COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASAL VERBS IN ENGLISH FAIRY TALES; CORPUS LINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE

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Abstrak

Corpus linguistics has two roles, the first role is as a form of data analysis methodology, it is used as a method to analysis data in a research of linguistics. Corpus linguistics is an applied linguistics as well since it is involved a collaboration between the knowledge of linguistics itself and the other knowledge and skill such as computerize including the program connected. This study aims to identify the phrasal verbs that are in 112 famous English fairy tales. The method applied in this study is descriptive qualitative method. The result of this study is the phrasal verbs in fairy tales of 212 txt files are 843 in totally. The most phrasal verbs with each key particles is go, and the least phrasal verbs with each key particles is pick and pull. The result of this study is there are 3070 of compound words.

Keywords: phrasal verbs, concordance, compound, identify

Abstrak

Corpus linguistik memiliki dua peran, peran pertama adalah sebagai bentuk metodologi analisis data, digunakan sebagai metode analisis data dalam penelitian linguistik. Corpus linguistik juga merupakan linguistik terapan karena melibatkan kolaborasi antara pengetahuan linguistik itu sendiri dengan pengetahuan dan keterampilan lain seperti komputerisasi termasuk program yang terhubung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi kata kerja phrasal yang ada di 112 dongeng Inggris yang terkenal. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah kata kerja phrasal dalam dongeng dari 212 file txt adalah 843 secara total. Kata kerja phrasal paling banyak dengan setiap partikel kunci adalah go, dan kata kerja phrasal paling sedikit dengan setiap partikel kunci adalah pick dan pull. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat 3070 kata majemuk.

Kata kunci: kata kerja phrasal, konkordansi, majemuk, identifikasi

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a medium that can be used to communicate with each other. Without language, making interactions, expressing feelings and emotions, and building a society will be impossible. Fromkin (2014) says, "We talk to our friends, our associates, wives and husbands, lovers, teachers, parents, rivals, and even enemies" (p. 1). Such a statement means that we always use language in situations and conditions, no matter with whom we interact. Also, Emmitt and Pollock (1991) stated that "the limits of one's language are the limits of his or her world" (p. 3). This means that understanding the world is set by the limits of one's language. Therefore, it is crucial to learn and understand language since it plays a significant role in building communication between living beings.

In this millennium era every single thing is handled digitally, such as for reading a book it can be done by reading E-book, describing the meaning of a word, it can be done by E-dictionary. In linguistics there are two types of data, spoken and written data. In order to be able to work with electronic data, we also need to become familiar with a variety of different programs, some written specifically   for linguistic analysis, some for more general purposes of working with texts. A dictionary which consists of a billion words must need a tool to arrange all of the words in alphabetical order. Compiling dictionary manually will such an inefficient and ineffective work to do. Compiling a dictionary need a tool that can describe and identify a billion words which much more efficient and accurate. With respect to concerning a mega data it is found a methodology which called corpus or corpora. One of the application deal with corpus is AntConc_64bit. One of the role of it is to help the dictionary creator to put a mega data in order accurately, efficiently and effectively.

Corpus linguistics has two roles, the first role is as a form of data analysis methodology, it is used as a method to analysis data in a research of linguistics. Corpus linguistics is an applied linguistics as well since it is involved a collaboration between the knowledge of linguistics itself and the other knowledge and skill such as computerize including the program connected. A corpus is a collection of pieces of language that are selected and ordered according to explicit linguistic criteria in order to be used as a sample of the language (Sinclair 1996). Corpus gets its brightness in 1980 because it is applied in many sciences, the number and the size of corpora based studies have increased amazingly. Corpora have revolutionized almost all branches of linguistics.

The term corpus as used in modern linguistics can best be defined as a collection of sampled texts, written or spoken, in machine-readable form which may be annotated with various forms of linguistic information (McEnery, Xiao and Tono 2006). The term of corpus linguistics were having role important parts in 1950s because in this year the corpus based approach to the study of language has evolved. Corpus linguistics is not a branch of linguistics as the same as morphology, phonology or the other fields, but it refer to the collaboration between the study of linguistics and computerize.

There are some steps for developing of the development of corpus as based of the study of
linguistics such as the first project in the end of 1950s by Randolph Quirk, the second project is done in 1960s by Brown Corpus, the third is a project of English Lexical Studies, started in 1063, the fourth one is regarding to the dictionary arrangement by Collins Cobuild   English Language Dictionary, and the last one the corpus project increased started by   London-Lund Corpus of Spoken English (500.000 words, spoken), British National Corpus (100 million words), Bank of   English (455 million words), American National Corpus (14 million words), Corpus of Contemporary American English (450 million words), and International Corpus of English (1 million words).

