

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Research

At this time where the era of globalization or commonly called the modern era, everyone knows that to interact and communicate, we need a language. All activities carried out by humans require language for communication both formal and informal with others. Many languages are used to communicate with every person in the world. One of them is English, which has a role as an international language.

Language is a communication medium in interacting with everyone verbally and in writing. Language is generally described as a system of sounds used to link sound using words and sentences to meaning. It can be described as a symbolic system in which sounds and meanings are assigned to each other, allowing humans to communicate each other on what people are thinking and feeling. Therefore, language consists of components which are regularly arranged according to certain patterns.

Language as well as a communication system uses sounds or symbols that allow us to express our feeling, thoughts, ideas, and experiences. When you know a language, you know words in that language, i.e. sound units that are related to specific meanings. However, the sounds and meanings of words are arbitrary. For the most part, there is

no relationship between the way a word is pronounced (or signed) and its meaning. Mastering a language encompasses this entire system, but this knowledge is different from behavior. If you are willing to master a language, you should learn the entire system. If you do not, you will not be able to speak the language.

All people can speak at least one language fluently. Speaking and understanding the first language seems to be such a natural process that people hardly notice its complexities. Indeed, people may not even suspect how complex a language is and discover how much people have to learn.

To understand and to speak a language, people must, for one thing, know vast number of words. Our stock of words represents huge investment of learning, but words form only the most obvious component of what people need to know in order to use a language. People also need to know how to move tongues, lips, and other organs of speech, and need to know how to move them with a speed precision that goes beyond that of any other muscular activity over which have conscious control.

Linguistic is a study of language as a cognitive system which a part of any normal human being's mental or psychological structure. Human can understand more about language by studying the form of it where linguistics tells how to "speak". Unfortunately, human cannot read each others minds. Therefore, providing clues can be perceived to allow languages to be understood.

Language is a system that connects thoughts, which cannot be heard, seen, or touched, with sounds, letters, manual signs, or tactile symbols (e.g., Braille) which can be understood. In this way, private ideas may be communicated to another person. If human beings want to communicate each other, at least one of ability which has to be used are touching, tasting, hearing, and seeing. The ability will get the receiving person an understanding of what the speaker meant. So, language is a code that systematically connects private thoughts with public expressions.

As a study of language, linguistics studies specifically language forms, meanings, and contexts. Linguistics analyses human language as system to relate sounds and meaning. Moreover, there are many subjects in linguistics such as semantics that studies a meaning in a language, phonetics that examines acoustics and articular properties, pragmatics that focuses on how context influences meaning, and syntax which is about the structure of a sentence.

Syntax is a subject which is analyzing structure of sentences. As long as the sentence is in the right order, there is no need to look at the meaning of the sentence. Parts of a sentence are called constituents. In addition, syntax is part of grammar that represents a speakers knowledge of these structures and their formation. In other word, syntax plays role in analyzing structure to remove any ambiguity by bringing into the play the factor of word position and the resulting of meaning. After all, syntax plays a role to analyze sentence.

Syntax is a part of linguistics study whose field basically on sentence structures, it is focused on the arrangement of the words and phrases used to create well formed sentences in a language, a sentence structure is also supported by word order, the rule for every word and phrase in sentence to build a well-formed structure.

Basic idea form of a sentence in syntax consists of Subject and Predicate. Inner division of Subject and Predicate is studied in syntax such as words and phrases. Words and phrases in a language can be classified according to their function within sentence. These syntactical classes of words are called parts of speech.

The use of prepositions is very high either in spoken and written to make the sentence complete. Preposition has very crucial and distinct rule in English grammar. People cannot speak or write in English properly without prepositions which make sentences related to each other and more understandable. The analysis is exemplified to find the syntactic functions and meaning of simple prepositional phrases with *on*, *in*, and *at*. These prepositions are highly used both in spoken and written.

Preposition is one of the sentence element which has functions to indicate certain relation among other words in one sentence and makes the sentence complete and understandable. The prepositional phrase consists of a preposition followed by a prepositional complement which has functions to indicate time, position, space, location, etc.

There are simple and complex prepositions. The prepositional phrase refers to preposition followed by a prepositional complement. Prepositional phrase is a group of words that lacks either a verb or a subject, and that functions as a unified part of speech. It normally consists of a preposition and a noun or a preposition and a pronoun.

