CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes the analysis based on the topic discussion. There are divided into five classifications :

4.1. Focus on Path

4.2. Focus on Source

4.3. Focus on Goal

4.4. Focus on Path and Goal

4.5. Focus on Source and Goal

4.1. Focus on path

This classification are analysing about data that are indicated focused on path; which the verb's followed by one or more prepositions. The verbs being analyzed are focused on path because they make movements or replacement from one place to another with significant directions, using a part of body from the subject or object in the sentence. Characters of these verbs usually follow by the prepositions: by way of; through; across; over, although not always followed by those prepositions. The form and constituents that built these verbs usually noun phrase (NP).

Data1

The old man throws his cape and the boy was struck by what he saw**.(TA. 29:1993).**

Based on syntactic analysis, that data can be classified as:

	The old man	Throws	his cape
Syntactic	S	V	O
Constituent		Transfer predicate	NP
Semantic Analysis	Argument 1		Argument 2
			Affected

On this data, *throws* is predicate transfer because the verb *throws* shows movement of the object *his cape* (argument) from one location to another location. The starting location of the movement is not known, neither the end. Looking at the syntactic analysis above, the constituent following the predicate transfer *throw* is noun phrase (*his cape*). It is called NP because the head of the phrase *cape is* being describe by a possessive adjective *his.*

There are four arguments in that data. The first argument is *The old man*, where functioning as subject. The second argument is *his cape*... The verb *throw* indicates that the action of throwing *his cape* is done using hand.

Additionally, the movement is indicated to be done by the hand upwards via air (Throw = to propel through the air by a forward motion of the hand and arm), taken from Oxford English Dictionary for Students (2006:1080). This predicate focused on the movement of noun phrase *his cape* and it does not specify the direction is. Therefore it can be said that this predicate transfer focuses on the path of the argument.

Based on the movement of the hand in that action, it can be told that the focus of argument (noun phrase) following the predicate *throw* is on path, or the direction of the noun phrase. The constituent noun phrase *his cape* has a semantic role as **affected** because it receives the action of being moved by hand from the subject *the old man*.

Data 2

The boy fall to the ground. (TA. 160:1993).

This data can be describes as:

	The boy	Fall	to the ground
Syntactic	S	V	Adverb
Constituent		Transfer Predicate	Prepositional Phrase
Semantic	Argument 1		

Analysis			Place/location

In this data, *fall* is predicate transfer because verb *fall* makes a movement of the object, from standing, the object change the position of the legs; this is mean, not all verbs that are focusing on path shows an object that is doing an action.

Constituent that follows the predicate transfer is prepositional phrase (*to the ground*), where inside that prepositonal phrase there is noun phrase (*the ground*). Noun phrase the ground consists of ground as head; and the as modifier.

Fall as transfer predicate indicates regulation of position that been done by the actions of legs, it shows movement from up to down (Fall = move downwards quickly and without control), taken from Oxford English Dictionary for Students (2006: 358). The direction is spesific, and clear, make a pattern that focused on path. Prepositional phrase as constituent makes the change of position by spesific direction, using legs as a tool, depends on that, prepotiotional phrase in this data has semantic roles as **place or location**, that been marked by the movement of subject.

Data 3

The boy raises his hand, try to ask the commander**. (TA. 71:1993)**

Based on syntactic analysis, this data can be describe as:

	The boy	Raises	his hand
Syntactic	S	V	O
Constituent		Transfer predicate	Noun phrase
Semantic Analysis	Argument 1		Argument 2
			Affected

Verb *Raises* in this data is predicate transfer because this verb shows the action of hand, from stand still change into other position. The movement of hand indicated that this verb belong to predicate transfer focused on path, cause the direction specified the gesture upwards.

Constituent that is followed the verb *'raise'* is noun phrase (*his hand*), where hand as the head and his as modifier, that shows belonging or possessive pronoun.

Depends on semantic analysis there are three arguments on this data. The first argument shows by *The boy,* where the syntactic analysis as an subject. The second argument is *his hand,* as the syntactic is object, and the last argument is indicated by *the commander,* where the syntactic analysis as complement.