There are some purposes of corpus in language Study e.g. Corpus as Sources of Empirical Data, Corpus in Speech Research, Corpus in Lexical Studies, Corpus in and Grammar, Corpus and Semantics, Corpus in Pragmatics and Discourse Analysis, Corpus and Sociolinguistics, Corpus in Stylistics and Text Linguistics', Corpus in Teaching of Language and Linguistics, Corpus in Historical Linguistics, Corpus in Dialectology and Variation Studies, Corpus in Psycholinguists, Corpus and Cultural Studies, Corpus and Social Psychology. This study will be related to the use of corpus in language study especially for the corpus and Lexical Studies, e.g. Phrasal verbs.

Usually, when a word of fairy tales is uttered, the first time that is coming to our mind is a fiction story, full of magic, magic wand, witch, prince, princess, kingdom, villager, or something dramatically happen, and happy ending story. In a book titled Fairy Tales A New History, it is stated that in their terminologies, traditional histories of fairy tales generally conflate two terms, "fairy tale" and "folk tale." But the early authors of fairy tales were generally extremely well educated and well-read and drew upon both oral and literary materials when they created their fairy tales.

In a book titled The Oxford Companion to Fairy Tales, it is stated that during its long evolution, the literary fairy tale distinguished itself as genre by 'appropriating' many motifs, signs, and drawings from folklore, embellishing them and combining them with elements from other literary genres, for it became gradually necessary in the modern world to adapt a certain kind of oral storytelling called the wonder tale to standards of literacy and make it acceptable for diffusion in the public sphere.

In a fairy tales there are many phrasal verbs certainly found to complete the sentences and the story. Phrasal verb is having an important role in a text especially in a fairy tales because it makes the conversation sound naturally. The basic meaning of the verbs (break, bring, call, come, cut, get, give, go, keep, knock, look, make, pass, pick, pull, run, set, take, and turn) refer to concrete action (e.g. break means separate into pieces), but when they are part of phrasal verbs, they often have abstract meaning too (Michael McCarthy Felicity O'Dell, 2004). The common particles to embed with the verbs are up, out, off, on and in, down and over, around and about, for and with, through and back, into and away. It indicates that there are 10 purposes of phrasal verbs in sentences (Michael McCarthy Felicity O'Dell, 2004). e.g.   for describing people and places, describing public events, describing situations, giving and getting information, solving problems, decisions and plans, disagreeing, persuading, praising and criticizing, exclamations and warnings.

Besides, phrasal verb has its own concept in sentences. It is said that there are 10 concept related to the use of phrasal verbs e.g. the concept of time (spending time and passing of the time), location, cause and effect, change, success and failure, starting and finishing, actions and movements, destroying and reacting to the destruction, and the concept of communication as well (Michael McCarthy Felicity O'Dell, 2004). A compound is a word consisting of two or more bases (Philip Gucker, 13). In linguistics, a compound word is two or more individual words used together to create a new word with its own individual meaning.

II. METHOD

As it is mentioned of the abstract that the study referred to 112 files in txt format which is about Famous English Fairy Tale. The researchers focused to identify the structural of phrasal verbs are available in the data. This study searched for the common phrasal verbs e.g. as break, bring, call, come, cut, get, give, go, keep, knock, look, make, pass, pick, pull, run, set, take, and turn. The key particle are identified such as up, out, off, on and in, down and over, around and about, for and with, through and back, into and away. To complete this corpus study, the researcher utilized 112 files txt format about English fairy tale to identify the phrasal verbs are in the data, by searching each of them. AntConc_64bit is the application utilized to search the phrasal verbs, at the concordance icon. The result of the phrasal verbs will be arranged in the Microsoft Excel and then rearrange in a text format in Microsoft Word to show the use of the phrasal verbs in sentence. The 112 txt files are consisted of 14.783 word type and 441.307 of word token.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Compound Word

In the 112 txt files about fairy tales, there are a lot of compound words. Compound words relates to many other terminologies or other disciplines will be abundance,   and this study will limit the searching for a certain compound words that usually use commonly in fairy tales, e.g. anything, anywhere, something, everybody, etc.

