TREE DIAGRAM OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES FOUND IN FOOTBALL ARTICLES OF THE JAKARTA POST

A PAPER

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO:
"Selalu andalkan Tuhan"
DEDICATION:
This paper is dedicated to myself, to my family, and to someone who is always beside and support me.

TREE DIAGRAM OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES FOUND IN FOOTBALL ARTICLES OF THE JAKARTA POST

SABDES HOTTUA SIMAMORA

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul Tree Diagram of Prepositional Phrases Found in football articles of The Jakarta Post yang membahas dan menganalisis frasa preposisi yang ditemukan dalam artikel sepak bola The Jakarta Post dengan menggunakan diagram pohon. Tujuan dari tugas akhir ini adalah untuk mengetahui kegunaan preposisi kemudian menganalisis jenis informasi apa yang banyak digunakan dalam kalimat-kalimat dalam artiket tersebut. Data diambil dari 15 kalimat frasa preposisi pada judul berita dalam artikel sepak bola The Jakarta Post. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian kualitatif dengan menganalisis kalimat preposisi menggunakan diagram pohon. Hasil penelitian adalah jenis hubungan fisik (sebanyak 12 frasa), hubungan semantik (sebanyak 4 frasa), penggunaan preposisi satu kata (sebanyak 15 frasa), penggunaan preposisi dalam fungsi adverbia (sebanyak 15 frasa).

Kata Kunci: Frasa preposisi, diagram pohon, linguistik.

TREE DIAGRAM OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES FOUND IN FOOTBALL ARTICLES OF THE JAKARTA POST

SABDES HOTTUA SIMAMORA

ABSTRACT

The research is entitled Tree Diagram of Prepositional Phrases Found in Football Articles of The Jakarta Post which discusses and analyzes Prepositional Phrases Found in Football Articles of The Jakarta Post by using tree diagram. The purpose of this thesis is to observe the usee of preposition then analyze what types of information are widely used in the sentences in the article. The data were taken from 15 sentences of prepositional phrases in headline news in football articles of The Jakarta Post. The research method used for this reseearch is qualitative research methods by analyzing sentence prepositions using tree diagram. The result of the study are the many types physical relationships (as many as 12 phrases), semantic relationship (as many as 4 phrases), the use of one-word prepositions (as many as 15 phrases), the use of positions in adverbial functions (as many as 15 phrases).

Key word: Prepositional phrase, tree diagram, linguistic.

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The paper is written as the last assignment to fulfill one of the requirements for taking undergraduate program (S1) of English Dapartment of School of Foreign Languages-JIA. In this paper, the writer explains and analyzes Tree Diagram of Prepositional Phrases Found in Football Articles of The Jakarta Post.

During the process of making this paper, the writer encountered a lot of hardship and difficulties both in finding the data and arranging them into and accepted scientcific paper. Therefore, the writer would like to take this opportunity to tank to the people who supported and helped the writen finishing this paper, also for them having prayed for his sucess, especially to:

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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 spesific meanings. However, the sounds and meanings of words are arbitrary. For the most part, there is

no relationship between the way a word in 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 precession 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 linguisticts 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 syntatic 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 preposional 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, it is 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 deregulations 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 Consesus 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:

- 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 accomplising this, the readers will complete a variety of activities including identifying prepositions, expending sentences using prepositional phrase, and distinguising 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 devided 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 Metodology 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.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

The paper analyzed tree diagram of prepositional phrases found in football articles of The Jakarta Post. Therefore theory is needed to conduct this reaserch. This chapter expresses the theories which have been taken for basic of this research.

A. Syntax

Syntax is a name traditionally used for learning about form, position and grouping of the various elements that make up a sentence (Burton, 2011, p. 3). According to Yule (2010), syntax focuses on an attempt to generate an accurate description of the squence or ordering "arrangment" of elements in the linear structure of the sentence (p. 96). Meanwhile, Delahunty and Garvey (2010) said that syntax is linguistic component dealing with the system of sentence structure (p. 55).

Yule (2010) explained, "Syntax is an analysis when a sentence must account for all the grammatically correct phrases, sentences, only those grammatically correct phrases, and sentence in whatever language analyzed" (p. 97). It is called ill-formed sentence if a sentence has odd form, for example, *Broke Charlie the window*. As Yule said, no matter what language which is spoken, it must be well-formed sentence.

Burton (2011) stated that syntax is "knowledge of a more fundamental systematic kind than knowlage of the meaning of individual words" (p. 6).

The definition of syntax starts from what is regarded as the largest unit of syntatic descriptions-the sentence-and proceed until it comes to the smallest meaningful part. The unit which are smaller than the sentence are mentioned as clauses, phrases, words, and morphemes respectivebraly.

Meanwhile, Miller (2002) said, "Syntax has to do with how words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentences" (p.xii). Moreover, he said that syntax begins with two central ideas; the first is the certain relationships hold between word whereby one word, the head, controls the other words, and the modifiers. A given head may have more than one modifier, and may have no modifier. The last is those words are grouped into phrases and are bought together with heads and modifiers.

Tallerman (2011) said that syntax means 'sentences contraction': how words group together to make phrases and sentence (p. 1). Some people also use grammer as the same as syntax, even though most linguist follow the recent practice whereby the grammar of a language includes all of its organizing principles: information about the sound system, form of words, how we adjust language according to context.

B. Part of Speech

Part of speech are the types of words which make a sentence together and give understanding to the reader or listener. Yule (2010) said that the part of speech or word classes terms such as "adjective" and "noun" are used to label forms in the language (p.82).

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010), words can be grouped into parts of speech or word classes. Traditional grammars of English usually recognize eight such classes: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, pronouns, articles, and conjunctions. The parts of speech may be gathered into two groups, the lexical (a.k.a. major) word classes (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs) and the grammatical (a.k.a. minor) word classes (prepositions, pronouns, articles, conjunctions). The lexical word classes also convey the main meaning elements of sentences, whereas the grammatical classes tend to perform grammatical functions such as relating expressions to each other (p.77). Classification of part of speech can be seen as follows:

1. Noun

Based on Yule (2010), nouns are words used to refer to people (boy), objects (backpack), creatures (dog), places (school), qualities (roughness), phenomena (earthquake) and abstract ideas (love) as if they were all "things" (p. 82).

Meanwhile, Barry (2012) stated the nouns are being devised almost everyday. Nouns are by far the most numerous word class; they also tend to make up more of a text than other open word classes. The traditional

nation definition of noun is the name of a person, place or thing. People can probably see some problems with this already. First, there is a question of what we mean by 'name'; people will see another situation below where this word is needed. More importantly, many nouns have nothing to do with people, place or things. For example: nouns referring to abstract concepts such as *love*, *beauty*, *pain*, *war*, or nouns referring to actions, such as *singing*, *laughter*, and *fight* (p. 7). Delahunty and Garvey (2010) said the noun class includes such words as *book*, *coat*, *dog*, *human*, *milk*, *freedom*. Nouns are traditionally viewed as words the denote persons, places, ideas, and things (p. 78).

2. Articles

According to Yule (2010), articles are words (a, an, the) used with nouns to form noun phrases classifying those "things". For example: *You can have a banana or an apple* or identifying them as already known. For example: *I'll take the apple* (p. 82).

In the same opinion, Barry (2012) agreed that the articles *a/an* and *the* are rather special members of the determiner word class. In one sense they are different from each other because they belong to the classes of indefinite and definite determiners respectively. However, in each case they represent the basic determiner (p. 87).

3. Adjective

Based on Yule (2010), adjectives are words used typically with nouns, to provide more information about things referred to (*happy people*,

large objects, a strange experience) (p. 82). Delahunty and Garvey (2010) said adjectives include words such as *old,wise, red, attractive,friendly*. They donete qualities and are traditionally defined as words that modify nouns (p. 78).

Meanwhile, Barry (2012) mentioned that adjective are often said to refer to qualities and attributes. But people can argue that nouns also do this. Whether people say 'The mountain is high' or 'The height of the mountain' (p. 21). Barry also said most adjectives can be used in both position. A number of adjectives only occur as pre modifiers of nouns are called attribute adjectives. Predicative adjectives tend to refer to situations that are not lasting, whereas attribute adjectives refer to more permanent characteristics. This explains why people cannot talk about an unwell person or an afraid person but can say a sick person or a frightened person. (p. 21).

4. Verb

Yule (2010) said that verbs are words used to refer to various kinds of actions (*go, talk*) and stated (*be, have*) involving people and things in events (p. 82). Meanwhile, Delahunty and Garvey (2010) said verbs include words such as *eat, leave, know, be, have, own, cough*. They are traditionally viewed as words that denote actions and states of being (p. 78).

According to Barry (2012) said, in terms of grammars, verbs are the most important word class because verbs are the central element in clauses. Each full clause must have a verb, and determiner what other elements will be present. Traditionally, verbs are said typically to denote actions. There are two problems with this. First, nouns such as running, singing, fight or laughter also denote or imply actions. Second, many verbs are not to do with actions. They can also be to do with events, processes, states, relationships, and so on (p. 28).

5. Adverb

Yule (2010) stated adverbs are words used typically with verbs, to provide more information about actions, states and events (*slowly*, *yesterday*). Some adverbs (*realy*, *very*) are also used with adjectives to modify information about things. For example: *Really large objects move slowly*. *I had a very strange experience yesterday* (p. 82). Delahunty and garvey (2010) said adverbs include *wisely*, *attractively*, *regretfully*, *rapidly*, *wildly*, *knowlageably*, *frequently*. They are traditionally defined as words that modify verbs, though they also modify adjectives, adverbs and sentences (p. 78).

Maenwhile, Barry (2012) describe adverbs consist of a number of sub-classes, some of which are only loosly connected to the others. Traditionally adverbs have been thought of as words derived by the addition of –*ly* to adjectives that modify the meaning of verbs in terms of their manner, time and place. However, there is a vast range of meanings conveyed by adverbs, and not all of them modify verbs. Adverbs do not have any inflection that can be used to identify them, apart from a few

endings of limited application, such as *-wards* (*afterwards*), *-ways* (*sideways*), and *-wise* (*lengthwise*). The *-ly* inflection is not a reliable indicator, partly because, as mentioned, many adverbs do not end in *-ly*, but also because many words ending in *-ly* are adjectives, for example: *costly*, *daily*, *deadly*, *friendly*, *kindly*, *kingly*, *likely*, *lively*, *lonely*, *lovely*, *ugly*, *weekly*. (p. 25).

