



The Types and Functions of Prepositions in P.S. I Love You Movie by Richard Lagravenese

Jenis dan Fungsi Preposisi dalam Film P.S. I LOVE YOU oleh Richard Lagravenese

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Abstract

This paper is intended to analyze the types of prepositions and the functions of prepositions. The writer uses descriptive method to establish this research. The research aims to know the types of preposition and to identify the preposition functions which are used in P.S. I Love You movie. The result of the research shows the types of prepositions that appear in the movie are the preposition of time; *at* four o'clock and *after* we left, preposition of place; *in* the world, preposition of manner; wrapped *in* a towel, and preposition of direction; go back *to* Lotte. Meanwhile, the prepositional functions that appear in P.S. I Love You movie are the function as the head of prepositional phrases; *on* my last night, noun phrase modifier; *by* the inexhaustible variety of life, noun phrase complement; I feel married *to* her, adjunct and adverbial; I'm trying out my new car *in* the morning; and the function as particle; pop *into* town.

Keywords: *Types of Prepositions, Prepositional Functions, Movie, Prepositions.*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berjudul Jenis dan Fungsi Preposisi di dalam film *P.S. I Love You* karya Richard LaGravenese. Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk menganalisis jenis preposisi dan fungsi preposisi. Penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif untuk mendeskripsikan penelitian ini. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis preposisi dan untuk mengidentifikasi fungsi preposisi yang digunakan dalam film *P.S. I Love You*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jenis preposisi yang muncul dalam film adalah preposisi waktu (*the preposition of place*); *at* four o'clock and *after* we left, preposisi tempat (*preposition of place*); *in* the world, preposisi cara (*preposition of manner*); wrapped *in* a towel, dan preposisi arah (*preposition of direction*); go back *to* Lotte. Sedangkan fungsi preposisi yang muncul dalam film *P.S. I Love You* adalah fungsi sebagai kepala frasa preposisi (*head of prepositional phrases*); *on* my last night, pengubah frasa nomina (*noun phrase modifier*); *by* the inexhaustible variety of life, pelengkap frasa nomina (*noun phrase complement*); I feel married *to* her, sebagai

adjunct dan *adverbia*; I'm trying out my new car *in* the morning; serta fungsi preposisi sebagai partikel (*particle*); pop *into* town.

Kata kunci: *jenis preposisi, fungsi preposisi, film, preposisi.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Language helps express feelings, desires, and queries to the surrounding area. The unique and diverse methods of human beings can be used to communicate through written and spoken language. Language is a source of communication. It is the method through which they share their ideas and thoughts with others. Linguistics is the part of language study that has a big role. Linguistics concerns with the nature of language and communication. It deals both with the study of particular languages, and the search for general properties common to all languages or large groups of languages. Although linguistics is still largely unfamiliar to the educated public, it is a growing and exciting field, with an increasingly important impact on other fields as diverse as psychology, philosophy, education, language teaching, sociology, anthropology, computer science, and artificial intelligence. Linguistics also has an important thing for people to do something in language acts. A study of linguistics can also be a study of history why certain peoples used certain words or phrases to give insight into what the world was like for them.

Linguistics is the study of how a language or languages work. It is a very general term for that specific branch of study. Linguistics concerns with the nature of language and communication. It deals with the study of a particular language, and the search for general properties common to all languages or large groups of languages. One of the branches of linguistics is syntax, in which the structure of sentences is concerned. When it comes to the structure of sentences, the parts of speech involvement is inevitable, raising the need for paying attention more closely to say matter. One of the parts of speech which is considered crucial in establishing the proper sentence structure is preposition.

Preposition usage is one of the most difficult aspects of English grammar for non-native speakers to master. 'It is difficult to learn to use prepositions correctly in a foreign language' (Swan, 1988). Carter and McCarthy (2006, p. 462), in their book entitled *Cambridge Grammar of English* stated that "Prepositions express a relation in space between two or more entities or a relation in time between two events, or various other abstract relations such as instrument and cause."