A prepositional phrase is structured of the preposition, its object and any associated adjectives or adverbs. A prepositional phrase can function as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. Prepositional phrase is the part of preposition and absolutely it is the part of grammar too. It has rules and regulations that must be obeyed. Without a correct replacement of preposition, the meaning of the sentence can make the people confused. One of the significance of prepositional phrase is its ability to convey the specific kinds of information of a sentence.

Prepositional phrases are very influential on the information content of a sentence because it can provide specific types of information about a sentence. Therefore, it is not difficult to find prepositional phrases in sentences. Jakarta post newspaper is one of the media information where the sentences consist of many prepositional phrases.

The reason for choosing The Jakarta Post texts as the object of analysis is that they usually consist of thousands or millions of words and are not made up of the linguists or native speakers invented examples but on authentic or naturally occurring spoken and written language. The purpose of The Jakarta Post writer is that a reliable language analysis is

more feasible with corpora collected in the field, natural contexts, and minimal experimental-interference. The Jakarta Post is the largest freely-available newspapers of English and the only large and balanced English newspapers in Indonesia. From the review that has been delivered above, it should that prepositional phrases sentences are part of the language in syntax where the sentence is also available not only in films or books that are also available in the newspaper

B. The Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. The Questions of the Research

- a. How is the tree diagram of prepositional phrase created?
- b. What are the types of prepositional phrase found in The Jakarta Post?
- c. What are the forms and the position of the prepositional phrase occurred in the newspaper that become the grammatical elements of the football articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper?

2. The Scopes of the Research

In the research the analysis just focuses on three diagram analysis of prepositional phrases. The theory of the writer used is from D.J. Allerton, *ESSENTIALS OF GRAMMATICAL THEORY: A Consensus View of Syntax and Morphology*. The analysis just takes the aspect of the phrases and how to analyze with tree diagram in the Football articles of The Jakarta Post.

C. The Objective and Significance of the Research

1. The Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of question above, this study is investigated in order to meet the following purpose:

- a. To create a tree diagram of those prepositional phrases found in The Jakarta Post.
- b. To find out the types of the Prepositional Phrase found in The Jakarta Post.
- c. To find out the forms and the position of the prepositional phrase that become the grammatical elements in The Jakarta Post newspaper.

2. The Significance of the Research

The writer hopes this writing can be useful not only for the writer but also for the readers mainly who learn the preposition and how to use it in the sentences.

The significance of the writing is as follows:

a. For the writer

The writer hope this writing can add the writer is new knowledge and how to use the right preposition in many sentences. This lesson will be used to show that eventhough the noun and verb are the backboneof a sentence, other parts of speech play a very important role in the structure and make-up of a well written sentence

b. For the readers

In accomplishing this, the readers will complete a variety of activities including identifying prepositions, expending sentences using prepositional phrase, and distinguishing prepositions and adverbs.

D. Operation Definition

1. Syntax

Syntax is a name traditionally used for learning about form, position, and grouping of the various elements that make up a sentence. In a word where it is about a structure in a sentence (Burton, 2011).

2. Part Of Speech

Part of speech is the types of words which makes a sentence together and gives understanding to the reader or listener.

3. Prepositional Phrase

Prepositional phrase is a combination of a preposition and it is object (object of preposition) which can be a noun (phrase), pronoun, or gerund.

4. Newspaper

Newspaper is one of the news media other than tv and social media which is updated everyday with the latest news from all types such as sports, politics, business, to health both domestically and abroad.

E. The Systematic of the Research

The systematization of the writing means to present the paper in well edited composition. This paper is divided in five chapters as follows:

Chapter I Introduction

It explains about the background of the research, the questions and scopes of the research, the objective and significance of the research, operation definition, the systematic of the research.

Chapter II Theory Review

This section will explain the meaning of a syntax, part of speech, preposition, and newspaper.

Chapter III Methodology of Research

This chapter explains about subject of the research, method of the research, instrument of the research, technique of data analysis and procedure of the research.

Chapter IV Research Finding and Discussion

This chapter presents analysis of the data and problem solution.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion

In this chapter, the researcher give the summary of all chapters and some suggestion.