6. Preposition

Base d on Yule (2010) prepositions are words (at, in, on, near, with, without) used with nouns in phrases providing information about time (at, five o'clock, in the morning), place (on the table, near the window) and other connections (with a knife, without a thought) involving actions and things (p. 82). Meanwhile, Delehunty and Garvey (2010) said prepositions include up, to, toward, along, by, with, onto. These denote direction, instrumentality, and a number of other such nations (p. 78).

According to Barry (2012) said thought the name suggest that preposition are placed in front of something (noun phrases), their actual grammatical function is to relate two parts of a phrase or clause together, usually a verb and a noun phrase (*Look at the bus*), a noun phrase inside another noun phrase (*the man in the leather jacket*), and an adjective and a noun phrase (*afraid of snakes*) it is generally thought of as 'littel' words, and they supply many of the functions words that make grammar possible, such as *of* and *to*. However, not all of them are'littel'. For example: *concerning, throughout*. (p. 26).

7. Pronoun

Yule (2010) pronouns are words (*she, herself, they, it, you*) used in place of noun phrases, typically referring to people and things already known. For example: *she talks to herself. They said id belonged to you* (p. 82). Delahunty and garvey (2010) said pronouns devide into several subtypes, of which we'll mention only one here: **personal pronouns** (*I, you, he, she, it, they* and their variant forms) (p. 78).

In adition, Barry (2012) stated, pronouns are a closed word class and thir number is quite small. The traditional definition is that they 'take the place of nouns', hence their name. However, there are two problems with this definitions. First, many pronouns are not replacing anything, for instance: <u>somebody</u> must know the answer and <u>it</u> is raining. Here somebody and it are not replacing any noun, and it is difficult to think of nouns that could take their place. Second, where pronouns do constitute a replacement, it is noun phrases that they are equivalent to, not nouns. In other words, all the words that go with a noun are replaced, as well as the noun. The most important class of pronouns are the personal pronouns, because it is the most common and very in a number of ways, some of which are unique in English (p. 82).

8. Conjunction

Yule (2010) conjunctions are words (and, but, because, when) used to make connections and indicate relationships between events. For examples: *chantel's husband was so sweet* and *he halped her a lot because*

she couldn't do much when she was pregnant (p. 82). Delahunty and Garvey (2010) stated the conjunctions devide into two classes: **coordinating** (and, but, or) and **subordinating** (that, if). Conjunctions join expressions to each other in various ways (p. 78).

Meanwhile, Barry (2012) said that conjunctions are a closed class. Their function is to join two clauses together and show the meaning relationship between them. There are two types of conjunction, parallel to the two types of clause combination: first, coordinating: and, but, or and second, subordinating: when, if, although, because, since, before, etc. Some consist of more than one word: as soon as, so that (p. 56).

C. Prepositional Phrase

Preposition is one of the sentence elements which 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 functions to indicate time, position, space, location, etc. There are simple and complex prepositions. Simple prepositions only consist of one word. The prepositional phrase is referred to as preposition followed by a prepositional complement.

According to Quirk, et al (1985), a preposition emphasizes the relation between two entities, one being represented by the prepositional complement. In this case, time and place are easier to be identified, however in terms of labels; preposition in systematic meaning is difficult to be described (p. 673).

there are several points of similarity between prepositions and other word classes and constructions in English grammar, in particular conjunctions and adverbs, as well as participles and adjectives (p. 659). Prepositional phrases show up as subjective complements, as in the following sentences with linking verbs, such as be or seem. (Lobeck, Anne, Kristin Denham, 2013, p. 187).

Burton (2011) stated prepositions are generally short words that express relations, often locational relations in space or time (p.56). Other examples are: to, at, from, with, towards, within, of, by, up, down, since, before, after, during, until, like. Prepositions don't always express locational concepts, though: IN an accident, IN a blue coat, OFF work, UDER pressure, AT great speed, ON the make, LIKE a maniac.

A prepositional phrase is generally a word arrangement that begins with a preposition followed by the object of the preposition. The object of a preposition can be a noun, pronoun, or a noun phrase.

DJ. Alerton (1976:133-134) said that prepositional phrase is a grammatical elements. A grammatical elements means that we apply it to classes of morphems. Words, phrases, clauses and even sentences. Regarts of the size of the element; thus the class of deverbal noun forming siffixes, the calss of prepositions, the calss of noun phrase, etc.

There are some prepositions with multiple meanings and their common uses are summarized as follows for reference purposes:

1. Around:

"At approximately"

The police believe the man died *around* six o'clock.

"In the vicinity of"

People have reported seeing a stranger around the store.

2. At is used for a street address if the house number is given, points in time,

for prices, like:

She lives at 18 Magnolia Street.

They arrived at 8:00

They are on sale at two dollars a dozen.

3. By, the meaning is:

"Alone" (with a reflexive pronoun),

He lives by himself.

"Past" (with verbs of motion)

Several buses go by our house.

"At the latest" (with a maximum time limit).

He will be here by five o'clock.

4. For

To indicate duration of time, I

He played the piano for two hours.

"In exchange for"

I bought this book for three dollars.

With the beneficiary of an action

He baked the cake *for* me.

"Instead of", "in place of"

When he was away, his naighbor did the work for him.

With the subject of an infinitive.

It is important for them to come early.

5. In

With cities, states, countries, continents.

She lives in Cairo.

With period of time

I saw him in December

With lengths of time

He will come in one hour.

With languages

That opera was originally written in Italian

6. On

To indicate contact with a surface

The picture is *on* the wall.

With days of the week and dates

We do not have classes on Sunday.

With the name of a street

She is visiting a friend on Mognolia Street.

7. With

To indicate association

She is with a consulting firm.

8. Without

To indicate the absence of something.

Nothing can live without water.

In, on, and at, discussed previously, are probably the most often confused English prepositions. Following are some others:

1. Above, Over

Above refers to a place higher than a certain point. Over refers to a place directly above a certain point.

The temperature is well above freezing.

He held an umberella over his head.

Over also mean "more than" and "in the course of" a period time.

He is *over* eighty years old.

2. Below, Under

Below refers to a place lower than a certain point. Under refers to a place directly below a certain point.

That valley is below sea level.

His shoes are under the bed.

Under also means "less then" and "under the supervision of".

The children in this class are under five years of age.

She works *under* the managing editor.

3. Beneath, Underneath

Beneath and underneath mean almost the same thing in many uses. Generally, both indicate a position lower than a given point. When the meanings diverge, underneath conveys more specifically the meaning

of one object being covered up by another, and *beneath* may be used in a figurative sense. It may be useful to associate *underneath* with under and *beneath* with below.

Two hundred feet *beneath* (below) the surface of the earth, solid rock was found.

The official does not consider it *beneath* him to type hi own letters.

The shoes were found *underneath* a pile of clothes in the closet.

4. To, Toward

To is used with verbs of motion and definite destinations. Towards means "in the general direction of"

we walked *to* the station.

All mosques face toward mecca.

5. Beside, besides

Beside means "next to". Besides means "in addition to".

He is sitting *beside* his brother.

Two others won prizes besides us.

6. In, into

In is used with locations or conditions. Into is used with verbs that slow motion (real or metaphorical) from one place or state to another.

The child is *in* the pool. The child jumped *into* the pool.

The patient is *in* a coma. The patient slipped *into* a coma.

7. Past, beyond

Past is used with verbs of motion to indicate approaching, then passing by a certain point. Beyond refers to a location further away than some specified concrete or abstract point.

The car went past the monument at 10.00

He lives beyond the post office.

8. Between, among

Between refers to position in relation to two persons or things.

Among refers to position in relation to three or more persons or things.

Iwant to put the table *between* those two windows.

I found your letter among my school papers.

9. Through throughout

Through refers to montion first into then out of something.

Throughout is used with something that is distributed in every part of something.

Let's walk through the park.

The news spread *throughout* the country.

1. Types of preposition

a. Physical Relationship

Physical relationship namely:

- i. Time
- 1) One point of time
- On: I saw her *on* Saturday. (On used with a day of the week)
- At: I saw him at five o'clock (at used with an hour of the day)

- In: I saw him *in* 1978. (**in** used with a year)
- Extended Time is starting at one point and ending at another (duration)
- Since: I have not seen him *since* Monday.

(Since gives the beginning point. If it is used with the present perfect tense, the end point is now)

- By: I can see you by Tuesday. (by implies no later than, at any time au to this point)
- From-to: I can see you *from* ten o'clock *to* two o'clock. A beginning point with **from** generally requires an end point with **to**.
- For: I can see you *for* one hour. (for gives a quantity of time. It is usually accompanied by a number)
- During: I can see you *during* the week. (**during** gives a block of time, usually thought of as undivided).
- In or within: I can see you *in* an hour from now. (in gives a quantity of time before which something will happen).
- 3) Sequence of Time is events that follow one another
- Before: I will see you *before* Wednesday. (The event precedes the time given in the **before** phrase). **Prior to** is a literary equivalent of **before**.

- After: I will see you after Wednesday. (The event follows the time given in the **after** phrase). **Subsequent to** is a literary equivalent of **after**.

ii. Place, Position, and Direction

Position

1) The Point itself

- In *or* inside: Hang your coat *in* the closet. (**in** gives the area of something enclosed- a container, a room, the world). There was no one *inside* the class. (**inside** emphasizes the containent).
- On: Put the book *on* the table. (on indicates the surface of something- a floor, a chair, a desk).
- At: She is *at* home (At church, at the store). (At refers to general vicinity. Mere presence at a place is indicated). He lives *at* 200 park avenue (At is also used for addresses with street numbers).
- 2) Higher or lower than a point

Higher

Over: The plane flew *over* th mountains. (**Over** is felt to be *generally* higher than a point).

Above: She lives on thr floor *above* us. (**Above** is felt to be *directly* higher than a point).

