

## THE ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE IN NATIONAL COLUMN OF *THE JAKARTA POST*

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### Abstrak

*Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui penggunaan prepositional phrase khususnya penggunaan adjectival prepositional phrase dan juga adverbial prepositional phrase. Penelitian ini diambil dari surat kabar "The Jakarta Post" yang merupakan surat kabar harian yang berbahasa Inggris yang terbit di Jakarta. Pendekatan penelitian ini menggunakan kualitatif deskriptif yang mengacu pada fakta-fakta yang ditemukan secara sistematis dan faktual. Penulis melibatkan orang lain dalam mengumpulkan data karena teknik penelitian itu adalah karya yang akan dilakukan oleh penulis sendiri. Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa dari edisi ke-1, ke-2, ke-3 sampai ke-4 dari berita yang tersedia di kolom nasional surat kabar "The Jakarta Post" bahwa jumlah adverbial prepositional phrases lebih tinggi dari jumlah adjectival prepositional phrases*

**Kata Kunci:** Frasa Preposisi, frasa adjektiva, frasa adverbial, kolom nasional, "The Jakarta Post"

### Abstract

The aim of this research is to know the use of prepositional Phrases especially of the use of Adjectival Prepositional Phrases and also Adverbial Prepositional Phrases. This research was taken from "The Jakarta Post" newspaper" which is a daily published English newspaper in Jakarta. The approach of this research using the descriptive qualitative which drive at the facts that are found systematically and factually. The writers involve themselves as an instrument of the research because in doing the research, the writers can make other people involve in collecting the data since the technic of the research itself is literary works that will be conducted by the writers themselves. The research revealed that: from the 1<sup>st</sup>, to the 2<sup>nd</sup>, to the 3<sup>rd</sup>, to the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of the news available in National Column of "The Jakarta Post" newspaper that the amount of the existence of the Adverbial Prepositional Phrases are higher than the amount of the existence of the Adjectival Prepositional Phrases.

**Keywords:** Prepositional Phrase, Adjectival prepositional phrase, Adverbial prepositional phrase, National Column, "The Jakarta Post"



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## INTRODUCTION

People are living in a social environment. Hence, people need to interact with each other. Instrument which espoused the social interaction is a language. Language can be used in any social scope. By learning language, people are able not only to communicate but also express their feelings, ideas and thoughts in forms of written and spoken language. Nowadays, English is one of the most well-known and used language over the world. It has been applied and used in so many countries worldwide. English as we can say is an international language which is acceptable to be used in so many aspects of life. And media is involved themselves in using English language as an introductory language in its system. Basically, media is divided into two kinds which is written media and spoken media. Newspaper is included into written media and for the spoken one, television play a big role inside that. Television plays bigger role than newspaper because commonly in this era, people prefer to watch TV than reading book or newspaper. Generally, as technology made their own way in developing a country, newspaper also has always something to do with that. Talking about written media, newspaper is the most important written media in which is a mediator for delivering information into society in more traditional way. In order to deliver good information to the society, newspaper has to pay attention in an aspect which is the used of the right language either grammatically or orderly. This purpose is to avoid a misunderstanding between the writer and the reader. In this case, English newspaper is also involved. There are 4 basic skills that an English language user should master, which are: listening, speaking, reading and writing. This mastering purpose is to make us able to interpret messages either from written or spoken media especially English language newspaper as the written media.

According to Keraf (2009) that a language is actually an instrument which is used by the member of society in order to make an interaction into one another which has been produced by the human utterances. It means that the human utterances also has something to do with the language such as pronunciation that has to be pronounced as they really are or if they are not pronounced as they are, it will make a misunderstanding between people. Dixon (1997) stated “language is the mean for communication within a group”. As a human being, we need to make a communication with everyone. As the effect of that, human needs something that can help them to express their feeling and thought to be understood by another human being or other people. In here, language hold the most important role in order to help people to communicate with each other. It stresses out that a language can differ the one group of people to another. From one specific area to other specific areas. From one social class to other social classes. As Finch (2003) said “language is definitive human attribute.” It is obvious that only human who produce language and the language itself are made by the agreement reached by humans in gathering symbols into words and gathering words into sentences which have meaning that can be understood and interpreted massively by other human being or people. Language is something that differ between human and animal which only can express their feelings through codes and signals that only can be understood by other animals also. And the most important thing is that animal can not produce the thing which people produced as we called “Language.” The presence of English newspaper such as “*The Jakarta Post*” newspaper, especially in Indonesia which is literally using English language as a foreign language, we can take a profit to make this newspaper as a source to learn new things for improving our English language. Language is a combination of words which are structured systematically. In our daily life, our life are really close to journalism area. Meaning to say that our life has been fully-influenced by journalism area

unconsciously. It can be seen how close we are to the media whether printed media such as newspaper, or visual media such as online newspaper, news in television and so on. For some people who don't really concern onto literature area feel that there are no differences between the language that is used by media and the language that is used by people in daily communication. Obviously, when we are talking about media or journalism, it means that we are on a step forward onto more specific language. However, the specific language that is used by media is not vastly different from language that is used by people in daily communication. This things have meaning to attract people in any other social level to easy to understand about the news that has been published by the journalists of the media itself.