The writer tries to improve the research about the use of preposition in the movie. Those previous studies give much input to the writer to do further research about preposition with the title *The Types and Functions of Prepositions in P.S. I Love You* movie by Richard LaGravenese." Based on the background on the above, the formulation of the proposed problems are; types of prepositions which are used in P.S. I Love You movie and the function of preposition which are used in P.S. I Love You movie.

B. METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The research method that the writer has used in "The Types and Functions of Prepositions in P.S. I Love You movie by Richard LaGravenese." According to Calderon (2008),

"Descriptive method is also known as statistical research; it describes data and characteristics about the population or phenomenon being studied. This research method is used for frequencies, averages and other statistical calculations. Often the

best approach prior to writing descriptive research, is conducting a survey investigation. The characteristics of this method were used a tool to determine if clothing affects the self-esteem of teenagers. This method is used to gather information in order to test hypothesis or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the studies”

Based on quotation above, the descriptive method is a method that can be used for language, with the data taken in a certain time, when the movie was produced. This method can be applied for this research as the writer has only described the data from the movie.

The subject of the research is P.S. I Love You movie which was released in 2007. P.S. I Love You is an American tragedy romance film directed by Richard LaGravenese. Richard LaGravenese is an American screenwriter and film director, best known as the writer. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, the son of a taxi driver. He is an Italian descent. He graduated from New York University's Tisch School of the Arts in 1980 with a bachelor of fine arts degree in acting. This film is also adapted from the novel that has a same title, “P.S I Love You” by Cecelia Ahern. The bestselling novel was released in 2004. This film takes the duration for 125 minutes. In this research, the writer uses some data collection techniques. First, watching P.S. I Love You movie. Second making a list of the data. Then, identifying the types and functions of prepositions that are found in the scene of the film. Next describing the types and functions of prepositions. At last drawing conclusions.

C. FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

Preposition is a word that is classified as a part of speech which comes before some other parts of speech to show its relationship to other parts in a sentence. Preposition can be placed before noun and pronoun and can be placed after verb, adjective, and noun. Marcel Danesi (2006, p.92) describes that a preposition (literally, “something positioned before”) is a word that comes before some other parts of speech, generally a noun, substantive, or noun phrase, to show its relationship to some other part in the sentence. Prepositions can be recognized easily—they are short words such as in and by that indicate location, direction, position, time, and many other such useful notions.

Finding

The writer has found the types of preposition in the movie. The following types of preposition:

1) Preposition of Time

Data 1

“Anyways, that day, **at** four o’clock, I drank a cup of coffee.”

In data 1, the preposition **at** in the sentence above indicates time, it is placed after noun phrase **that day**, after preposition **at** followed by **four o’clock**. This preposition refers to a certain time.

Data 2

“You see, **after** we left Mexico, he was very nervous.”

In data 2, the preposition **after** in the sentence above indicates time, it is placed after verb **see**, after preposition **after** followed by **we left Mexico**. This preposition refers to a certain time.

Preposition of Place

Data 3

“A promise that there was no one else **in** the world she so wanted to see...”

In data 3, The preposition *in* in the sentence above indicates place, it is placed after noun phrase *no one else*, after preposition *in* followed by *the world*. This preposition refers to a certain place.

2) Preposition of Manner

Data 4

“Get some whiskey! Two bottles, wrapped **in** a towel.”

In data 4, the preposition *in* in the sentence above indicates manner, it is placed after adjective *wrapped*, after preposition *in* followed by *a towel*. This preposition refers to the way that something happened.

3) Preposition of Direction

Data 5

“They can go back **to** Lotte.”

In data 5, the preposition *to* in the sentence above indicates direction, it is placed after verb *go back* after preposition *to* followed by *Lotte*, a name of a place. This preposition refers to which way that something moves.

The Prepositional function as follows:

1) Head of Prepositional Phrases.

The writer has found five sentences using the preposition as head of prepositional phrases. The example of the sentence:

Data 6

“**On** my last night in Mexico... I returned to that huge incoherent house once more...”