Lower

Under: He sits *under* the tree. (**Under** is felt to be *generally* lower than a point).

Underneath: She swept the dirt *underneath* the rug. (**Underneath** expresses the idea of close under, especially so as to be hidden).

Beneath: **Beneath** expresses the idea of directly under, with some space between).

Below: He lives on the floor *elow* us. (Below is felt to be directly lower than a point).

3) Neighboring the point

Near: He lives *near* my house. (**Near** has the most general meaning of neighboring a point). **By** is a synonym for **near. Close** to means very near.

Next to: The theater is right *next to* the police office. (With nothing else between them).

Alongside: The tug pulled up *alongside* the tanker. (Adjoinin persons of things considered as lined up, or side by side).

Beside: He sat *beside* his wife during the party. (On one side of a person or thing that has two sides).

Between: She sits *between* his two sons. ((On each side of a person or thing that has two sides). If more than one two persons or things are positioned around a point, **among** is used-**He sat among all his grandchildren.**

Opposite: The church is just *opposite* the post office. (Directly facing someone or something else).

Direction (Movement in regard to a point)

The kind of movement designated by each preposition given below:

To-From He always walks *to* school *from* his house.

Toward The pilgrims headed *toward(s)* Mecca.

Away from They moved away from their odl neighborhood.

In(to)-Out of He run *into* the house quickly. After a few minutes he ran

out of the house with an ambrella under his arm.

Up-Down He climbed *up* (or *down*) the stairs.

Around The ship sailed *around* the island.

Through You can drive *throuht* that town in an hour.

Past (or by) He walked *past* (or *by*) his old schoolhouse without

stopping.

As far as (up to) We'll walk only *as far as (up to)* the pld schoolhouse.then we'll turn back.

b. Semantic Relationship

Many of the prepositions listed below introduce phrases that are adverbial clause equivalent.

1) Cause or Reason (adv): because of, for the sake of, on account of.

Ex: Because of his selfishness he has very friends.

She went to the spa for (the sake of) his health.

2) Concession (Adv): in spite of, despite (formal), notwithstanding (formal), regardless of, with.

Ex: He succeeded in his life in spite of his physical handicaps.

He went ahead **regardless** of all warnings about the danger of his mission.

With all his faults, she still loves him.

3) Condition (Adv): in case of, in (the) event of.

Ex: In case of (or in the event of) rain, the picnic will be canceled.

4) Purpose (Adv): for, for the purpose of.

EX : She went to the grocery store **for** milk.

He came to the United States **for the purpose of** setting up the a business office there.

5) Accompaniment (Adv, Adj): with, along with, together with.

Ex: He went (together, along) with his wife to do the shopping.

6) Addition (Adj): as well as.

Ex: John, as well as his wife Mary, has often expressed a desire to live in Europe.

7) Comparison (Adv, Adj): like, as.

Ex: He is living **like** a millionaire.

Bold as lion, he leaped into the fray.

8) Degree (Adv) :according to.

Ex: From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs.

9) Instrument (Adv): with.

Ex: He cut the meat with a sharp knife.

10) Means (Adv): with, by (means of).

Ex: You can get there by subway (or bus, train, plane).

He has worked his way up to the top **by** (**means of**) hard work.

11) Manner (Adv): with.

Ex: He always does his work with great care.

12) In the capacity of (Adv) : as.

Ex: A gerund phrase functions as a noun.

13) Material (Adv, Adj): of, out of, from.

Ex: She made herself a dress from (or out of) an old lace curtain.

14) Source (Adv, Adj): from.

Ex: We get honey from bess.

15) Separation (Adv, Adj): from, with.

Ex: Two inmates escaped **from** prison last night.

He is always reluctante to part with his money.

16) Possession or Origin (Adj) : of.

Ex: The father of the bride was very nervous at the wedding.

The song **of** the nightingale has been much celebrated in English poetry.

Occasionally with may be the equivalent of have in a sense other than possession – the girl with the blue dress on (==the girl having or who has the blue dress on).

17) Partition (Adj) : of.

Ex: Some of the guests stayed for dinner; the rest of the guests went home.

18) Apposition (Adj): of.

Ex: The city of New York is governed by a mator and a city council.

19) Characterized (Adj): of.

Ex: He is a man of the highest reputation.

20) Arithmetical (Adj): plus, minus.

Ex: Three **plus** two equal(s) five.

21) Exception (Adv, Adj): except (for), but (for), apart from.

Ex: Everyone came but you.

22) Reference (Adv, Adj): with (or in) regard to, with (or in) respect to, with (or in) reference to, regarding, as to, as for.

Ex: Your letter **regarding** the damaged goods has just been received.

23) Example (Adj): like, (such) as.

Ex: An adjective is used after a verb **like (or such as)** seem, appear, become.

2. Form of prepositions

Most prepositions are short words usually consisting of one or two syllabels. Sometimes two short prepositions are joined into a one-word compound (into, within, upon); or two more separate words functions together as a phrasal preposition.

1111		
0	One word Prepositions	
Aboard	inside	From
About	On	In
After	Minus	Below
Across	Like	Ву
Among	Apposite	Without
At	Over	Within
Before	Plus	Out (of)
Beside	Toward(s)	Since
During	Up	Under
For	To	Beyond

-Ing Participles Used As One –Word Prepositions

Concerning Regarding respecting

Considering Excluding Pending

During Including Not With Standing

Saving Excepting

Two Word Prepositions

OF as the Second Element

Ahead of Apreopos of

Because of Exclusive of

Instead of Regardless of

Short of Inclusive of

TO as the Second Element

As to Up to

Next to According to

Due to Previous(ly) to

On to Relative to

Thanks to Prior to

WITH as the Second Element

Along with Together with

FOR as the Second Element

As for Except (for)

But (for) Save (for)

FROM as the Second Element

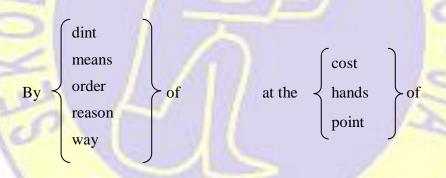
Apart from Away from

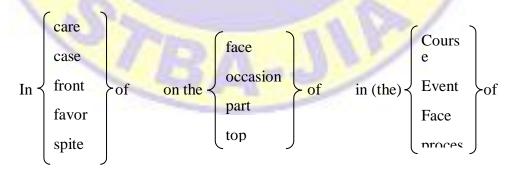
UP as the First Element

Up againts Up till
Up to Up at

Three or Four-Word Prepositions

These are classified here according to the initial prepositional form, with further subclassification according to whether an article is used in the phrasal preposition.





A few expressions beginning with as are sometimes also considered as phrasal prepositions: as far as, as compared with, as contrasted with.

3. Position of Prepositional phrase

a. In Adjectival Function

One or more prepositional phrases may follow the noun head, with no commas between them. These prepositional phrase:

- 1) Succession of prepositional phrases modifying the noun head.
- 2) Succession of prepositional phrases modifiying the noun in the preceding prepositional phrases.
- 3) Succession of the prepositional phrases representing a combination of (1) and (2).

Sometimes in a succession of adjectival preposition phrases ambiguity may result if the reference back to a preceding noun is not clear. For example, in his request to his superior for money at en dof the month, at the of the month may refer to request or to money.

Several object prapositional phrases used consecutively in a noun phrase (perhaps with other adjectival construction) may be awkward or may interfere with comphrehension.

He mentioned the resignation of the bookkeeper from the company at the beginning of the year because of his inability to get along with the new president.

This kind of "over – nominalization" can be avoided by putting some of the prepositional phrase into the full subject-predicate from the clause.

- He mentioned that the bookkeeper had resigned from the company at the beginning of the year because he was unable to get along with the new president.

Generally, in a succession of prepositional phrases, the **of** phrases or phrases representing prepositional object come before other types of phrases.

a) Of phrases

- Of as a partitive genitive

Some

Two dozen of the eggs on the table will be used for the One half wedding cake.

- Of as subjective or objective genitive
 - e.g The love of a mother (original subject) for the children

The devastation of the land (original object) by the Northern army.

- b) Phrases representing original prepositional object.
 - e.g His strong rule *over the country* for many years.

b. In Adverbial Function

Adverbial prepositional phrases may be used in three positions.

Initial position **Because of his aggressiveness**, the new student could not make many friends.

Mid-position The new student, **because of his aggressiveness**, could not make many friends.

Final position The new student could not make many friends because of his aggressiveness.

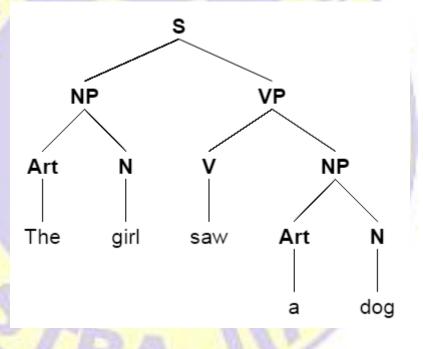
D. Tree Diagram

Beside, Yule (2010) states that tree diagram is one of the most common ways to create a visual representation of syntactic structure is through (p. 99). We can use the symbols (Art = article, N = noun, NP = noun phrase) to label parts of the tree as we try to capture the hierarchical organization of those parts in the underlying structure of phrases and sentences.

Basic demfinitions of this type are useful for identifying most forms in a language such as English, but they are not completely reliable. A different approach might focus on some other properties of the parts of speech. for example, a noun can be defined as a form that comes after an article (a, the) and can take inflections for possessive (-'s) and plural (-s). Of course, not all nouns (e.g. information, mud) have all these characteristics. Moreover, these characteristics are unlikely to be true of nouns in other languages that we

might want to describe. So, an alternative way of looking at nouns and other parts of speech had to be found in order to carry out structural analysis.