When we study a language, we are approaching what some might call the "human essence", the distinctive qualities of mind that are so far as we know, unique to man. (Chomsky, 1985). Meaning to say that language can be called also as a distinctive qualities of mind that only people can understood which differ people with any other living things. Therefore, according to Zoest in Wahyuwibowo (2013) a language stands from words which has a symbolic term. "*simbol adalah sesuatu yang dapat menyimbolkan dan mewakili ide, pikiran, perasaan, benda, dan tindakan secara arbitrer, konvensional, dan representatif interpretatif.*" Means that a word is the smallest component of a language. However, a word stands for symbols that are gathered, and the meaning of the symbol itself is something that able to symbolized and could represent the idea of mind, feeling, thing, and arbitrary action as well as conventional representatively-interpretatively. In addition, Wulandari, et al (2021) stated that language users need to understand the aspects of linguistics, particularly grammatical aspect in formulating phrases, clauses or sentences, and non-linguistic aspects, especially socio-cultural aspects that surround the language.

One of the grammar is prepositional phrase. According to Quirk, et al (1985) prepositional phrase emphasizes the relation between two entities, one being represented by prepositional complement. and there are two kind of most important prepositional phrase which are adjectival and adverbial prepositional phrase. Basically, prepositional phrase is a phrase which is started by the preposition as the head and followed by noun or pronoun as a modifier. in combined phrase, there are many kinds of combined phrases such as noun phrase, adjective phrase, etc. but here, the study will lead us to focus only on a phrase where preposition being as a leader or the head of the phrase or usually called as prepositional phrase. Prepositional phrase is also an important thing for us to know because by knowing the prepositional phrase we understand the location of the noun or pronoun precisely. Moreover, Wardani, et al (2022) stated that prepositional phrases that modify the noun phrase is in a form of noun phrase level. This function of prepositional phrase is called as post-modifier in a noun phrase or adjective prepositional phrase. In this function the prepositional phrase is embedded with the noun phrase before it and they make a new unit as a noun phrase in a clause or a sentence. Setiawan and Rosa (2013) added that prepositions begin grammatical structures called prepositional phrase. Prepositional phrase always begins with a preposition and end with a noun or pronoun which is the preposition's object (the word that the preposition is in relation to). Syntactic functions of prepositional phrase plays an integral role to express the meaning which is related to the meaning expressed by adverbs and adjectives : where, when, how and what kind. It can also express a sense of why or who. Next, Binantari, et al (2017) stated that 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. Moreover, Juliarta (2021) expressed that in a complex prepositional phrase, a phrase consists of two or three prepositions. It is modified with a noun, noun group, a pronoun, an adverb, an adjective. As Yule in Handayani, et al (2016) stated that preposition can be followed by a noun phrase from prepositional phrase. It follows noun phrase, verb, or adjective can become a mark of the relationship in terms of what can be a mark of preposition in English. Prepositional phrases are phrases that can be formed to construct a place or time of a certain event (Salvianto and Sulhan: 2022). Ellsworth and Higgins in Putra(2015) said prepositional phrase used to describe adverbs or adjectives that consists of prepositions and objects. Prepositions joined the adjective that can be termed as an adjective phrase.

In this research, the writers analyze about how frequent the use of prepositional phrases are, especially for adverbial prepositional phrase and adjectival prepositional phrase. However, the writers care about the most commonly used prepositions that are used to indicate a prepositional phrase in *National* column of “*The Jakarta Post*” newspaper.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The approach of this research using the descriptive qualitative which drive at the facts that are found sistematically and factually. In general, doing a research is like measuring a phenomenon. The phenomenon itself could be a nature or social phenomenon. In the other words, we can say that when we capture and analyze a phenomenon, it means that we are making a report. But in more lower scale, making a report is also could be said as doing a research (Sugiono, 2009).

