaning of "Hand Over" here is handing over something that is often formal or under pressure. As told in the story, this action has greater implications because the book is a Horcrux or cursed object used by Voldemort.

Turned up

"It was difficult not to feel jealous of Ron when he thought of the Dursleys and the sort of welcome he could expect next time he turned up in Privet Drive."

The Phrasal verb "turned up" does not mean "belok ke atas", however it means "muncul" that also followed by preposition object "in Privet Drive" to complete the whole meaning. The usage of this transitive phrasal verb means arrival at a place, which in the context of the story indicates Harry's action if he "appears" back at Privet Drive and provides a more-lively idiomatic meaning than using a regular verb like "arrived."

B. Intransitive Phrasal Verb

No	Data	Verbs	Additional Particles
1	Got up	Get	up
2	Went down	Go	down
3	Came in	Come	in
4	Went on	Go	on
5	Got out	Get	out

6	Looked up	Look	up
7	Came back	come	back
8	Turned around	Turn	around
9	Ran out	Run	out
10	Get away	Get	away
11	Stay back	Stay	back
12	Keep out	Keep	out
13	Broken in	Break	in
14	Got on	Get	on
15	Went on	Go	on
16	Keep up	Keep	up
17	Looked out	Look	out
18	Set off	Set	off
19	Turned up	Turn	up
20	Waited for	Wait	for
21	Watched out	Watch	out
22	Came up	Come	up
23	Get along	Get	along
24	Sat down	Sit	down
25	Went down	Go	down
26	Sat next to	Sit	Next to
27	Broken down	Break	down

Table 2. Data Finding of Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

From the data finding above, the researcher analysis each phrasal verb as:

Got up

"Harry got up and began to get dressed."

The word "got" is added with word "up" does not mean "mendapatkan atas", it means "bangun" which is more advance than basic word "wake up". The intransitive verb "got up" functions as a predicate to describe Harry's actions after going to bed, which means to rise from bed.

Went down

"He went down to the kitchen to see if he could find some breakfast."

Does not mean "pergi ke bawah", the combination between word "went" and partical "down" make a new meaning; "turun". The function of this intransitive phrasal verb is to show the action of moving from a higher place to a lower place. In this context, the intransitive verb has the meaning of a physical movement downward; to the kitchen, which may be on the ground floor.

Came in

"The Dursleys came in, looking very pleased with themselves."

Here, the intransitive verb means "masuk" rather than "mauk di dalam". The word "came in" does not need direct object though the meaning is still complete. It describes the physical act of the Dursleys entering the room, which only describes the action without involving a direct object.

Went on

"Harry went on, trying to sound casual."

The word "went on" means "teus berbicara" is used when someone continues his speech or action without a significant pause. This intransitive verb functions to show the continuation of Harry's action or speech. This phrasal verb does not require a direct object so that its meaning can be understood without a complement in the form of a noun. In this context it is used to state that Harry continues talking, perhaps after a short pause, in an effort to maintain a relaxed impression.

Got out

"Harry got out of the way as the Dursleys came in."

The word "got" is added with particle "out" makes a meaning "menjauh" or "menghindar" instead of "mendapat keluar". Here, the meaning of the action is clear without involving anything directly. In terms of the overall meaning of the sentence in the story, this intransitive verb describes Harry's actions of physically avoiding or giving way, in accordance with the situation where he must avoid conflict with the Dursleys.

Looked up

"Harry looked up at the clock on the wall."

The intransitive verb that combining word "looked" and particle "up" shows the action of Harry directing his gaze upwards, towards something specific; in this case, the clock on the wall. Further, it describes a simple physical action to provide details about what the character in the story is doing.

Came back

"Dobby came back to the room, looking very worried."

The intransitive verb "came back" means "kembali", which has the main function of showing movement or relocation to the place of origin or a place that has been previously mentioned in the context of a conversation or story. Looking at the context of the sentence, the intransitive verb "came back" means Dobby returned to the room he was in before. This word shows that Dobby has left the previous room and is now back again.

Turned around

"Dobby turned around and ran out of the room."

The particle "around" that follows the word "turned" together makes a new meaning which is "berbalik" instead of "belok sekitar". It has a function to indicating Dobby's body direction change and also describe Dobby's physical movements in more detail and naturally. Based on the sentence form, this intransitive phrasal verb has the meaning Dobby changed his position or direction to face the opposite direction.

Watched out

"Harry watched out for any signs of danger as they made their way through the forest."

The combination between word "watched" and particle "out" does not mean "menonton keluar". However, it releases a new meaning which is "berhati-hati." In this sentence, an intransitive verb is used to describe Harry's alertness, which then creates a tense and attentive atmosphere in the story, in line with the dangerous forest setting. The meaning shows Harry's cautious actions as they walk in the forest, highlighting the alert mood in a potentially dangerous situation.

Get away

"Dobby tried to get away from Harry, but he was too fast."

The word "get away" means "kabur" which is used to describe an action without indicating the direct object receiving the action. In this context, the intransitive verb "get away" refers to Dobby's

attempt to escape or get away from Harry. This emphasizes that Dobby tried to get away from Harry, but failed because Harry was moving faster.

From the analysis of phrasal verbs above, the researcher found the data below:

Phrasal Verbs	Data	Percentage
Transitive	11	28,95%
Intransitive	27	71,05%
Σ	38	100%

Table 3. The Classification of the types of phrasal verbs

As a result of data analysis, it shows that phrasal verbs appear in two forms; transitive phrasal verb and intransitive phrasal verb. Researcher found that there were 28,95% transitive verb and 71,05% intransitive verb for a total 38 phrasal verbs. For transitive phrasal verb showed that it needs a direct object to complete the meaning, while intransitive phrasal verb does not need direct object.

The researcher found 38 phrasal verbs in the Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets novel chapter 1-5 that need to be analyzed and explained the sentence meaning based on the context of the story. Furthermore, they are classified based on the form of transitive and intransitive phrasal verb This research focuses on analyzing phrasal verbs that exist in the Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets novel starts from page 1 until 110 then further classifying the data based on the needs of the direct object.

4. CONCLUSION

Study of language is considered as an important aspect to support our daily language skills, especially if the communication involves an international language as a bridge between people. However, there is still a lack of awareness of the importance of this in certain groups of people, one of which is regarding the use of phrasal verbs both in English conversation and in literary works. Responding to this knowledge gap, researchers took the initiative to explain the meaning of phrasal verbs based on the concept of novel stories and categorize the forms of phrasal verbs to disseminate the information so that it is easily understood by the general public.

This study refers to the text of the novel Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets chapter 1-5, where the researcher identifies the types of transitive and intransitive phrasal verbs used by the author in writing the novel. This novel has attracted worldwide attention after following the publication of its first series, where in the first three years of its publication it has sold 77 million copies.

The finding in this research shows that 28,95% of text consisting transitive verb and 71,05% others consisting intransitive verb. It shows that the usage of transitive verb is relatively limited rather than intransitive verb in the text of novel. The combination between verb and article that further creating new meaning for both transitive and intransitive verb shows linguistic expression and emphasizes the action of the character in the story. The same goes for when it happens in casual or informal conversation in daily life, the usage of phrasal verb has a function in providing a more natural and expressive feel. Further analysis is needed to explore the implications of this distribution and its potential impact on the overall sentence structure of a novel's narrative.

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