From what are written in Yule's book, analyzing sentences with tree diagram and separate each parts of speech is way easier if those parts are symbolized first (Article=art, Noun=N, Adjective=Adj, Adverb=Adv, Conjunction=C, Preposition=P, Prepositional Phrase=PP, Noun Phrase=NP, Verb Phrase=VP). There is an example of simple sentence which will be analyzed with tree diagram bellow:



Picture 2.1 Tree Diagram

(From Syntax, Yule 2010, (p.100))

Based on the explanation above the authors concludes that tree diagram is one of the methodes of analyzing the sentence structure by representing two demensional diagram which the sentence divided in the following symbols such as, noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). There is an example of simple sentence which will be analyzed with tree diagram.

E. 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. That they usually consist of thousands or millions of words and are not made up of the linguist's or a native speaker's invented examples but on authentic or naturally occurring spoken and written language. The jakarta post linguistics purposes that 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 newspaper of English and the only large and balanced newspaper of Indonesia English.

Newspapers were first discovered in the Roman period around the 59th century BC. At that time named *Acta diurna*, derived from the Greek word meaning "daily event" and its shape is not like the newspaper at this time but the form of sheets that posted in public spaces and on buildings. The content of *Acta diurna* is news informed people on the state of their relations with neighboring tribes and towns. The development of the printing press in the 15th century is very helpful and accelerated the ability of people to send and receive information. Throughout history, news has met our need to know the

update news. Today's newspapers continue to document daily life and witness all events in the community. (Campbell et.al, 2014, p.278).

Martin and copeland (2003) defined "Newspaper is an evolving artifact of a social need to learn and distribute news". This definition refers to ancient man before the existence of a printing press they postedd news on a stone wall to make announcements or news, so the paper was called as a developing artifact. (p. 3-4).

Allen and Groth add that a true newspaper must be has seven component or seven characteristics, that are periodic, production process using mechine, the content must be varied, general, timely, organized and available to all who pay for it. (as cited in Martin and Copeland, 2003, p.2).

Beside presenting political and economic news, the newspaper also presents essays with varied subject, update celebrity news, novel serialization, comic introduction, sports news and news from consumer reports. With the kind of news that is published, the newspaper is able to meet the needs of society. (as cited in Martin and Copeland, 2003, p.104).

F. The Jakarta Post

According to wikipedia, the Jakarta Post is a daily Engllish language newspaper in indonesia. The papers is owner by PT Bima Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta. The Jakarta Post was started as collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of

Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. After the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation. After the change in chief editor in 1991, it began to take a moral vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesia English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40,000.

The Jakarta Post also features an online edition and a weekend magazine supplement called J+. The newspaper is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, althought the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. Note for being a training ground for local and international reporters, The Jakarta Post has won several awards and been describes as being "Indonesia's leading English-language daily". The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia News Network.

The Jakarta Post was the brainchild of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusup Wanandi. Murtopo and Wanandi were disappointed at the perceived bias against Indonesia in foreign news sourches. At the time, there were two English-language dailies, The Indonesia timesend The Indonesia Observer. However, due to negative public reseption regarding the existing papers they decided to create a new one. In order to ensure credibility, the two agreed to convince a group of competing newspapers (the Golkar-backed Suara Karya, the Catholic owned Kompas, the protestant-owner Sinar Harapan, and the weekly Tempo) to back the nascent paper. It was hoped to become a quality English-language paper, similar to The Staits Times in

singapore, the Bangkok Post in Thailand, and the New Straits Times in Malaysia.

During the early years of publication, The Jakarta Post had difficulty attracting advertisers, to the point that some editors ran without ads. However, circulation increased dramatically, from 8,657 in 1983 to 17,480 in 1988. Althought it was originally hoped that the paper would begin to turn a profit within the first three years, the recession in the early 1980s led to the start-up funds being depleted. Eventually, in 1985 the paper took out an interest-free loan and received Rp.700 million from its owners. After advertising increased, The Jakarta Post was able to turn a profit by 1988, and was considered "one of the most credible newspapers" in Indonesia.

The Jakarta Post is targeted at Indonesia bussinespeople, well-educated indonesians, and foreigners. In 1991, 62 percent of the paper's readers were expatriates. Under Pudjomartono's leadership, it began targeting more indonesian readers. As os 2009, approximately half of its 40,000 readers are middle class Indonesians.

In 2008, The Jakarta Post faced new competition, dubbed "a wake up call", when BeritaSatu Media Holdings, as associated company of billionaire James Riady, began publishing a rival English-language daily newspaper, The Jakarta Globe. The Jakarta Globe even hired several defectors from The Jakarta Post, paying them higher saleries, and The Globe's print run was 40,000. However, by May 2012, The Jakarta Globe converted from broadsheet to tabloid size, and in December 2015 it became an online only publication.

In 2018, The Jakarta Post is sold at 7500rp per single copy and 9500rp i
Bali and Nusa Tenggara per newspaper. It has monthly package for 11\$/month
for the online version and 12\$/month for the paper version.

G. Research of the Relevance

In conducting this research, researchers also reviewed previous research on the topic. The aim is to gather theories used by other researchers to support current research. In addition, researchers use it as a reverence in analyzing data.

The first data is the paper titled *The analysis of using prepositional in Novel The Lord of the Ring Part Three* by J.R.R. Tolkien. It was written by student of School of Foreign Language (STBA) JIA, Voni Constantia (04313151081047) in 2012. The theory applied was using Gustave Guillaume, Litkowski, and so on to be used as reference of her research. The result are mention 4 types of preposition; preposition of place, preposition of direction, preposition of time, and preposition of manner.

The second data is the paper titled *An analysis of prepositional phrase in Jane Austen's Novel "Pride and Prejudice"*. It was written by student of University of North Sumatra, Eva Pebriyanti (060721025) in 2008. The theory applied was using Arikunto. The result are mention 240 prepositional phrases used in sentence contained in the novel. It is obtained as many as 120 prepositions that will be used as research samples and 60 prepositional phrases that will be analyzed in her thesis. Based on information submitted there are

six types of information about the use of prepositional phrases in the sentences in the novel, namely: Place, Direction, Time, Identification, Purpose / Reasons, and Ownership. Based on data analysis, about six types of information about where to use prepositions the most dominant is prepositional phrase which belongs to the type of Physical Relationships that function as explanatory adverbs description of the place (as many as 17 phrases).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter encompasses method of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of data analysis, and sources of the primary and secondary data.

A. Method of the Research

This research needs some steps to accomplish which are divided into two steps, they are:

1. Time and Place of the Research

In collecting the data of the reasearch, the writter conducted the research during March 2020 until July 2020. The writer tried to find the references as the basic and theory of the research. The references were collected from many sources, such as some books from STBA-JIA library, some references from e-book and the other sources from internet.

2. Kind of the Research

In doing the research, it is best to use a method that is in accordance with the research objectives. In this study, the writter make the design as a guide in conducting research which includes the methods to be used, what data were collected, where the data were collected, how were the data collected, and from whom the data were collected. Qualitative research is best suited to address research problems where you do not know the variables and need to explore.

Creswell (2014) stated qualitative research is an approch for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging question and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report has a flexible structure. Those who engage in this form of inquiry support away of looking at research that honors an inductive style, a focus on individual meaning, and the inportance of rendering the complexity of a situation (p. 32).

Based on that theory, the writer conducted in a qualitative research by using descriptive approach because qualitative research has descriptive characteristic so the writer is interested in meaning by understanding and analyzing words or picture.

B. Procedure of the Research

Procedure of the research is an explanation of the steps that must be pursued in a study. These procedures were gaining some others perspective and suggestion from various resources to achieve an accurate data, analysis, and also research result.

The following details the research procedure:

1. Preparation

Several basic things during the writing are to identify the problem, to select the fixed title, to formulate and to limite the statments of the research and to consider the advantage later. The research uses books of theories to strengthen and to prove the analysis of the research. Despite having read some books, it is important to seek some advices from Advisor I and Advisor II.

2. Implementation

To obtain the research well, the implementation presents analyzing prepositional phrase which can be found in the script of the football articles in The Jakarta Post. Moreover, the analysis is done by using tree diagram.

3. Finishing

a. Composing the analyzed data

Before reporting to result to be finished, the writer needs to compose the data analysis, and after giving mark, gathering the classification of types of prepositional phrase. The writer makes a table to show the good result.

b. Discussing with the advisors

Discusing with the first and second advisor has been done every time whether the writer found the difficulties and did not understand about the procedure and material in this research.

c. Revising the result

During the analysis, the important role for the writer is consultation about everything with the first and the second advisors. The advisors gave some corrections and criticized any mistakes in the material or technical in writing. Revising mistake in this research is hoped to minimize some errors and make the writing better.

d. Concluding the result

The final phase to make the readers understand the main focus easily is by arranging the conclusions from all chapters. The writer guided and explained all terms of the material.

C. Technique of the Data Collection

The technique of the data collection in this research uses documents. In documents qualitative, writer should use documents to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. The term document refer to a wide range of written, physical, and visual material. Document may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters, official, such as file, reports, memoranda, or minutes, or documents of populer culture, such as books, films, and videos. Document analysis can be of written (textbooks, novels, short story, jurnals, meeting minutes, logs, announcement, newspaper, transcripts, letters and email messages) or of non-written (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer images, and website).

The data of this research are collected throught look and fine from the football articles in The Jakarta Post. To obtain the data, several steps were taken including the writer looking for football articles and read the article. After that, look carfully at the prepositional phrase in the footbal articles of The Jakarta Post and analyze.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the writer used description analyze technique in describing the data. It also means that the writer tries to collect some references in some books which related with the paper. There are some steps that the writer did to pass this section, they are collecting data on the football articles, classifying data depend on the kind, identifying data by look at the form of words, analysing data that the following those theories, and making result by editing.

The data were analyzed through the following steps. First, this step was done by reading and reviewing football articles in The Jakarta Post, and then the writer could identify the data which was needed. Second, the writer selected the prepositional phrases which was found in the data source. Third, after the data had been collected from the data source, the writer analyzed the data. Then the writer presented the data that has been analyzed by explaining the determiners into each type and its grammatical functions syntactically with a short description.

