CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW

This chapter explains about the study of theory associated with this research. These theories are obtained from the references that have been recognized. The theories that have been in quotes will be explained descriptively. The theories associated with this research are grouped into two major parts; syntax and semantics.

2.1 Syntax

O'Grady in his book entitled *the Contemporary Linguistic Analysis: an Introduction* (1997:181) states that syntax is "*the analysis of sentence structure*". This means that syntax is the study of relationships between the phrases that occur in a sentence. Besides that, Chaer in his book *Linguistik Umum* (2003:206) discusses the origin of the word syntax. He said that the word "syntax" is derived from Greek; the word *sun* which means *with* and the word *tattein* which means *place*. Therefore, syntax means putting together words in order to construct the phrases or sentences. Another opinion expressed by Ramlan in his book *ilmu bahasa Indonesia Sintaksis* (1995:22). He said that the syntax is a part or branch of science of language to talk about the ins and outs of discourse, sentences, clauses, and phrases. In Addition, according to Miller (2002:56) syntax has to do

with how words are put together to build bigger clauses or phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentence. This means that the syntax relates to how words are put together to form a clause or phrase that is larger and how the clauses are placed together to form sentences. On the other hand, from the definitions above, it can be concluded that the syntax is a branch of science that studies how a group of words arranged into sentences, including discussing the origins of discourse, sentences, clauses, and phrases. Related to the research, a group of words that maybe discussed is phrase.

2.1.1 Phrase

Phrase, syntactically is the unit that is above the word unit in grammatical unit, the combination of words which role as one of syntactic functions in a single sentence (Chaer, 2003:22).

Schmidt (1995: 338) argued that a phrase is a group of words that are closely related. The definition can be understood that the phrase is a group of closely related words. Manser (1991: 309) also gave his opinion that the phrase is (1) short group of words, (2) group of words without verb that forms part of a sentence. That is, phrases are (1) the rich are short, (2) group of words without a verb that forms part of a sentence.

Based on all of the theory above it can be assumed that phrase is the group of words that is the second level in a grammatical unit that role as a syntactic function in a sentence. The difference between phrase and clause is that the phrase does not describe verb or subject but discuss on head and its modifier.

According to Quirk, et al (1985: 62-63), phrases divided into:

1. Verb phrase
2. Adjective phrase
3. Adverb phrase
4. Prepositional phrase
5. Noun phrase

From the five phrases above, noun phrase tend to have a lot of modifiers than other phrases. All phrases can serve as modifier of noun phrase especially the prepositional phrase that can be post modifier of noun phrase and mostly makes noun to be definite.

2.1.2 Noun Phrase

Quirk (1985: 1238) states that in describing noun phrases we need to distinguish the following constituent parts:

a. The HEAD, around which (for the most part) the other constituents cluster and which dictates concord with other parts of the sentence:

[The tall *girl* standing in the corner] is my sister.

[The tall *girls* standing in the corner] are my sisters.

I saw the tall *girl* in [the kitchen which was full of people].

b. The DETERMINER which includes:

(a) Pre determiners, i.e. all items which can precede any central determiner (including zero article) in a noun phrase, e.g.: all, both, all the furniture both those musicians

all the furniture *both* those musicians

(b) Central determiners, including those items listed in 5.1 l,J; eg the articles, this, some:

some new office furniture all *those* fine lilusicians

(c) Post determiner which follows pre determiner but precede pre modifiers, e.g. adjectives. Post determiners include c3g numeral, many, few, several

the *many* new offices the *few* survivor

c. The PREMODIFICATION**,** which comprises all the items placed before the head other than determinatives, notably adjectives (or, rather, adjective phrases, and nouns:

some furniture

some *expensive* furniture

some *very expensive* furniture

some *very expensive* office furniture

d. The POSTMODIFICATION, comprising all the items placed after the head, notably:

Prepositional phrases: *the car outside the station*

Non-finite clauses*: the car standing outside the station*

Relative clauses: *the car stood outside the station*

Complementation: *a bigger car than that*

The constituent of the head is used to gives the classification of the head in order to make the head definite.

