

## Sixth lecture for third-class students

### Phrasal verbs: Type 1 and Type 2

There are four types of phrasal verbs. Type 1, 2, and 3 can be literal or idiomatic. Type 4 phrasal verbs are nearly always idiomatic.

#### Type 1

##### Verb + particle (no object)

- a. He put on his coat and **went out**.
- b. I didn't put enough wood on the fire and it **went out**.

In a, the verb and particle are used literally. In b, they are used idiomatically.

**Go out** means **stop burning**.

##### Examples with literal meaning:

**Sit down**.

She **stood up** and **walked out**.

Please **go away**.

She **walked** right **past** the store without noticing it.

##### Examples with idiomatic meaning:

The marriage didn't **work out**. (= **succeed**)

Our plan **fell through**. (= **fail**)

#### Type 2

##### Verb + particle + object (separable)

- a. I **put up** the picture.
- b. I **put up** my sister for the night.

In a, the verb and the particle are use literally. In b, they are used idiomatically.  
**Put up** means **give someone food and a place to sleep, usually for the night or a few days.**

Type 2 phrasal verbs are separable. The object (noun or pronoun) can come between the verb and the particle.

I **put up** the picture. OR I **put** the picture **up**.

I **put up** my sister. OR I **put** my sister **up**.

If the object is a pronoun, it always comes between the verb and the particle.

I put **it** up. NOT ~~I put up it.~~

I put **her** up. NOT ~~I put up her.~~

**Example with literal meaning:**

The waiter **took away** the plates.

Don't **throw** it **away**.

They're **pulling** that old building **down**.

**Examples with an idiomatic meaning:**

I **put off** the meeting. (= **postpone**)

Don't **let** me **down**. (= **disappoint**)