E. Sources of the Primary and Secondary Data

Data is a source of information obtained by the writer through research conducted. Data is also a collection of fact, such as numbers, words, measurements, observations, or even just description of things. It is used in qualitative or quantitative research. Information or data can be devided into two, based on the source of data and where the information is or data come from. They are primary data and secondary data. Here is the source of data used by the writer in this research:

1. Sources of the Primary Data

The process of the source of the primary data means the actual sources of the data during the event of data collection occur. It means the object of the research in this paper is preposition and the grammatical functions syntactically which found in the football articles in The Jakarta Post as the data source which supported by teories of preposition and grammatical function syntactically in syntax and grammar.

2. Sources of the Secondary Data

The sources of the secondary data means all the data are taken which have indirect function in supporting the main theory of the paper title or the other sources which had existed before thr research was done like articles, dictionary, textbook, journal, publisher research result, group discussion, and the secondary data support those primary data source.



CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Description

The problem of the research will be anwered in this chapter. This chapter presents the analysis of the research findings and disscussion. The data are taken from Headline news of football articlees of The Jakarta Post. The analysis only focuses on prepositional phrase by using tree diagram according to Carnie 3rd edition with identifying prepositional phrases and type, form, and position as described in Chapter II.

Finding the data in The Jakarta Post is analyzed according to some steps. The first step is to look for sentences that cortain prepositional phrases in each headline news in the football articles that have been collected. The second step is to knowing their parts of speech in the sentence. The third step is determines the type, form, and position of the preposition. Finally, making a hierarchical tree diagram of those prepositional phrase.

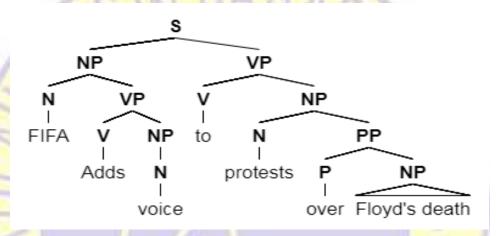
B. Data Analysis

Datum 1

FIFA adds voice to protests over Floyd's death

(04 Jun 2020)

1. Tree diagram



Picture 4.1 Tree Diagram of a Sentence

In the tree diagram above the sentence pattern is:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N + VP$$

$$VP \to V + NP$$

$$\text{NP} \to \text{N}$$

$$VP \rightarrow V + NP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N + PP$$

 $PP \rightarrow P + NP$

Based on the diagram, sentence "FIFA adds voice to protests over Floyd's death" consists NP plus VP, NP consists N "FIFA" plus VP, VP consists V "Adds" plus PP, PP consists N "voice". VP consists V "to" plus NP, NP consist N "protests" plus PP, PP consist P "over" plus NP "Floyd's death".

2. Type

In this sentence which has been described using a tree diagram. The type in the prepositional phrases *over* is a physical relationship.

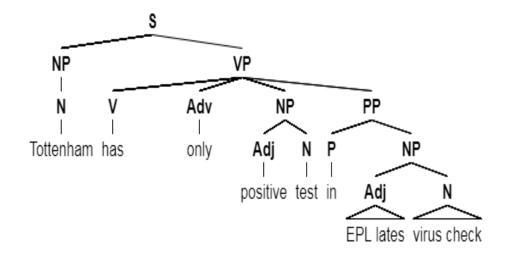
3. Form and Position

In the form and position founded, the preposition in the diagram above is in adverbial function as mid-position, and the position is in adverbial function as final-position.

Datum 2

Tottenham has only positive test **in** EPL's lates virus check (05 Jun 2020)

1. Tree diagram



Picture 4.2 Tree Diagram of a Sentence

In the tree diagram above the sentence patteren is:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N$$

$$VP \rightarrow V + Adj + NP + PP$$

$$NP \rightarrow Adj + N$$

$$PP \rightarrow P + NP$$

$$NP \rightarrow Adj + N$$

Based on the diagram, sentence "Tottenham has only positive test in EPL's lates virus check" consists NP plus VP, NP consists N "Tottenham", VP consists V "has" plus Adv "only" plus NP plus PP, NP consists Adj "positive" plus N "noun", PP consists P "in" plus NP, NP consists Adj "EPL's latest" plus N "virus check".

2. Type

In the sentence depicted in the tree diagram above, it is known that the type in is a physical relationship which convey place.

3. Form and Position

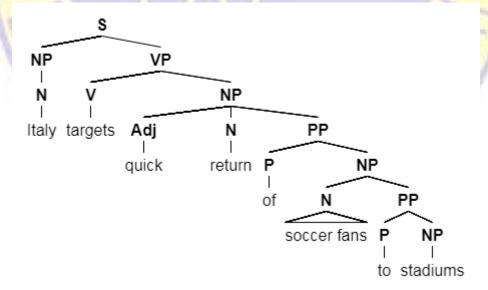
The form of this preposition is as a one-word preposition which consists of one word only. While it is position is as in adverbial function as final-position because it is at the end of a sentence.

Datum 3

Italy targets quick return of soccer fans to stadium

(06 Jun 2020)

1. Tree diagram



Picture 4.3 Tree Diagram of a Sentence

In the tree diagram above the sentence patteren is:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N$$

$$VP \rightarrow V + NP$$

$$NP \rightarrow Adj + N + PP$$

$$PP \rightarrow P + NP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N + PP$$

$$PP \rightarrow P + NP$$

Based on the diagram, sentence "Italy targets quick return of soccer fans to stadium", consists NP plus VP, NP consists N "Italy", VP consists V "targets" plus NP, NP consists Adj"quick" plus N "return" plus PP, PP consists P "of" plus NP, NP consists N "soccer fans" plus PP, PP consists P "to" plus NP "stadiums".

2. Type

The type found in the first preposition is semantic relationship which conveys identification, and the secon preposition is physical relationship which conveys of place.

3. Form and Position

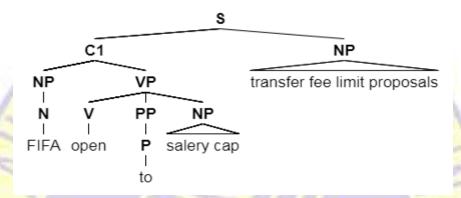
It can be seen in the diagram above that the first prepositions is in the form of a one-word preposition and it is position is as in adverbial function as mid-position, and the second form of the preposition is a oneword preposition and it is position is as in adverbial function as finalposition.

Datum 4

FIFA open to salary cap, transfer fee limit proposals

(08 Jun 2020)

1. Tree diagram



Picture 4.4 Tree Diagram of a Sentence

In the tree diagram above the sentence patteren is:

$$S \rightarrow C1 + NP$$

$$C1 \rightarrow NP + VP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N$$

$$VP \rightarrow V + PP + NP$$

$$PP \rightarrow P$$

NP

Based on the diagram, sentence "FIFA open to salery cap, transfer fee limit proposals", S consists C1 plus NP "transfer fee limit proposal", C1 consists NP plus VP, NP consists N "FIFA", VP consists V "open" plus PP plus NP "salary cap", PP consists P "to".

2. Type

The type contained in this preposition is as a semantic relationship which conveys identification.

3. Form and Position

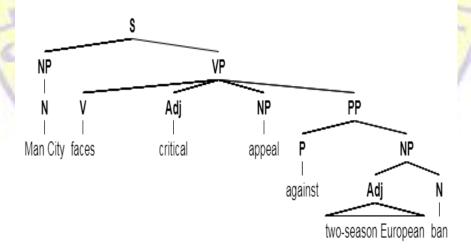
The form contained in the preposition in the sentence above is as a one-word preposition where there is only one word. While the position is in adverbial function as mid-position because it is in the middle of a sentence.

Datum 5

Man City faces critical appeal against two-season European ban

(08 Jun 2020)

1. Tree diagram



Picture 4.5 Tree Diagram of a Sentence

In the tree diagram above the sentence patteren is:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N$$

$$VP \rightarrow V + Adj + NP + PP$$

$$PP \rightarrow P + NP$$

$$NP \rightarrow Adj + N$$

Based on the diagram, sentence "Man city faces critical appeal against two-season European ban", S consists NP plus VP, NP consists N "Man City", VP consists V "faces" plus Adj "critical" plus NP "appeal" plus PP, PP consists P "against" plus NP, NP consists Adj "two season European" plus N "ban".

2. Type

The type contained in the prepositions depicted in the diagram above is a physical relationship which conveys to time.

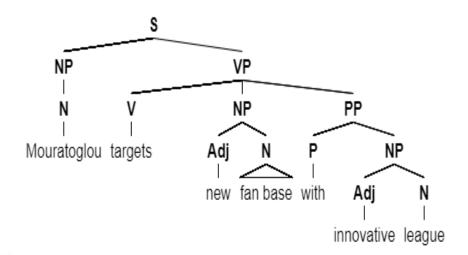
3. Form and Position

In the diagram above, the form contained in a preposition is a one-word preposition consisting of only one word. While the position of the preposition above is as in adverbial function as mid-position because it is in the middle of the sentence.

Datum 6

Mouratoglou targets new fan base **with** innovative league (09 Jun 2020)

1. Tree diagram



Picture 4.6 Tree Diagram of a Sentence

In the tree diagram above the sentence patteren is:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N$$

$$VP \rightarrow V + NP + PP$$

$$NP \rightarrow Adj + N$$

$$PP \rightarrow P + NP$$

$$NP \rightarrow Adj + N$$

Based on the diagram, sentence "Mouratoglou targets new fan base with innovative league", S consists NP plus VP, NP consists N "Mouratoglou", VP consists V "targets" plus NP plus PP, NP consists Adj "new" plus N "fan base", PP consists P "with" plus NP,NP consists Adj "innovative" Plus N "league".

2. Type

The preposition depicted in the diagram above is in the form of a physical relationship which conveys a place.

3. Form and Position

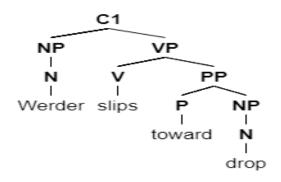
The form in the preposition in the diagram above is a one-word preposition and the position of preposition is as in adverbial function as final-position because it is at the end of the sentence.

