

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

Previous study provides the example how to do the analysis and to conduct a research to create a good research so that it is very helpful for the researcher since it also has function to regard new research finding. Further, in order to do the proper analysis related to prepositional phrase function, the writer reviewed three previous studies that discussed similar topic from the recent research which can be seen as follow:

Studies	Objectives	Methods	Findings
Setiawan and Rosa (2013)	To compare the existence of syntactic function of prepositional phrases in two different fiction of collection of storystar.com	Descriptive Qualitative Method	The result shows that: - Prepositional phrase that are found in fiction of storystar.com, adjunct. - Postmodifier. - complementation of verbs, and complementation of adjectives,
Listyantari (2016)	To describe the function of to-infinitive phrase that used in six different articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper.	Descriptive qualitative method and technique random sampling in collecting data	The result show that three main functions: - To-infinitive phrase found within six randomly selected data from journalistic texts of the Jakarta Post newspaper, namely as a noun, an adverb, and an

			adjective, using theory that proposed by Marcella Frank (1972).
Rezai and Saeedi (2012)	To investigate the function of prepositional phrases in Persian language.	Corpus Method	The result shows that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjunct prepositional phrases, argument-marking, and argument-adjunct. - In the first group, the predicative prepositions as the head.

There are some researches that have been done in the past related topic of this research. The first research has been done by Setiawan and Rosa (2013) entitled *Syntactic Function of prepositional Phrases In Sentences Used in Short Stories in Storystar.com*. In his research, the researcher focused on comparing syntactic function of prepositional phrase that occur in the collection of short stories from storystar.com, especially science and romance fiction. In order to do the analysis, the researcher Quirk and Greenbaum's theory (1973) to analyze the function of prepositional phrase and applied qualitative method. As the result, it shows that there are some relevant syntactic function of prepositional phrase in romance fiction of storystar.com's collection, namely adjunct, postmodifier, complementation of verbs, and complementation of adjectives, while in science fiction found syntactic function of prepositional phrase, namely adjunct, conjunct and complementation of verb.

The second research was done by Listyantari (2016) entitled *A Syntactical of the functions of to-infinitive phrases in the Jakarta Post*. Here, the object of research is to analyze the function of to-infinitive phrases from six randomly selected English journalistic texts. The texts have been sampled from six different theme of articles in *The Jakarta Post*. The data were described descriptively based on the function of to-infinitive phrases by using theory that proposed by Frank (1972), and some other theories, such as Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik (1972), House & Harman (1950) to support the understanding of to-infinitive phrase. In addition, she applied also X'bar theory that proposed by Veit (1986). As the result of the research, it indicated that there are three main functions of to-infinitive phrase, namely as a noun, an adverb, and an adjective, where the most often occurs from six articles of Jakarta Post is the function of to-infinitive phrase as nouns.

The last research has been done by Rezai and Saeedi (2012) in journal entitled *Functional Analysis of Prepositional Phrases In Persian*. In this research, they discussed the classification of functional prepositional phrases that used in Persian language. The object of his research was taken from Persian sentences. He used theory related to the role and reference grammar that developed from Van Vallin (1980), Van Vallin & Lapolla (1997) and Foley (1984), and using syntactic approach. As the result, it shows that the prepositional phrases are also classified into three groups of adjunct prepositional phrases, argument-marking, and argument-adjunct. In the first group, the predicative prepositions as the head, take syntactic adjunct position. In the second group, the non-predicative prepositions do not add substantial semantic information to the clause and the nominal phrase occurring with them is determined by the predicate. It means that the prepositional

phrase is one of the arguments of the predicate. The third group contains predicative prepositions that add the meaning of the sentences.

The three previous studies give the contribution to the present writer in finding the data of analysis and the way in discussing in next chapter of this research. The similarity between the three previous studies and the present studies come from the approach where both of the previous researches and this recent research are similarly using syntactical approach. Meanwhile, the difference can be noticed from the object of research, which the present research is analyzing *Tempo English Sport* articles, while the other previous studies using different newspaper articles and online articles.

2.2 Syntactical Approach

Syntax is the study of sentence structure in a language. Radford (2004) stated that syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured out of words which means that, words may construct into phrase as the smaller unit even into sentence as the largest unit in a language. The term syntax derives from the ancient Greek *syntaxis* which means arrangement or setting out together (Valin and Lapolla in Alqhtani, 2018: 3). Meanwhile Haegeman in Alqhtani (2018: 3) stated that syntax is the branch of linguistics that concentrates on the formation of sentence. Based on the analysis, it can be said that in learning syntax, there are two important aspects that should have known by learner that is sentence and phrase, which related each another.