The researcher need to predict the compound words that commonly use in fairy tales and the by using sketch engine those words is searched in concordance tool. The compound words in the text.

Compound words found in the 112 txt files are follows:

No	Alphabet	Compound words
1.	A	Anymore (3), anything (144), anybody (12), anyhow (5), anyone (5), and
2.	B	Background (1), birthday (2), butterfly (3), become (65), and because (129)
3.	C	Cannot (132), candid (1), cardboard (2) and courtyard (9)
4.	D	Daytime (2), doorway (2) and daylight (11)
5.	E	Everybody (28), everywhere (8), everything (101). Everyone (30), and everyday

6.	F	Footnote (2), firewood (1), forehead (14), forever (10), forget (23), and forgive
7.	G	Goodbye (28), grasshopper (6), grandmother (47), and grandfather (5)
8.	H	Headache (3), hereafter (1), herein (2), however (264), housekeeper (2)
9.	I	Income (3), itself (60), inside (45), income (3)
10.	J	Jackson (4)
11.	K	Keepsake (1) and keyhole (3)
12.	L	Landmark (2)
13.	M	Meanwhile (17), meantime (20), mainland (1), moreover (7), and moonlight
14.	N	Nobody (38), nowhere (9) and nightfall (2)
15.	O	Overcoat (3), and overflow (1)
16.	P	Pathway (1) and passport (1)
17.	R	Rainbow (3), railway (3), reddish (2) and redcap (2)
18.	S	Sunday (35), someone (33), somehow (6), somebody (22), sometimes (29),
19.	T	Together (175)
20.	U	Upward (9), upstairs (35), and upon (850)
21.	W	Waterproof (3), whatever (50), whatsoever (3), without (205)
		Total : 3070

The total compound word from the 112 txt files is 3070 words. From the table above it can be concluded that the word class of the compound words can be as a pronominal, nominal, adverb, adjective and a verb.

Phrasal Verbs of break and key particle

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning of *break* is "*to be damaged and separated into two or more parts, as a result of force; to damage something in this way.* By searching the phrasal verbs of *break* utilizes AntConc 64bit at concordance icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verb	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
1.	Break	Out	Break out	1
2.		In	Break in	1
3.		Down	Break down	1
4.		Away	Break away	3
		Total		**6 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are :

1. "When I more than once to *break away* from the dangerous company
2. … and yet afraid to **break in** upon the current of his thoughts. (twisted.txt)
3. … Then the charge against him will **break down**." (Carbuncle txt)

From the examples it can be seen that the phrasal verbs of break with each particles are followed by Prepositions e,g, from and upon. The phrasal verbs of break form a declarative and interrogative sentences. From the sentence "then the charge against him will break down" it can be concluded that the purpose of phrasal verb is to describe the situation. In that sentence the phrasal verb of break down can be substituted with fail. When we analyze the sentence of "when i more than once to break away

from the dangerous company" the purpose of phrasal verb in sentence is to give and getting information. From the use of phrasal verb of break away in a sentence, can be replaced with escape, because its synonym.

Phrasal Verbs of bring and key particle

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning of bring is "come with somebody/something" By searching the phrasal verbs of bring utilizes AntConc_64bit at concordance icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
1.	Call	Over	Call over	
2.		About	Call about	
3.		For	Call for	
4.		With	Call with	
Total		**8 Phrasal Verbs**		

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
1.	Call	Over	Call over	f
2.		About	Call about	1
3.		For	Call for	5
4.		With	Call with	1
Total		**8 Phrasal Verbs**		

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are :

1. He looked would **call over** here a highway robber. (boscombe.txt)
2. .. see- to **call about** once a week in order to see whether anything had turned up which might suit me (beeches.txt)
3. Yes." "A **call for** help, you thought?" "Yes. He waved his hands." (twisted.txt)

Phrasal Verbs of come and key particle

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning of come is "o move to or towards a person or place" By searching the phrasal verbs of come utilizes AntConc_64bit at concordance icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
1.		Up	Come up	8
2.		Out	Come out	23
3.		Off	Come off	1
4.		On	Come on	1
5.		In	Come in	40
6.		Down	Come down	13
7.		Over	Come over	7
8.		Around	Come around	1
9.		For	Come for	9
10.		With	Come with	31

11.		Through	Come through	1
12.		Back	Come back	35
13.		Into	Come into	13
14.		Away	Come away	3
		Total		**179 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are:

1. … and he won't **come up** again, and I haven't anything at all to eat, and I (armadillos.txt)
2. . They saw the Brownie **come up**, and seeing the hood and cloak, put them on, and frisk about, (English-fairy-tales.txt)
3. Why did you **come away** to consult me in such a hurry?