In data 6, the preposition *on* in the sentence above has a function as head of prepositional phrases because preposition *on* is placed in front of the sentence and defining word type of that phrases, followed by noun phrase *my last night in Mexico*.

2) Noun Phrase Modifier.

Data 7

“I was within and without; enchanted and repelled **by** the inexhaustible variety of life.”

In data 7, the preposition *by* in the sentence above has a function as noun phrase modifier because *by the inexhaustible variety of life* is a prepositional phrase that modifies *I was within and without; enchanted and repelled* by describing what something can do.

3) Noun Phrase Complement

Data 8

“You see, I felt married **to** her...”

In data 8, the preposition *to* in the sentence above has a function as noun phrase complement because *to her* is a prepositional phrase that has a function as complement because the adjective *married* requires a prepositional phrase to complete its meaning.

4) Adjunct and Adverbial

Data 9

“I’m trying out my new car **in** the morning”

In data 9, the preposition *in* in the sentence above has a function as adjunct because *in the morning* frames the entire sentence *I’m trying out my new car* as being trying out my new car.

5) Particle

Data 10

“I just need to... pop **into** town.”

In data 10, the preposition *into* in the sentence above has a function as particle because *pop into* is a phrasal verb that has a meaning to come.

Discussions

There are several types of prepositions; those are preposition of time, preposition of place, preposition of manner and preposition of direction (Berry et al, 2017). A preposition of time is a preposition that issued for a specific time period such as a date on the calendar, one of the days of the week, or the actual time something takes place. Prepositions of time are the same words as prepositions of place, however they are used in a different way. Preposition of place are used to show the position or location of one thing with another. The words that belong to preposition of place are *in front of, behind, next to, across from, between, above, under, over, in, and on*. Preposition of manner is a preposition that describes the way or means by which something happened or happens. For examples : *on, in, with, by, like*. Preposition of direction, Berry et al. (2017) states that preposition of direction shows us to where or in which direction something moves. The words belong to preposition of direction are *to, onto, and into*, for example : Preposition *to* is used to signify orientation toward a goal, for example: We flew from New York *to* Paris. Preposition *in(to)* is used to signify movement toward the interior of a volume, for example : The milk went *into* the glass.

Kosur (2007) describes that preposition has several functions, they are: head of preposition phrase. Prepositions first function as the heads of prepositional phrases. The head of a phrase is the defining word type of that phrase. Preposition functions as modifiers and complements of noun phrases, adjective phrases, and verb phrases. Words and phrases that function as modifiers modify or define other words and phrases. Words and phrases that function as complements act to complete the meaning of other words and phrases. Adjuncts frame an entire sentence and are optional. Adverbials are similar to adjuncts because adverbials also provide additional information about an entire sentence and are optional. Adverbials, however, express information such as time, place, manner, condition, reason, or purpose of an entire sentence. Prepositions function as particles in phrasal verbs. Phrasal verbs are verbs that consist of a verb and one or more prepositions.

D. CONCLUSION

The writer concluded that preposition plays a major role which should be applied in any form of writing and dialogues without fail to obtain the four language skills. After discussing and analyzing the preposition, she found many uses of preposition, types, functions, position and meaning. The types of prepositions that appear in this film are the preposition of time; *at* four o'clock and *after* we left, preposition of place; *in* the world, preposition of manner; wrapped *in* a towel, and preposition of direction; go back *to* Lotte. The function of preposition that appears in the film is the function as head of prepositional phrases; *on* my last night, noun phrase modifier; *by* the inexhaustible variety of life, noun phrase complement; I feel married *to* her, adjunct and adverbial; I'm trying out my new car *in* the morning; and the function as particle; pop *into* town.

The writer would like to give suggestion that this research can be a reference to the other researchers who study prepositions, they can make the same topic with different objects, such as novels, songs, poems, etc. All of prepositions that can be found here have contributed in making the film script to be comprehensible and well-structured. The next researcher can add research question what meaning of preposition occurs in a sentence.

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