2.1.2 Prepositional phrase

Quirk (1999:634-636) said that prepositional phrases are by far the most common type of post modifier in all registers in many cases, prepositional phrase can be re-phrased as full relative clauses with nearly equivalent meaning. Prepositional phrases beginning with *with* often correspond to full relative clauses with the main verb *have*:

Continuous-time feedback system with chaotic behavior (ACAD)

Cf. systems which have chaotic behavior

Varieties which a long maturation period (ACAD)

Cf. varieties with a long maturation period

Quirk (1999: 636) also said that prepositional phrases are by far the most common type of post modifier in all registers, although they are much more frequent in the written non-fiction registers than in conversation and fiction. We look first at the choice of preposition; it turns out that only a few prepositions are common in this constructions.

Prepositional phrases beginning with *in* also represent a number of meanings, ranging from physical location to various logical relations:

The mess *in his bedroom* (CONV)

The third largest trucking firm *in the Midwest* (FICT)

The longest touchdown *in the history of the school* (FICT)

The co-chairman's faith *in the project* (NEWS)

The rapidly deteriorating trend *in cash flow* (NEWS)

Maintenance of health *in the long term* (ACAD)

A resulting decrease *in breeding performance* (ACAD)

From the theory of Quirk above, the prepositional phrase is the post modification of noun phrase which begins with preposition and followed by another noun or noun phrase. The in construction determines some indication based on the noun phrase follows.

2.2 Semantics

Palmer (1976:1) states that "Semantics is technical term used to refer to the study of meaning". However, this definition has led to question about the nature of meaning itself and about the way in which it should be described. Should semantics study all types of meaning? *Red*, for example, may mean several things. If we consult the dictionary, it maybe found that one of its meanings is 'a spectral hue beyond orange in the spectrum'. In the context of traffic light, red means 'stop', 'do not go through', while in some other different contexts it may mean 'danger', or even 'bravery'. All these types of meaning are treated under semantics. If we want to make it clear, it is necessary to redefine semantics into a more specific definition, the one that can limit semantics into the study of more specific type of meaning only. Consequently, we would say that semantics is the study of meaning of words, phrases, or sentences in the language, or simply, the study of linguistic meaning.

From the definition above, semantics can be defined as a branch of linguistics dealing with meaning of words.

2.2.1 Meaning

Object of the study in semantic is meaning and the intended meaning is the meaning contained in the utterances, such as phrases, clauses, sentences and discourse, (Chaer, 1990:6).

Furthermore, the linguists always distinguish between the lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. Lexical meaning is the meaning given to an object by the speaker or the meaning according to what is contained in the dictionary. Kridalaksana (2001:133) says that lexical meaning is the meaning of the elements of language as a symbol of objects, events, and others who possess the elements of its use loose language or context. The grammatical meanings can be interpreted as a relationship that emerged between linguistic elements. Kridalaksana (2001:132) says that the grammatical meaning is the relationship between the elements of language in the units that is greater; for example the relationship between words with other words in a phrase or clause.

There are so many diverse types of meaning expressed in different kinds of linguistic books and semantic. Human beings who socialize in various activities in his life create the diversity of meaning.

2.2.2 Meaning Property

Lyons (1981:57) states “semantics property is also called meaning property or meaning semantics. It is one of several features or component which together can be said to make up the meaning of a word or utterance”.

According to Larson (1984:55) *concept is used in the text to refer not to the form (word) but only to the meaning content.* It means that in semantic analysis, word can be represented by the concept. Concept may be unpacked into a number of meaning properties.

2.2.3 Sharing Meaning Properties

According to Larson (1984: 82) it is essential that the words have a relationship one to another which is based on shared and contrasting features. Every meaning property resulting from the unpacked concept has similarities with the meaning resulting properties of the other concept. The similarity can be distributed into the Sharing meaning properties.