Further, the writer also considers that syntax is the arrangement of words in sentences, phrases, or clauses, and the relationship of sentence structure with their component parts. In other word, the words in a sentence does not structured randomly, but they are arranged systematically based on the rule of sentence structure and depend on what people intend to say and write. Basically, when analyzing syntax is not only about grammatical form of syntactic units of a language but also involve syntactic function of each unit, since the grammatical function of a language gives very big contribution to indicate meaning of the sentence.

In that case, when a person study about syntax, means that he/she also study about grammar which deals with the structure of word groups since syntax itself is one of the subdivisions of grammar. In other word, when learning about syntax, learners also must understand about phrase, clause and sentence.

2.2.1 Sentence

Syntactically, “sentence is the combination of words or a group of words that express a complete thought, which always has a subject and a predicate” (Sargeant, 2007:117). It means that a sentence is constructed by words or constituents as a part of speech (noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, pronoun, and determiner) that form essential patterns of sentence, such as subject and predicate that can stand alone. In addition, Morley (2000: 53) stated that a sentence is not labeled as sentence if there is no subject and predicate involved.

Furthermore, words are categorized as subject or predicate in a sentence not only standing as single word but also standing as single unit, like a phrase and a clause. For example, some determiners are put together with nouns also belonged to subject

of sentence, and some auxiliaries or modal auxiliaries are put together with verbs also belonged to predicate of sentence. Those units are called noun phrase as the subject of sentence, and verb phrase as the predicate of sentence.

2.2.2 Phrase

Phrase is a sequence of words that can function as a constituent in the structure of sentences (Burton & Roberts, 2016: 15). Unlike a clause, a phrase does not have a subject and predicate, that is why it cannot stand alone but may express as single meaning in a sentence. Burton & Roberts (2016: 17) also stated that phrase involved a grouping of two or more words which focus around a headword element and which together perform the grammatical role which in other circumstances could be expressed by a single word. In other word, two or more words are grouped together in the sentence but act as a single unit in the sentence, where the type of classes can be recognized by the headword element or as the head of phrase.

The headword comes from parts of speech that begins or governs the group of words or phrase, for example, noun phrase (NP) consists of a noun as the head and other words (Burton & Roberts, 2016: 17). There are five classes of phrases are known in English, such as noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), adjective phrase (Adj.P), adverb phrase (Adv.P) and prepositional phrase (Pre.P) (House & Harman in Yusuf & Jumriana, 2017: 4).

One of the most frequently appear in sentence is verb phrase which is constructed from verb as its head. Verbs are the most essential in sentence because without verbs, it will make sentence incomplete and it can stand alone but they may also

combine into group of words so becoming verb phrase (Burton & Roberts, 2016). The properties of verb phrase have more varies, which it can form to be multi-word verb or most known as phrasal verb. Actually, phrasal verb and verb phrase have same function in the sentence but the meaning of phrasal verb cannot be meant as usual verb phrase because it tends idiomatic meaning, then this phrasal verb has more variant rather than verb phrase since it can anticipate by two or more words such as preposition and adverb (Burton & Roberts, 2016).

2.3 Prepositional Phrase Functions

Traditional grammars define preposition as words that link to other words, phrases, and clauses and that express spatial or temporal relations (Quirk et al, 1985). Prepositional phrase is a phrase that consists of a preposition plus another word, phrase, or clause functioning as a prepositional complement (Frank, 1972). Further, related to the function of prepositional phrase, Frank (1972) explained that there are two main categories based on the position in the sentence and the word class that is modified, namely adverbial function and adjectival function.

2.3.1 Adjectival Function

In the adjectival function, the prepositional phrase follows the nouns that it modifies (Frank, 1972). Example:

The subway **under the street**

On the sentence above, the prepositional phrase is “under the street” that is constructed by preposition “under” and “the street” as the object of preposition. Here, the prepositional phrase found in the sentence is related to noun phrase “The Subway”. Thus, since the prepositional phrase in the sentence modified the noun

phrase, the prepositional phrase in the sentence has function as adjectival function.

2.3.2 Adverbial Function

Adverbial function of prepositional phrase is able to modify adjective, verbs and even adverb. However, different than adjectival prepositional phrase, the adverbial prepositional phrase has three possible positions that can be found in the sentence, which are: at the beginning, in the middle or at the last part of the sentence.

Example:

The members met **in Paris on July 16**.

On the sentence above, the prepositional phrase is “in Paris” and “on July 16” and each of them is constructed by preposition word and the object of preposition. As the prepositional phrase “in Paris”, it is constructed by preposition “in” and “Paris” as the object of preposition. Meanwhile prepositional phrase “on July 16”, it constructed by preposition word “on” and “July 16” as the object of preposition. However, both of the prepositional phrases above is modifying and connected with the verb word “met”. Therefore, both of the prepositional phrases in the sentence has function as adverbial function.