In that sentence the phrasal verb of *come away* synonym with *separate and* it has a purpose to describe decision and plans. When it is connected to the concept of the phrasal verb, the word of *come away* refers to the concept of actions. In the text of English fairy tales, the phrasal verb of *come away* followed by prepositions.

Phrasal Verbs of cut and key particle

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning cut is "to make an opening or a wound in something, especially with a sharp tool such as a knife or scissors" By searching the phrasal verbs of cut utilizes AntConc_64bit at concordance icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
		Up	Cut up	1
		Out	Cut out	8
		Off	Cut off	33
	Cut	In	Cut in	2
		Down	Cut down	5
		Into	Cut into	1
		Total		**50 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are:
1. 1. ….. the snow was **cut up** as though there had   (Coronet.txt)
2. ' Hans went into the stable, **cut out** all the calves' and (Clever Hans.txt)
3. …all the work that was **cut out**, and began to ply (The Elves and The Shoe Maker.txt)

From the text it is found that the phrasal verb of cut out, cut off are followed by the noun phrase. With regard the function, the phrasal verb of cut out, cut off   have a purpose to describe the situation.

Phrasal Verbs of get and key particle

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning of *get* is "*get something to receive something*" By searching the phrasal verbs of *get* utilizes AntConc_64bit at concordance icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
1.		Up	Get up	1
2.		Out	Get out	1
3.		Off	Get off	3
4.		On	Get on	9
5.		In	Get in	9
6.	Get	Down	Get down	5
7.		Over	Get over	1
8.		For	Get for	1
9.		Through	Get through	1
10		Back	Get back	6
11		Away	Get away	9
		Total		**83 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are:

1. to bed early, that he might **get up** and begin betimes next day; (The Elves and The Shoe
2. Maker.txt
3. could have sworn— —" and he'd **get up** and search the larder and (English Fairy Tales.txt)
4. observed "that the old woman would **get up** and snort" when she found (bad Little Boy.txt)
5. ….. there was a whirlpool, and he could not **get over** the water. (English Fairy Tales.txt)

The sentence of "*there was a whirlpool, and he could not get over the water",* the phrasal verb in that sentence has a purpose to describe the situation. When it is connected to the concept of the phrasal verb, the word of *get over* is refer to the concept of *failure*. If we refer to the structure of sentence, the phrasal verbs of *get* with the particles is followed by noun or its position is always before a noun phrase.

Phrasal Verbs of give and key particle
Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning *give* is "*to hand something to somebody so that they can look at it, use it or keep it for a time"* By searching the phrasal verbs of *give* utilizes AntConc_64bit at concordance icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
		Up	Give up	7
		In	Give in	1
		For	Give for	1
	Give	Away	Give away	1
		Total		**10 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are:
1. instead'; so she was forced to **give up** her horse, and soon afterwards (The Goose Girl.txt)
2. otherwise than that he was to **give up** one of his ears, and (Clever Gretel.txt)
3. but hoped the king would soon **give up** such thoughts; so she said (Cat Skin.txt)

Phrasal Verbs of go and key particle

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning go is *"to move or travel from one place to another"* By searching the phrasal verbs of go utilizes AntConc_64bit at concordance icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	*Verbs*	*Particles*	*Phrasal Verbs*	*Frequency of the phrasal verbs*
1.		*Up*	*Go up*	*10*
2.		*Out*	*Go out*	*30*
3.		Off	Go off	1
4.		On	Go on	2
5.		In	Go in	1
6.		Down	Go down	1
7.		Over	Go over	6
8.		About	Go about	3
9.		For	Go for	8
1		With	Go with	2
1		Through	Go through	1
1		Back	Go back	2
1		Into	Go into	3
1		Away	Go away	9
		Total		**225 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are:
1. the woman was trying to get her cow to **go up** a ladder to the grass (English Fairy Tales.txt)
2. castle, so she said to the cook, 'May I **go up** a little while and see what is going (Cat Skin.txt)
3. and Cat-skin asked the cook to let her **go up** and see it as before. ' '(Cat Skin.txt)