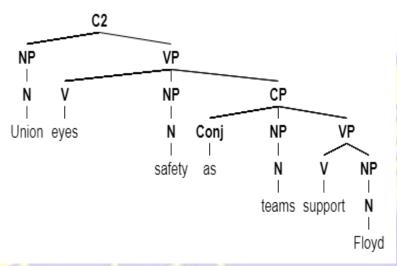
Datum 7

Werder slips toward drop, Union eyes safety as teams support Floyd

(09 Jun 2020)

1. Tree diagram





Picture 4.7 Tree Diagram of a Sentence

In the tree diagram above the sentence pattern is:

$$C1 \rightarrow NP + PP$$
 $C2 \rightarrow NP + VP$
 $NP \rightarrow N$ $NP \rightarrow N$
 $VP \rightarrow V + PP$ $VP \rightarrow V + NP + CP$
 $PP \rightarrow P + NP$ $NP \rightarrow N$
 $NP \rightarrow N$ $CP \rightarrow Conj + NP + VP$
 $NP \rightarrow N$
 $VP \rightarrow V + NP$
 $NP \rightarrow N$

Based on the diagram, there are two clauses. The first clause is "Werder slips toward drop" C1 consists NP plus VP, NP consists N "Werder", VP consists V "slips plus PP, PP consists P "toward" plus NP, NP consists N "drop". The second clause is "Union eyes safty as teams support Floyd", C2 consists NP plus VP, NP consists N "Union", VP consists V "eyes" plus NP plus CP, NP consists N "safety", CP consists Conj "as" plus NP plus VP, NP consists N "teams", VP consists V "support" plus NP, NP consists N "Floyd".

2. Type

In this diagram, the type of preposition is semantic relationship which convey identification.

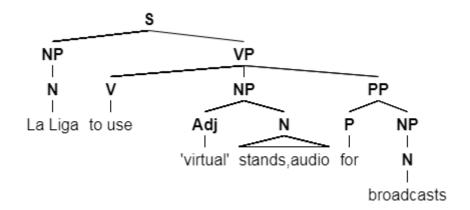
3. Form and Position

The form of the preposition that diagram tree above is one-word preposition and the position of preposition is as in adverbial function as initial-position because it is at the end of the sentence.

Datum 8

La Liga to use 'virtual' stands, audio for broadcasts
(10 Jun 2020)

1. Tree diagram



Picture 4.8 Tree Diagram of a Sentence

In the tree diagram above the sentence patteren is:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N$$

$$VP \rightarrow V + NP + PP$$

$$NP \rightarrow Adj + N$$

$$PP \rightarrow NP + N$$

$$NP \rightarrow N$$

Based on the diagram, sentence "La Liga to use 'virtual' stands, audio for broadcasts", consists NP plus VP, NP consists N "La Liga", VP consists V "to use" plus NP plus PP, NP consists Adj "virtual" plus N "stands, audio", PP consists P "for" plus NP, NP consists N "broatcasts".

2. Type

From the diagram described above, it is found the type of preposition as a physical relationhip which conveys place.

3. Form and Position

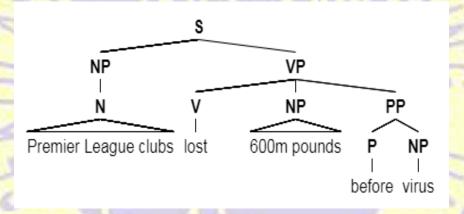
The form that is in the preposition contained in the diagram above is as a one-word preposition and the position is as in adverbial function as final position because it is at the end of the sentence.

Datum 9

Premier League clubs lost 600m pounds before virus

(11 Jun 2020)

1. Tree diagram



Picture 4.9 Tree Diagram of a Sentence

In the tree diagram above the sentence patteren is:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N$$

$$VP \rightarrow V + NP + PP$$

$$PP \rightarrow P + NP$$

Based on the diagram, sentence "Premier League clubs lost 600m pounds before virus", consists NP plus VP, NP consists N "Premier League clubs", VP consists V "lost" plus NP "600m pounds" plus PP, PP consists P "before" plus NP "virus".

2. Type

The tipe contained in this preposition is a semantic relationship which convey identification.

3. Form and Position

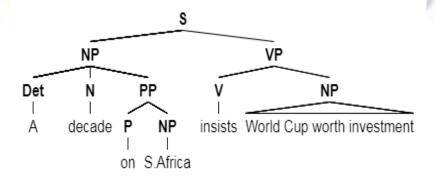
The form contained in this preposition is a one-word preposition in which there is only one word. While the position in this preposition is as an in adverbial function because it is at the end of a sentence.

Datum 10

A decade on S. Africa insists World Cup worth investment

(11 Jun 2020)

1. Tree diagram



Picture 4.10 Tree Diagram of a Sentence

In the tree diagram above the sentence patteren is:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP$$

$$NP \rightarrow Det + N + PP$$

$$PP \rightarrow P + NP$$

$$VP \rightarrow V + NP$$

Based on the diagram, sentence "A decade on, S.Africa insists World Cup worth investment", consists NP plus VP, NP consists Det "A" plus N "decade" plus PP, PP consists P "on" plus NP "S.Africa", VP consists V "insists" plus NP "World Cup worth investment".

2. Type

The type in the preposition depicted in the tree diagram above is physical relationship. Where "on" refers to the description of a decade which takes place in S.Africa.

3. Form and Position

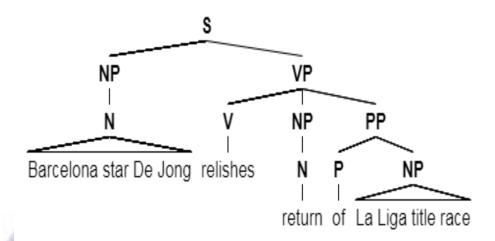
The prepositions contained in the sentence, there are forms found, nemely one-word prepositions which consists of only one word. A set of positions in the preposition is as in adverbial function as mid-position because it is located in the middle of a sentence.

Datum 11

Barcelona star De Jong relishes return of La Liga title race

(13 Jun 2020)

1. Tree diagram



Picture 4.11 Tree Diagram of a Sentence

In the tree diagram above the sentence patteren is:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP$$

 $NP \rightarrow N$

 $VP \rightarrow V + NP + PP$

 $NP \rightarrow N$

 $PP \rightarrow P + NP$

Based on the diagram, sentence "Barcelona star De Jong relishes return of La Liga title race", consists NP plus PP, NP consists N "Barcelona star De Jong", VP consists V "relishes" plus NP plus PP, NP consists N "return", PP consists P "of" plus NP "La Liga title race".

2. Type

From the sentence containing the prepositional above, the type found is a physical relationship which refers to a place.

3. Form and Position

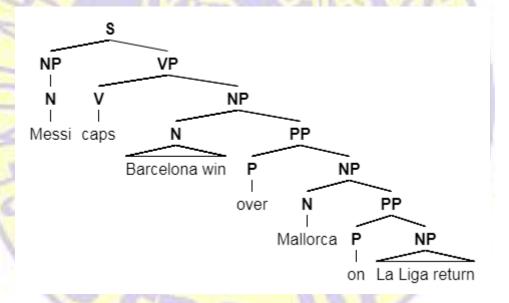
The form in the preposition is a one-word preposition consisting of only one word. While the position in this sentence is as in adverbial function as final-position because it is at the end of the sentence.

Datum 12

Messi caps Barcelona win over Mallorca on La Liga return

(15 Jun 2020)

1. Tree diagram



Picture 4.12 Tree Diagram of a Sentence

In the tree diagram above the sentence patteren is:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N$$

$$VP \rightarrow V + NP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N + PP$$

$$PP \rightarrow P + NP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N + PP$$

$$PP \rightarrow P + NP$$

Based on the diagram, sentence "Messi caps Barcelona win over Mallorca on La Liga return", consists NP plus VP, NP consists N "Messi", VP consists V "caps" plus NP, NP consists N "Barcelona win" plus PP, PP consists P "over" plus NP, NP consists N "Mallorca" plus PP, PP consists P "on" plus NP "La Liga return".

2. Type

The type of the two prepositions depicted in the tree diagram above is a physical relationship conveys a place.

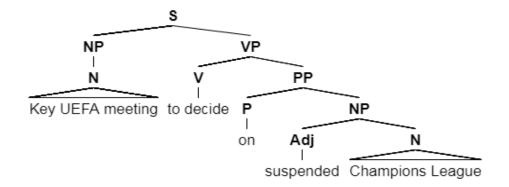
3. Form and Position

It can be seen in the diagram above that the first prepositions is in the form of a one-word preposition and it is position is as in adverbial function as mid-position, and the second form of the prepositions is a oneword preposition and it is position is as in adverbial function as finalposition.

Datum 13

Key UEFA meeting to decide **on** suspended Champions league (17 Jun 2020)

1. Tree diagram



Picture 4.13 Tree Diagram of a Sentence

In the tree diagram above the sentence patteren is:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP$$

 $NP \rightarrow N$

 $VP \rightarrow V + PP$

 $PP \rightarrow P + NP$

 $NP \rightarrow Adj + N$

Based on the diagram, sentence "Key UEFA meeting to decide on suspended Champions league", consists NP plus VP, NP consists N "Key UEFA metting", VP consists V "to decide" plus PP, PP consists P "on" plus NP, NP consists Adj "suspended" plus N "Champions League".

2. Type

From the diagram above that the type of preposition is as a physical relationship because "on" comes before the noun phrase as adverb of place.

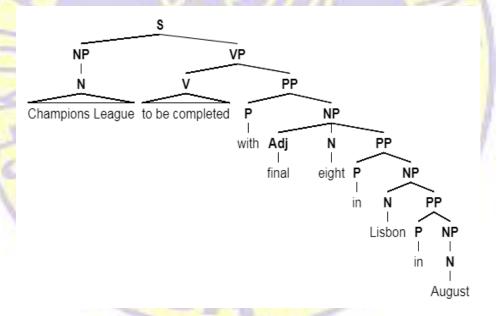
3. Form and Position

It is known that the form found in the preposition is as a one-word preposition, which consists of only one word. While the position found in the preposition in the sentence above is as in adverbial function as the middle position because it is located at the end of of the sentence.