In this research, the writers involve themselves as an instrument of the research because in doing the research, the writers can make other people involve in collecting the data since the technic of the research itself is literary works that will be conducted by the writers themselves. For all that reasons, the writers already prepared some theories and technics which could support the writers in collecting the data for the research. This research analyzing the data objectively based on the fact that are found on the sample and the data is described in more descriptive way. in this research, the writers try to analyze and present the data which may contain prepositional phrase in *National* column of “*The Jakarta Post*” newspaper of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 5<sup>th</sup> April 2018 edition. The technique of this research is the way how the writers collect the data from the object of the research. The technique that is used in this research is by seeing and writing down the data, based on everything that the writers have read. The data that are collected such as phrase that contain or begin by a preposition in *National* column of “*The Jakarta Post*” newspaper. The other thing that can be mentioned is that the writers use the literary technique which means that the research is based on the books and theories related to the research are conducted With the result may this research can explain the meaning of *prepositional phrase* in *National* column. All data that have been analyzed are coming from 4 editions of “*the Jakarta Post*” newspaper. It were composed of March 26<sup>th</sup>, March 28<sup>th</sup>, April 4<sup>th</sup> and, April 5<sup>th</sup> editions. The reason why do the newspaper’s editions were not fully collected in a row, because there are many holidays as this research being analyzed so the newspaper wasn’t published.

In recording the data, the writers use some techniques which are :

1. Collecting data by reading texts available in national column of “The Jakarta Post” newspaper repeatedly.
2. Comparing the theories against the texts from the newspaper.
3. Doing skimming and scanning technique in order to get the *prepositional phrase* which are available in National column of “The Jakarta Post” newspaper.
4. Finding the prepositional phrase carefully
5. Explaining about the form and structures from the prepositional phrase that are found from the text.
6. Making a resume and conclusion about the research and considering the aim or the goal of this research.

Arranging everything that has been collected during the research into the order that the thesis organized.

After all the data collection activity, the writers separate them into 2 kinds which are adjectival prepositional phrase and adverbial prepositional phrase and the writers count the percentage amount of the use of both prepositional phrase in those edition. Then, the writers distribute the all data into distribution table which makes easier in finding the right amount of the use of both prepositional phrase in those editions of “*The Jakarta Post*” newspaper. The final step of the process is making a pie diagram which is consisting of the amounts that have been analyzed before.

No.	Headline Title	Adverbial Prepositional Phrase/ Adjectival Prepositional Phrase/	Descriptions
Total			

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Result

The data found for both of prepositional phrases.

No.	Editions	Amount of Adjectival prepositional Phrase	Amount of Adverbial Prepositional Phrase	Amount of phrases found
1.	Monday, 26 <sup>th</sup> March 2018	21	49	70
2.	Wednesday, 28 <sup>th</sup> March 2018	14	26	40
3.	Wednesday, 4 <sup>th</sup> April 2018	8	14	22
4.	Thursday, 5 <sup>th</sup> April 2018	11	29	40
Total		54	118	<b>172</b>

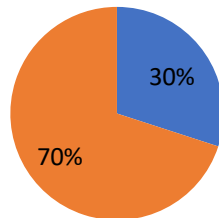
**Percentage Table**

- a. In the 1<sup>st</sup> edition collected from 3 headlines and found the percentage of the prepositional phrases as follows:

No.	Edition	Adjectival prepositional phrase	Adverbial prepositional phrase
11.	Monday, 26 <sup>th</sup> March 2018	30%	70%

**Prepositional Phrases found in the 1st edition**

■ Adjectival Prepositional Phrase ■ Adverbial Prepositional Phrase

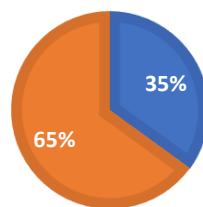


- b. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition collected from 3 headlines and found the percentage of the prepositional phrases as follows:

No.	Edition	Adjectival prepositional phrase	Adverbial prepositional phrase
11.	Wednesday, 28 <sup>th</sup> March 2018	35%	65%

**PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE FOUND IN THE 2ND EDITION**

■ Adjectival Prepositional Phrase ■ Adverbial Prepositional Phrase

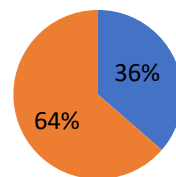


- c. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition collected from 2 headlines and found the percentage of the prepositional phrases as follows:

No.	Edition	Adjectival prepositional phrase	Adverbial prepositional phrase
11.	Wednesday, 4 <sup>th</sup> April 2018	36 %	64 %

