CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the background, objectives, and theoretical approaches that underlie the research to conduct. The description is presented into several sections. Firstly, the language phenomena and premises of this research are presented descriptively in the background to the study. To limit the analysis, some restrictions through the questions are asked in the Research Question. The Objectives and Significance to Knowledge describe the benefit and urgency of this research for theoretical and practical approaches, needs, and requirement. In order to give the basic theory of this research, the framework of theory is illustrated.

1.1 Background to the study

Prepositional phrase often gives valuable information in a sentence or in modifying a noun in the noun phrase as in the following examples (MB, 1995:61):

(1) *You could hear the gold coin clicking on the baize table in the next room.*

(2) *Solemn as a judge in his silk stocky and knee breeches.*

In (1) the prepositional phrase *in the next room* gives the information of the verb. However, in (2) the prepositional phrase as *in his silk stocky and knee breach* modifies the noun *judge* to make it definite.

However, the existence of prepositional phrase is often considered unimportant because it is only recognized as additional information of the verb in the sentence or the noun in the noun phrase. In fact, the use of prepositional phrase is important especially in the noun phrase. In order to modify noun, prepositional phrase makes noun more definite with the information generated by the noun or noun phrase following the preposition. In (2) for example, prepositional phrase *in his silk stocky and knee breeches* modifies the noun *judge* to make it definite; which judge is involved in the text.

Highlighted to the research, English prepositional phrase has variety of circumstances; one preposition indicates more than one circumstances. The noun or noun phrase that becomes the complement of the preposition in a prepositional phrase gives various circumstances for the preposition that follows. As in the following examples:

(3). a lot of the nurses at the hospital have a hard time concentrating on their work with him around (Twilight: 96)

(4). someone at war would be had no change (New Moon: 87)

Both sentences contain the noun phrase constructed by the noun followed by the prepositional phrase; *a lot of nurses at the hospital* and *someone at war*. Both prepositional phrases begin with the preposition *at*. However, there is different information indicated by the preposition in those sentences. In the first sentence, Preposition *at* in the noun phrase *the nurse at the hospital* indicates the location of the noun. Meanwhile, in the second sentence, preposition *at* in the noun phrase *someone at war* indicates the condition of the noun. From (3) (4), it

can be ascertained that the preposition *at* in the both sentence indicate the different circumstances; determined by the noun or the noun phrase following it.

The various circumstances also occur to the preposition *in*. According to its usage, the preposition *in* tends to have the most varied indications;

(5) *her twoscore elvish companions-more than a third of all the elves in Montfort-were quick to answer the call* (CS, 2006:54)

(6) *On the contrary, we had someone in common now* (SH, 1985:102)

(7) *You take someone in early stage treatment, sedated out of their brain on medication* (CC, 1995:24)

(8) *When a white person sees someone in feathered costume, he sees innocent fun and wonders what is making the Indian people so upset.* (Twilight: 20)

(9) *One young women in that building always stays every night* (Goodbye, 1967)

(10) *The long journey of Mr. Anderson was in March* (CS, 2006:82)

(11) *I will return in one hour* (PR, 1998:83)

(12) *Some day Dick himself would do that and fire up the furnace too and now he begins to write the letter in pencil* (PR, 1998:87)

(13) *When refusals to be our brothers' keepers become the accepted norm in our communities, then those who answer the call of needy brothers and sisters are unjustly forced to carry the burdens of all* (WS, 1998:8)

(14) *as the nation which is rich in oil* (RW, 2008:10)

Preposition *in*, in the data above, tend to indicate different indication in each data. For example, the (5) there is prepositional phrase *in Montfort* which indicates the location. It is different from the (6) that shows prepositional phrase *in common*. Preposition *in* based on that phrase indicates idiomatic expression,

namely ordinary people sharing similar interest. I believe the same case occurs to the rest of the examples in (7) to (14) that various circumstances may be pointed out by them. Nevertheless, based on the phenomena in (5) and (6), it is clear that preposition *in* has the most various indication than another prepositions. All of those various meanings also have been said in *Grammar of Spoken of Writing English.* London: Longman (1999) Therefore, *in construction* will be appointed in this research.

In this research, underlined to the syntax, indefinite pronoun *someone* is attached uniquely. Therefore, in analyzing preposition *in,* which is being the focus in this research; it takes the existence of a noun or pronoun which precedes it. The indefinite pronoun *someone* is considered to be rather different from other pronoun; mostly cannot be modified by any modifier (Quirk, 1985:45-46). *Someone*, which is frequently found in the mystery stories, may have modifier. Based on that phenomenon, the indefinite pronoun *someone* is involved in this research as it limits the noun preceding prepositional phrase *in.*

In addition to the research, the previous research on the preposition that focuses more on semantic study was conducted by Norifumi Ueda in *"Correlation Between preposition and noun and in understanding the phrase by the second Language learner of English "*in 1994. This research, in its study, focuses to the meaning relation and the semantic role of each lexical in the noun phrase modified by prepositional phrase.

Different from Ueda, this research entitled"***In Cconstruction Following The Indefinite Pronoun Someone* (*The Syntax and Semantics study)*"** discusses

the step how to determine circumstances indicated by *in construction* which mostly displays the circumstances. In syntax, the analysis involves the indefinite pronoun *someone* as the limitation to the phenomena. Semantically, this research focuses to the sharing meaning between the preposition *in* and the noun that follows.

1.2 Research Question

In order to give the limitation of this research, the focus will be pointed into several questions below:

1. What are the *in* constructions following the indefinite pronoun *someone*?
2. What are the meaning properties labelled by *in* construction following the indefinite pronoun *someone*?
3. What are the indications possessed by *in* construction following the indefinite pronoun *someone*?

1.3 Objectives

1. To describe the variety of *in* construction following the indefinite pronoun *someone*.
2. To label the meaning properties determined by *in* construction following the indefinite pronoun *someone*.
3. To show the indications possessed by the preposition *in* following the indefinite pronoun *someone*.

1.4 Significant to Knowledge

Theoretically, this research is designed to improve the knowledge about the diversity meaning indicated by the preposition. Practically, this research helps the reader to know how a preposition *in* indicates various meanings.

1.5 Framework of theory

In analyzing the noun phrase involving prepositional phrase as modifier syntactically, this research uses the syntax theory focusing to the phrase analysis especially the noun phrase in the syntax study by William O'Grady in his book entitled the Contemporary Linguistic Analysis: an Introduction. He said that the noun phrase can be modified by prepositional phrase as post modifier. Then the prepositional phrase will be constructed by the preposition followed by the noun or noun phrase.

The data also will be analyzed semantically. The semantic analysis will be focused in analyzing lexical meaning especially in the meaning property based on Larson theory in his book entitled Meaning Based Translation (1984:55). In this way, one is somehow analyzed the lexical item by unpacking the meaning of word. To support the main theory in analyzing the data, this research uses the theory of John Lyon regarding lexical relation. He states that the relationship of meaning may be set up between individual or group of lexical item.