The verb *raise* shows an action of the hand (Raise = lift or move someone or something upwards or into an upright position), taken from Oxford English Dictionary for Students (2006: 844).

Noun phrase in this data describes change the position of hands, in specified direction that focused on path, therefore it is done by the subject. For that reason, noun phrase has semantic role as **affected,** which shows an action that being done by the part of the body of the subject.

4.2. Focus on Source

Classifications of data's that are analyzed focused on source expressed by the center of the action in the sentence. Mostly, those verbs that focus on source are being indicated by the conjunction *'from'*. The formed and constituent that followed usually noun phrase, but sometimes can be prepositional phtase (PP).

Data 4

The boy expels the guard at the front of the huge white tent at the center of the oasis. (TA. 104:1993)

This data being analyze as:

	The boy	Expels	the guard	at the front of the huge white tent at the center of the oasis
Syntactic	S	V	O	Adverb
Constituent		Transfer predicate	Noun phrase	Prepositional phrase

Semantic Analysis	Argument 1		Argument 2	Argument 3 Argument 4
			Affected	Place

On this data, *expels* is predicate transfer focused on source because its shows subject that has an authority or control the rules in action, that makes an effect to the movement of the object (Expel = force someone to leave; force something out), taken from Oxford English Dictionary for Students (2006: 349).

Using semantic analysis, this data has three arguments. The first argument is *The boy*, has a syntactic analysis as subject. The second is *the guard*, where the syntactic analysis is object, and the third is *the huge white tent*, where the syntactic analysis is adverb.

Constituent that following the verb *'expel'* is noun phrase (NP) where the head is guard, and the as modifier. Noun phrase in this sentence shows the movement that is marked by order or force from subject to object for doing something, with this reason; noun phrase in this data has a semantic role as **affected,** and from argument 3 and argument 4, the semantic role as **place.**

Data 5

The old man borrows the book from the boy (TA. 19: 1993).

Based on syntactic analysis, this data describe as:

	The old man	Borrows	The book	From the boy
Syntactic	S	V	O	Indirect Object
Constituent		Transfer predicate	Noun phrase	Prepositional phrase
Semantic analysis	Argument 1		Argument 2	Argument 3
			Affected	

The verb *'borrows'* in this data is predicate transfer focused on source, because its shows changes of ownership although it is just temporary.

There is a replacement of thing that is marked by the verb *'borrow'* (Borrow = take or use something belonging to someone else with the intention of returning it), from Oxford English Dictionary for Students (2006: 107).

Therefore, using the semantic analysis, this data has three arguments. The first argument is shows by *The old man*, and has syntactic analysis as subject. The second indicated by the book, has syntactic analysis as object. The last argument shows by the boy, has syntactic analysis as complement.

Constituent that following this verb in this data is noun phrase (NP), indicated by book as the head, and the as modifier. Noun phrase in this data shows verb *evict,* focused on source because there are different owner of the belonging, which has the semantic role as **affected.**

4.3. Focus on Goal

Verbs that focused on goal mostly marked by conjunction ‘to’ or ‘into’ . Data that are being analyzed has the characters of significant direction, and clear intention. The formed of constituents usually noun phrase, prepotitional phrase or adverbial phrase.

Data 6

His new friend pushed the owner aside, and pulled the boy outside with him. (TA. 37: 1993).

Based on syntactic analysis, this data can be analyzed as:

	His new friend	Pushed	The owner aside	and pulled	The boy	Outside with him
Syntactic	S	V	O	V	O	Adverb
Constituent		Transfer predicate	Noun phrase	Transfer predicate	Noun phrase	Prepositional phrase
Semantic analysis	Argument 1		Argument 2		Argument 3	

			Affected		Affected	

This data has two verbs focused on goal, there are *pushed* and *pulled*. They both are focused on goal because they makes change of position or movement of direction, that been done by subject to object (Push = apply force to someone or something so as to move them away from oneself or from the source of the force; Pull = apply force to someone or something so as to move them towards oneself or the origin of the force) from Oxford English Dictionary for Students (2006: 825; 829).