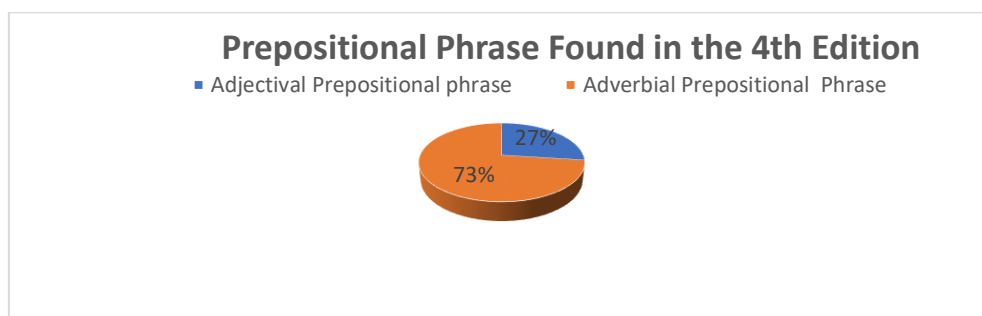
### Prepositional Phrases found in the 3rd edition

■ adjectival Prepositional Phrase    ■ Adverbial Prepositional Phrase



d. In the 4<sup>th</sup> edition collected from 3 headlines and found the percentage of the prepositional phrases as follows:

No.	Edition	Adjectival prepositional phrase	Adverbial prepositional phrase
11.	Thursday, 5 <sup>th</sup> April 2018	27 %	73 %



**Description:(amount of each prepositional phrase: the amount of phrases found x 100 %)**

All the data that have been collected and counted furthermore can be explained that adjectival prepositional phrases and adverbial prepositional phrases that are found on the *Monday, 26<sup>th</sup> March 2018* edition. However, the use of adverbial prepositional phrases are higher than the use of adjectival prepositional phrases which can be mentioned as there are 21 data found or 30% for the use of adjectival prepositional phrases and 49 data or 70% out of 100% found for the use of adverbial prepositional phrases. Then on the *Wednesday, 28<sup>th</sup> March 2018* edition, the writer found 14 data or 35 % for the adjectival prepositional phrases and 26 data or 65% out of 100% data found for the adverbial prepositional phrases. Then, in the next edition which is on *Wednesday, 4<sup>th</sup> April 2018* edition , the writer found 8 data only or 36.36% for adjectival prepositional phrases, and the writer also found 14 data or 63.63% out of 100% for the adverbial prepositional phrases and in the next edition, the writer found 27% out of 100% for the adjectival

Prepositional Phrase and the writer also found 73% out of 100% for the adverbial prepositional phrase. The last edition is on *Thursday, 5<sup>th</sup> April 2018* edition, the writer found 11 data for the adjectival Prepositional Phrase or 27 % out of 100 %. And the writer also found 29 data for the adverbial Prepositional Phrase or 73 % out of 100 %.

### **Discussion**

First of all, the writer wants to let know that the data have been served above was basically concluded from the analysis that the writer conduct on analyzing focusing only on the adjectival Prepositional Phrase and adverbial Prepositional Phrase.

After the data above have been served, the writer automatically can conclude that from the 1<sup>st</sup>, to the 2<sup>nd</sup>, to the 3<sup>rd</sup>, to the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of the news available in National Column of “The Jakarta Post” newspaper that the amount of the existence of the adverbial prepositional phrases are higher than the amount of the existence of the adjectival prepositional phrases.

All that can be concluded that in reporting news in a newspaper, the location, the time, the object is always needed than explaining the subject of the news.

### **CONCLUSION**

There are 70 data of adjectival prepositional phrases and adverbial prepositional phrases that are found in the *Monday, 26<sup>th</sup> March 2018* edition. However, the use of adverbial prepositional phrases are higher than the use of adjectival prepositional phrases which can be mentioned as there are 21 data found or 30% for the use of adjectival prepositional phrases and 49 data or 70% out of 100% found for the use of adverbial prepositional phrases. Then in the *Wednesday, 28<sup>th</sup> March 2018* edition, the writer found 14 data or 35 % for the adjectival prepositional phrases and 26 data or 65% out of 100% data found for the adverbial prepositional phrases. Then in the next edition which is in *Wednesday, 4<sup>th</sup> April 2018* edition, the writers found 8 data only or 36.36% for adjectival prepositional phrases, and the writers also found 14 data or 63.63% out of 100% for the adverbial prepositional phrases and in the next edition, the writers found 27% out of 100% for the adjectival Prepositional Phrase and the writers also found 73% out of 100% for the adverbial prepositional phrase. The last edition is on *Thursday, 5<sup>th</sup> April 2018* edition, the writers found 11 data for the adjectival Prepositional Phrase or 27 % out of 100 %. And the writers also found 29 data for the adverbial Prepositional Phrase or 73 % out of 100 %.

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