Datum 14

Champions League to be completed with 'final eight' in Lisbon in August
(19 Jun 2020)

1. Tree diagram



Picture 4.14 Tree Diagram of a Sentence

In the tree diagram above the sentence patteren is:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N$$

$$VP \rightarrow V + PP$$

$$PP \rightarrow P + NP$$

$$NP \rightarrow Adj + N + PP$$

$$PP \rightarrow P + NP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N + PP$$

$$PP \rightarrow P + NP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N$$

Based on the diagram, sentence "Champions League to be completed with 'final eight' in Lisbon in August", consists NP plus VP, NP consists N "Champions League", VP consists V "to be completed" plus PP, PP consists P "with" plus NP, NP consists Adj "final" plus N "eight" plus PP, PP consists P "in" plus NP, NP consists N "Lisbon" plus PP, PP consists P "in" plus NP, NP consists N "august".

2. Type

From the diagram above there is more than one preposition in which the first preposition is a physical relationship which conveys a place, the second is a physical relationship which convey a place and the third is a physical relationship which conveys time.

3. Form and Position

The tree prepositions note that the form of the first preposition is as one-word preposition and it is position is as in adverbial function as midposition. The form of the second prepositions is as a one-word preposition and it is position is as in adverbial function as final-position. The form of

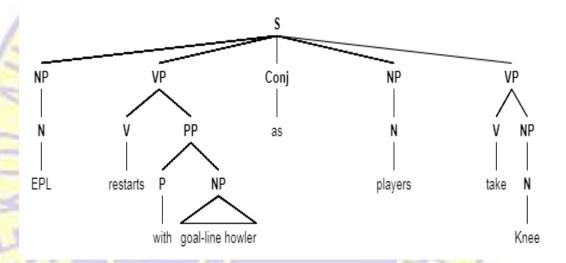
the third is as one-word preposition and it is position is as in adverbial function as final-position.

Datum 15

EPL restarts with goal-line howler as players take knee

(19 Jun 2020)

1. Tree diagram



Picture 4.15 Tree Diagram of a Sentence

In the tree diagram above the sentence patteren is:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP + Conj + NP + VP$$

 $\text{NP} \to \text{N}$

 $VP \rightarrow V + PP$

 $PP \rightarrow P + NP$

Conj

 $NP \rightarrow N$

$$VP \rightarrow V + NP$$

$$NP \rightarrow N$$

Based on the diagram, sentence "EPL restarts with goal-line howler as players take knee", consists NP plus VP plus Conj "as" plus NP plus VP, NP consists N "EPL", VP consists V "restarts" plus PP, PP consists P "with" plus NP "goal-line howler", NP consists N "players", VP consists V "take" plus NP "knee".

2. Type

The discovery of the types of prepositions in the diagram above is a physical relationship which conveys place.

3. Form and Position

Beside types, form and position are also found. The form contained in this preposition is a one-word preposition while it is position as in adverbial function as a mid-position because it is in the middle of sentence.

C. Data Interpretation

Having analyzed the data from "Footbal articles of The Jakarta Post", it can be concluded with some of prepositional phrases which have been presentedd by the tree diagram. The table below shows that the amount of type, form, and position.

Table 4.1 Interpretation

No	Component	Categories	Research Finding	Total
1	T ypes	Physical Relationship	Datum: 1,2,3,5,6,8,10,11,12,13,14,15	12
		Semantic Relationship	Datum : 1,4,7,9	4
1		One-word preposition	Datum: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	15
2	Form	Two-word preposition		0
		Three or four word preposition		0
3	Position	In Adjectival Function		0
		In Adverbial Function	Datum: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	15

In the data of 15 headline news "football articles of The Jakarta Post", it can be concluded that type with physical relationship category has been found to be 15, type with semantic relationship has been found to be 4, form with

one-word category has been found to be 15, and position with adverbial function has found to be 15. From 15 headline news, the writer did not find two-word preposition, three or four-words preposition, and in adjectival function.

The writer primarily files the type, form, and position with categories physical relationship and semantic relationship as type, one-word preposition, two-word preposition, and three or four preposition as form, and in adjectival relation function and adverbial function as position with tree diagram as the media for understanding syntactic categories or part of speech in common term traditional.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the previous chapter, the writer can conclude that the data taken from the headlines of football articles of The Jakarta Post has several prepositional phrases. Preposition has the important point in the sentence and the word of phrase that the preposition introduces is called the object of preposition or prepositional phrases.

A prepositional phrase can function as noun, adjective, or adverb. There are two types of preposition in headline news of football articles of The Jakarta Post namely: Physical Relationship and Semantic Relationship. The form of preposition namely: one-word preposition (on, in, at, by,etc), two-word preposition (ahead of, because of, instead of, etc), and three or four preposition (by order of, in case of, on the part of, in the event of, etc). The position of the prepositional phrase namely: in adjectival function and in adverbial function.

In analysis prepositional phrase that will tree diagram is display hierarchical structure of a string of elements.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing this research completely, the writer expects this paper can be useful to provide enough information for the next researcher who wants to have similar and better research.

The writer also expects that the English learners to learn, analyze, and understand the sub-discipline of syntax especially in the discussion of tree diagram. Hopefully, this research can open their mindset that tree diagram is not as difficult as he thought. Moreover, analyzing tree diagram can be very helpful to comprehend part of speech.

For the campus, it is expected that the library can provide more references regarding syntax and tree diagram subject so that it can help next researcher to find the source easily for their research.

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APPENDICES

10 THURSDAY June 4, 2020 SPORTS_ TheJakartaPost

Future uncertain for sports, sponsors

Sports industry caught 'woefully unprepared' by pandemic: Michael Payne



FI unveils eight-race schedule in Europe from July 5





FIFA adds voice to protests over Floyd's death

La Liga return brings optimism, discomfort

Gabriel Barbio Giron and Diennas Alberts



Tottenham has only positive test in EPL's latest virus check

Total of 13 positive results found out of five rounds of testing

Assessed Diseases Physical

Landon

The Premier Leagues restart but received a boast on Weshesday as it was remained person at Tottomhan was the only positive est aut of LIO7 in the latest and of LIO7 in the latest automated and automated and automated and automated and automated automated and automated automated and automated automated and automated automated automated and automated aut

rotation in returns the coopvidual who total positive is from the north London dath, headed no any first main glaparite membersal shall. The person must now selfionists for a person of seven sign. "We have been defensed by the

ID-to faciliaring the latest route of testing all our it ments senter. Total termination of confederation Than to medical confederation to the influence will no

"Day an convity army counte and will now self-include for sense day, in line with Iremer Lange motoroi, below up-

dergoing further testing.

The shall centinue to strictly sollies to the Frencer Longier Return to Training protocol which emission our training on the remainers a safe and vine-free

Players and staff at Pvernier Langue chife-ment to stollow Menshey and Translay The loss menber of positives is another text our agrang sign for the Promer Langue in it tries to finish the posspoonal

These have been few counts of esting, with the total of position modity new at 11 from 50.79 texts. Premier League players and staffar stocked twice a work as the league aims to reseme on June 17 following its conjunction in Morch

The Promor League can inday confirm that on Montey and Continue LIST players and chilstati were knied for COVID in Of these, one has bested posttive, a Promier League statement and

While the low test sprudts are switnesse. If it was a Testwaham player who has the virus they



One of the care of

Sport of the miniment. This has done photo taken too May 8 undy adiabation the official Fauchook page of the Republic of Konsa Marine. Corps shows Totacahara Hebrari's South-Konsan striker Sou Hoosy min hamiliany a suffocus pixeling with a price duting a haste military to ining completion of cristory at a

sould reserble in duties first garner of the nation against Manchester Dated, likely in he played on the

The minimum period of time before returning to group training after overrating the view as two weaks. Afternati 4 planes would be able to secure half who all work amy from their formers after right days. It was made a mach before they would feather in a mach larming after half not require the former after half not require to firegame.

Hourse mouth goalk-sper Azon Repudale. Whiteed defende Adrias Mariagus and Burnley autotion manager fan Woin an among the Promer League Reuses to have tooked positive since

Meanwhile, Totherham haven's being like the language species are specified to "sough" challengs of his bree-week specification, and the property of the language specification and story training language the language specification and story training language specification and story training language to the Premier Lengine season to resume after the commission of specification.

he errorstored an incombredille 27-year-sid/monplete his perosery from the arm hacture he eathered in Vottenhamwin against Asters Villa in February Son was a mosed the full miliners. Son was a mosed the full military service of nearly temperatural tor holping Swalls Teoresto victory in the 2015 Asian General but was still required to serve a shorter sected.

To was a good experierum. In total Sparts TX. "I couldn't say exerything that I visions built in ally exposed it. Those gays were take. The three weeks were tough but I troof to enjoy it."

He scaled the test day we don't know such a ther wo Mra. It went but cours we get to know such other Mra openit every do together in one room, No people We were very close, working to gether, we lecked coach other a the time was layed as and other a

TV racing frontman gears up for return to action

Pirate Irwin

Agence Frame Penns / Landar Tucking prosenter Ed Chardiser In will writth his mismophone on in his spare mean on Priday to learth three days of tacking to written as the open adjace back to

Chambertin in busining ITM laring inversing of their Bay laring inversing of their good of the uport behand clean calcium, the first two Choice of the first section at Newsysket is 2000 and 1,000 Gessons. He depits he will be a min of new mountain and excitenced as he is not settle by the right cheef aler the coronavirus unforced asessation of action.

Bacing in Britain was supported all insuid March before returning it Newswile, in northern Engled on Monday

This bickers and a real challengs, Chamberlin told AFF.
There is a job to be done a because to be struck with an under standing and selectivity at what has happened.

There will be people withing who have suffered, people who have loss level executions; he because for the people with the people of the people

goned panderns and have to be smaller togethe topergist. Chamberlin, 40, says his sleep has been directly due to come to halten with the 'bugs responsibile

ry' of returning to the actives.

Trough will understand if there are a few glitches — there will be some normal resources, the said. Whi legs can be going at 100 miles authorize under the deal.

but wither aim above it.