Phrasal Verbs of keep and key particle
Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning *keep* is "*keep something to continue to have something and not give it back or throw it away"* By searching the phrasal verbs of *keep* utilizes AntConc_64bit at concordance icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal
1.		Up	Keep up	2
2.		Out	Keep out	1
3.		Off	Keep off	1
4.	Keep	On	Keep on	4
5.		For	Keep for	1
6.		Away	Keep away	3
		Total		**12 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are:

1. … under my breath to **keep up** my spirits and feeling that I was thoroughly (Engineer txt)
2. …. stop when you are tired and **keep up** your strength with a little stimulant." (Engineer txt)
3. …..holding my breath to **keep out** the vile, stupefying fumes of the drug, and
   (Twisted.txt)

Phrasal Verbs of knock and key particle

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning *knock* is "*to hit a door, etc. in order to attract attention*" By searching the phrasal verbs of *knock utilizes* AntConc 64bit at concordance icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
1.		On	Knock on	2
2.	Knock	With	Knock with	1
		Total		**3 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are :

1. " He gave the noisy bird a **knock on** his beak, and walked on. (The Shoes of Fortune.txt)
2. but the Narcissus gave her a **knock on** the leg, just as she was going to (The Snow of Queen.txt)
3. gave him a most weighty **knock with** his pickaxe on the   (English Fairy Tales.txt)

Phrasal Verbs of look and key particle

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning *look* is *"to turn your eyes in a particular direction"* By searching the phrasal verbs of *look* utilizes AntConc_64bit at concordance icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
1.		Up	Look up	6
2.		Out	Look out	5
3.		On	Look on	6
4.		In	Look in	7
5.		Down	Look down	3
6.	Look	Over	Look over	2
7.		About	Look about	7
8.		For	Look for	1
9.		Back	Look back	1
10.		Into	Look into	8
		Total		**58 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are :
1. I the nerve to lie and **look up** at that deadly black shadow (Engineer.txt)
2. the beer, and she happened to **look up** at the ceiling while she (English Fairy Tales.txt)

3. unted, and ran away, roaring out, '**look up** in the tree, there sits (Old Sultan.txt)

Phrasal Verbs of make and key particle

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning *make* is *"to create or prepare something by combining materials or putting parts together"* .By searching the phrasal verbs of *make utilizes* AntConc_64bit at concordance icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
1.		Up	Make up	7
2.	Make	Out	Make out	6
4.		In	Make in	1
		Total		**14 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are:

1. little good with my money, to **make up** for be got off, however."   (Boscombe.txt)
2. leaf and did my best to **make up** for the   tongue. I did (Boscombe.txt)
3. a great deal better. But to **make up** for your loss, I will (The Four Clever Brothers.txt)

Phrasal Verbs of pass and key particle

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning *pass* is *"to achieve the required standard in an exam, a test, etc."* By searching the phrasal verbs of *pass utilizes* AntConc_64bit at concordance icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
1.		On	Pass on	1
2.	Pass	Over	Pass over	3
3.		Away	Pass away	1
		Total		**5 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are:

1. …but go into the castle and **pass on** and on till you come   (The Golden Bird.txt)
2. , and I could see a shadow **pass over** his face …(Beeches.txt)

Phrasal Verbs of *pick and key particle*

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning *pick is "to choose somebody/something from a group of people or things"* By searching the phrasal verbs of *pick utilizes* AntConc_64bit at concordance icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
1.		Up	Pick up	2
2.	Pick	For	Pick for	1
		Tot		**3 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are:

1. Sir George's house, managed to **pick up** an acquaintance ….(Coronet.txt)
2. … wanted to go out and **pick up** peb ›les as he had done (Hansen and Gretel.txt)
3. …researches which he frequently **pic k for** £40? There must be some strong (Beeches.txt)

Phrasal Verbs of pull and key particle

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning *pull is "to take hold of something and use force in order to move it or try to move it towards yourself"* By searching the phrasal verbs of *pull utilizes* AntConc_64bit at concordance icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
1.		Out	Pull out	1
2.	Pull	Off	Pull off	2
		Tot		**3 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are:

1. closed so quickly that I could not **pull out** my beautiful white beard..(Snow White and Red Rose.txt)
2. ….stretched out his feet and said: **'Pull off** my boots,' and then he   (The Blue Light.txt)
3. …was done here was naturally to **pull off** the galoshes-…….(The Shoes of Fortune.txt)