Constituent that following those verbs are noun phrase (NP), where 'the' as modifier which describe 'owner' as the head. NP in this sentence has a semantic role as an effected because that phrase has the impact from the action that has been done by the subject, which is indicated by those verbs upwards.

Using semantic analysis, there are three arguments in this data. The first argument is *his new friend* that has syntactic analysis as subject. The second argument is *the owner*, where the syntactic analysis as first object and the third argument is *the boy* as second object.

Consider by the semantic roles, this data has two object, that means there are two noun phrase that involved. The owner as the first noun phrase has the semantic role as **affected**, and the boy as the second noun phrase has semantic role as **affected**.

Data 7

The old man brings the book to the boy. (TA. 19: 1993).

Based on syntactic analysis, this data analyze as:

	The old man	Brings	the book	To the boy
Syntactic	S	V	O	Indirect Object
Constituent		Transfer predicate	Noun phrase	Prepositional phrase
Semantic analysis	Argument 1		Argument 2	Argument 3
			Thing	Goal

This data shows that the verb *'brings'* is predicate transfer focused on goal because it makes significant changing of direction a part of body to an object, whereas the verb 'bring' has a purpose to give something to someone (Bring = take or go with something or someone to a place), taken from Oxford English Dictionary for Students (2006: 116).

There are three arguments that can be found in this data. The first data is the old man, where has a position as subject. The second is the book as object, and the third argument is the boy as complement.

Constituent forming in this data upwards is noun phrase (NP), where the head is *'book'* and modifier is *'the'*. This NP following the verb *'bring'* which indicated changing the position of a thing incase that thing at the subject before,

and then moved to object. Therefore, noun phrase in this data has a semantic role as **thing**; from argument 3, the semantic role that occur as **goal**

4.4. Focus on Path and Goal

Data 8

The old man throws his cape and the boy was struck by what he saw.(TA. 29:1993).

Based on syntactic analysis, that data can be classified as:

	The old man	Throws	his cape	and the boy was struck by what he saw
Syntactic	S	V	O	Adverb
Constituent		Transfer predicate	NP	
Semantic Analysis	Argument 1		Argument 2	Argument 3 Argument 4
			Affected	

Analysis that the writer found, this data has two focuses on transfer predicate, there are path and goal. Verb throws as transfer predicate shows a track of motion of hand, therefore focus on goal, as a result from the verb throw, it is declare by the sentence *'the boy was struck by what he saw.'*

4.5. Focus on Source and Goal

Data 9

He takes his money from his pouch and shows it to the young man. (TA. 36: 1993).

Based on syntactic analytic, the data can be describes as:

	He	Takes	His money	From his pouch	And shows it	To the young man
Syntactic	S	V	O	Adverb		
`Constituent		Transfer predicate	Noun phrase	Prepositional phrase		Prepositional phrase
Semantic analysis	Argument 1		Argument 2	Argument 3		Argument 4
			affected	affecting		Goal

This data indicated verb *'takes'* as predicate transfer focused on goal, because there is an action of a part of body that makes a movement of something or object (Take = reach for and hold something); taken from Oxford English Dictionary for Students (2006: 1055); and there is an effort to do this action.

Using semantic analysis, there are four argument that has been found in this data. The first argument describe by he, where has syntactic analysis as subject. The second argument being marked by his money and has syntactic analysis as object. The third is indicated by his pouch as complement, and the forth argument is the young man where has syntactic analysis as complement too.

Constituent that following verb *'takes'* is noun phrase (NP), where his as modifier that shows possessive pronoun, and money as the head. It also can be indicated that noun phrase in this data has a semantic role as **affected.** The phrase *from hispouch* has semantic role as **affecting**, because it shows the goal that the speaker intends to do, therefore the phrase *to the young man* has semantic role as **goal**, it is getting an effect from it.