Chamberlini love of tacing lept him going through mine works of chemotherapy when, aged just let he he diagnosed withdown chacater. So the gratitude empressed besture Bettern!

health are workers has an extra

ments are the him. Charles-falls who showed from pressoring Sey Sporth. Pennishe League consense to fresting ITV Exercic for 2017, before the sport has unique topochash to a tract new time. This is despite topic five politics by a small for Challent March and Charles and the contraction of th

Thelenium get unfar criticism to morochal Philipsophia



to the studies A hard not prevent the risk May be ITV Basing, one other ECC hards of a single deasemble ITC harding and channels ITV Basing on the County of the search of the studies and upor a horizontal particle and upor a horizontal ratherest southern England, as not the COVID-19 paranteemed the COVID-19 paranteemed to the COVID-19 paranteemed the COVID-19 paranteemed the COVID-19 paranteemed the COVID-19 paranteemed to the COVID-19 paranteemed the COVID-19 paranteemed to the COVID-19 paranteemed t

disettiggs crime riprotocols.
Thelicriters was made a cappool and it is not as taking on a maintain a while ago. It was packed out when there not e smewer's and other species.

Chapterin believes the inrise of by racing result oursing up could prove a turning point for the sport, opposite with Preries League botball onhold until less C.

"It is a gilt-right opportunition sur-up or the said. Therehome waver | Sieve Parkin par best — This is the best opportunity to sell the third of eacing in although?"

Chamber fits says there is an earlier code chance the and this ream without one often at Howait Amount which has a side at Howait Amount which has to adopt to his new studie. He may be adopt to his new studie He may be adopt to his new studie in the side of the hard of the side of the history of the house of the hou

Chamberlan is crossing his fargare that his tens children, its mit was der in an announced while he

"Don't rule it out," he said. "We had an unsuccessful discussion about getting a red light and having it outside the source from.

Tany we openied on ITV. I have a make uportise, stylist and turne is to get me its.

To I might him my sonund pay him below the minimum wass.

Jurgan Rices

What next for EPL's 'Project Restart'

Kieran Coming

Agreed Printer Printer London

the Printer Logics within a guid two weaknessy but there are plenty of details for the 20 clubs in the English top-flight to work out before competitive action renitiosom has 17

the agenda at the latest in a serie of mortings between the clubs or Thursday.

What happens if sesson is stopped again?

ever from final league stanting should be decided if the season carnet be completed but clob and a contingency arrangement if a spiller in contraction cases were in their faces.

Most of the teams in the bot tom half of the table are report only pushing for relegation to be accepted if the sensors and con-

That still seems highly unlikely, with the English Boothall As-

ociation and English Football League both insering on promotion and relegation throughout

A points per game formula the most file by option and a paof the reason why the restort wbegin with two middless on his D. to creative every sub-harylays the same justible signature.

Ficture Es

Once the two outstanding games - Manchester City in Arsenul and Aston Villa in Sheftleh United - have been played, at 20 of the will be a standard of the

No dates for other matches have jet been wie need, but finities are expected to continue from where they left of in March and be crammed into just fire words

Along lay off, little time tap crin contact training and a gr

from temptions since injuries and foregree world governing body FIEs. has allowed leagues to a major arily change their rules to

Chelses has also reportedly proposed increasing the number of substitutes available from seven turning.

en to nito.

However, critics have suggests
ell those changes will emply play
into the hands of the bigger chale

Nestralvenues

Prentier League clafe as pour to how wen their bottle to have games played in their own grounds to their than on neutral other.

However, the United Hing dents suctional lead for societylicing confirmed last week that a "small number" of features will

That is likely to include any much that occide one Liverpool abouted champions for the first time in 30 years, to by and wrold crowds pattering at Andelsd.

Deep or monomed by play as a carital votuce, with realitation on the realitation of Germany to do light showing much arrain or home sales in a closed-door miscalastic.

We will not have the help from the crited but no bacus will have that, so where is the advantage? Klopphold the EEC

"Whereor we play it is the same situation, which is why I'm not to wornied about it."

VAR.

The time of video an intent refpersed (VAS) could also be the persed with for the rest of the season detaild the states wish to further cut the number of people

recaired for games to genhead. However, the Fremier League (CEO Fachuri Masters is form for

"Vall has its own social-disamong iones, but we think flare is a may of completing the seaon with UAE," Hauters told Sky

NBA to approve 22-team return for virus-hit season: Report

Agence France Presse

ion Apples. Before System
The National Dashe field thesecration (SIRA) is finalizing detailed a plant which is expected to be approved by the lenguest Board of Generation on Thursday, point the way for a setum from the

The board is poised to give the green light to commissioner Adam Silver's returned backet bull which would begin July 21 with a 22-trans format, and end in said October with a changion being

The plan requires support from their quarters of the league's it teams accelerate to approved

COF III—loquaderne.
The Milwaukov Budo, Tonos to Eupirra Boston Collido. Mi ami Beat Indiana Puano, Philadelphia 70ecs. Nets and Orlands Magie mirrondy hold the played spoto in the Eastern Conference.

gets. Utain Arm. Ottalherus City. Distabler, Historicus Rocherts, Daflas Maren des ami Morraphis Garedies occ.apy the post-season positione in the Western Conference. Under the plan, each of the 22 traits will ridus eithly residence.

The 1st teams correctly in the placed picture will be paracely the New Orleans Policeira. Perfect Trial Basers: Placeira Paraceler State for activities Kings and Son Arthur Spatis in the Westgreek Conference Spatis in the Westgreek Conference.

In the East, the Washington Wirath are also included The Britonia (28-38). Kingo (28-38) and Trail Blazero (28-37) are three-eri-tohalf games behind the rightly-plantic maples Gentlero (12-31) as the Windows Conference.

We stern Conference.
The Spains (22-30) are fee genes adult of the Grindles while the Same (28-30) are state third. Washington (28-30) are state hind. Washington (28-30) are state and st

All games are expected to be

within the continue of Denny's DM'NW als Worldoof Sports Contiplex in Orlands Florita, with all trans-remaining un-site to minmine risk of COVIII-10 out her also. Once it becomes official, the focused would break an obsequence in the summer for right feature less entirely and the continue of the continue less entirely and the continue of the continue less entirely and the continue of the continue of the continue of the entirely and the continue of the continue of the continue of the entirely and the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the entirely and the continue of the continue of the continue of the entirely and the continue of the continue of the continue of the entirely and the continue of the continue of the continue of the entirely and the continue of the continue of the continue of the entirely and the continue of the continue of the continue of the entirely and the continue of the continue of the continue of the entirely and the continue of the continue of the continue of the entirely and the continue of the continue of the continue of the entirely and the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue of the entirely and the continue of the

The newtart is also expected to include a two-work opinionities for players in their factor cities, star to two works of work leasts of team facilities followed by twowork training camps.

The league wards to have duly testing and I a player less postive for would be isolated and quantities. The others would carry on playing while still being technique, duly being

alreagely after Utah Jazz plays Eucly-Gobert inted positive. Gob ert, of France, was given the alchar about two was labour.

We see that NDA contributes a Advantage of the contributes of the Learned of Team Letters and Learned of the Learned o



No US Open today for Nadal, no tennis

Clubs hope to fill 20 or even 25% of large stadium capacities

Italy targets quick return of soccer fans to stadiums



Federation plagued by decades of corruption, says investigation





Man City faces critical appeal against two-season European ban



FRONT ROW_

Silent fortress puts religious teachings to test







Investing in a high-risk environment: Managing fixed-income funds





Mouratoglou targets new fan base with innovative league

Players will not face sanctions for emotional outbursts on court



Conor McGregor

UFC superstar Conor McGregor announces retirement

Kiwi Dixon wins IndyCar opener after pandemic delay



Werder slips toward drop, Union eyes safety as teams support Floyd



New Zealand's Super Rugby opens gates to fans

Decision made after PM Jacinda Ardern eased virus-related restrictions



Italian soccer backs play-offs to decide season in case of new virus suspension





Diack told top doping official to avoid 'scandal', court hears

La Liga to use 'virtual' stands, audio for broadcasts





Premier League clubs lost 600m pounds before virus: Study

COVID-19 hurts EPL financially, even if restart plans run smoothly

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A decade on, S. Africa insists World Cup worth investment

'Turbo Timo' Werner gives new-look Chelsea goal threat





Hidden Tiger, famous five and a Beef stew: Golf talking points



Shortened MotoGP season to start July 19 at Jerez

Whether or not fans can attend races will depend on each host country's COVID-19 regulations





Strategicing: Justin Bloom II Ingland y repares to play a shoton the Sidb hole during the Sint swand of the Charles Sidwah Charles gar on Thorodor of Colombi Country Charles Fort Worth University States

Rose grabs lead in PGA virus



return as Floyd remembered Diack says hid doping case to help sport's finance





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'Nobody's wearing masks' - Rugby, fans return in NZ



EPL prepares to return after shutdown

Stadiums to remain nearly empty of fans for now



This way: An east manager Miled Artets is sorn during an EPL-matrix against West Ham Thirted at Emirates Socioum, Landon, on Mann 2



Diack pleads ignorance as absent son looms over IAAF trial

Ancies Residue

Ancies Residue

The former bead of global tricis

The former bead

Key UEFA meeting to decide on suspended Champions League

Napoli upsets Juve to give Gattuso first trophy

First title to be settled in Italian season after three-month hiatus



Champions League to be completed with 'final eight' in Lisbon in August

An markens been supported of our March consequence of the company of the consequence of the company of the comp



howler as players take knee

Admin Warner

Agence State Americants

The France of Landon mounts

The Landon top State of Landon of the State of Landon of Land

French Open with fans to begin Sept. 27 as ATP, WTA reveal August restarts



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BIOGRAPHY



The writer was born in Sekoci on 7 December 1996, his mother is Repi Agusta br. Manullang, father is Lengso Simamora. He is the last of sevent children and the only son. He was educated at the Medan Elementary School in 2003 – 2009 then continued his education at Jambi Junior High School in 2009 – 2012 then continued his studies at the Bekasi Vocational High School. Then he continued his studies to take his undergraduate program in the Dapartment of English Literature at School of Foreign Language – JIA in 2016. He has worked as a Store Associate at the Gramedia Mega Bekasi bookstore and has also worked as an online motorcycle taxi driver.