Phrasal Verbs of run *and key particle*

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning *run is "to move using your legs, going faster than when you walk"* By searching the phrasal verbs of *run* utilizes AntConc_64bit at concordance icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
1.		Up	Run up	2
2.		Out	Run out	8
		Off	Run off	3
		On	Run on	1
		In	Run in	2
	Run	Down	Run down	2
		Over	Run over	1
		About	Run about	9
		For	Run for	2
		Back	Run back	3
		Into	Run into	3
		Away	Run away	1
		Tot		**53 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are:
1. …for fear that the mouse should **run up** it. "Ah," said the Cat….(Cat.txt)
2. …. soup; I should like to **run up** now and give a peep…..(Cat Skin.txt)
3. this time, the water didn't **run out**, and she turned to go (English Fairy Tales.txt)

Phrasal Verbs of set and key particle

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning *set is "to prepare or arrange something so that it is ready for use or in position"* By searching the phrasal verbs of *set utilizes* AntConc_64bit at concordance   icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
1.		Up	Set up	7
2.		Out	Set out	3
3.		Off	Set off	1
4.		On	Set on	2
5.		In	Set in	4
6.	Set	Down	Set down	2
7.		Around	Set around	1
8.		About	Set about	3
9.		For	Set for	1
1		Into	Set into	1
		Tot		**70 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are:
1. However, I'll try and **set up** a trade in pots and (King Grisly.txt)
2. of the town came out, and **set up** his booth there; and soon (The Bell.txt)

3. into partnership and **set up** house together (The Mouse, The Bird, and The Sausage.txt)

Phrasal Verbs of take and key particle

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning *take is "to carry or move something from one place to another"* By searching the phrasal verbs of *take* utilizes AntConc_64bit at concordance   icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
1.		Up	Take up	4
2.		Out	Take out	1
3.		Off	Take off	3
4.		In	Take in	3
5.		Down	Take down	1
6.		For	Take for	3
7.	Take	With	Take with	1
8.		Back	Take back	1
9.		Into	Take into	2
1		Away	Take away	6
		Tot		**25 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are:
1. has completed the cure. I shall **take up** as little of your valuable (Engineer.txt)
2. end. Then the giant stooping to **take up** his club, Jack at one (English Fairy Tales.txt)
3. thin fellows, and not likely to **take up** much room, told them they (The Adventureof Chanticleer and Partlet.txt)

Phrasal Verbs of turn and key particle

Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary the meaning *turn is "to move or make something move around a central point"* By searching the phrasal verbs of *turn* utilizes AntConc_64bit at concordance   icon, the result can be seen in the table below:

No	Verbs	Particles	Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of the phrasal verbs
1.		Up	Turn up	1
2.		Out	Turn out	3
3.	Turn	Around	Turn around	1
4.		back	Turn back	7
5.		into	Turn into	1
		Tot		**13 Phrasal Verbs**

The examples of the use of phrasal verbs in sentences are:

1. that was an old **turn-up** bedstead; in it he lay   (The Dream of Little Tuk.txt)
2. seeing that the carter did not turn out of the way,…(The Dog and The Sparrow.txt)
3. "It may **turn out** to be of more interest   (Beeches.txt)

IV. CONCLUSION

Phrasal verbs have an important role in a text to complete and intend the sentences meaningful. Fairy tales as story has a bundle of phrasal verbs. This study by utilizing an Antconc 64bit had found abundant of data related to the phrasal verbs e.g. phrasal verbs of break with each particles in total is 6, phrasal verbs of bring with each particles in total is 23, phrasal verbs of call with each particles in total is 8, phrasal verbs of come with each particles in total is 179, phrasal verbs of cut with each particles in total is 50, phrasal verbs of get with each particles in total is 83, phrasal verbs of give with each particles in total is 10, phrasal verbs of go with each particles in total is 225, phrasal verbs of keep with each particles in total is 12, phrasal verbs of knock with each particles in total is 3, phrasal verbs of look with each particles in total is 58, phrasal verbs of make with each particles in total is 14, phrasal verbs of pass with each particles in total is 5, phrasal verbs of pick with each particles in total is 3, phrasal verbs of pull with each particles in total is 3, phrasal verbs of run with each particles in total is 53, phrasal verbs of set with each particles in total is 70, phrasal verbs of take with each particles in total is 25, and phrasal verbs of turn with each particles in total is 13. The phrasal verbs in fairy tales of 212 txt files are 843 in totally. The most phrasal verbs with each key particles is go, and the least phrasal verbs with each key particles is pick and pull.

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