

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

5.1 Conclusion

Learners' difficulties in understanding preposition as described in the background of this research already proved clearly through some analyses in this thesis. The difficulties derive from the function and semantic representation of each preposition. One preposition can point out more than one function and meaning. We cannot insist preposition *in* is only relate to the location or period of time although based on its proto-scene (its nature) indeed it declares that thing. Yet, the function and meaning of preposition still have the broad meaning beyond the proto-scene. It has various distinct senses in each cluster as described by Tyler and Evans in their book *The Semantics of English Prepositions*.

As explained in the previous chapter, prepositional phrase comprises a preposition as the headword plus a second, complement or completive element which is most typically realized by a nominal phrase (Morley: 2000). But in practice, the completive element can also be an adjectival or adverbial phrase, a further prepositional phrase, subordinate clause, pronoun, and gerund. The findings have shown several insights in this research.

Firstly, the form of prepositions found in three personal essays in Readers' Digest has revealed the P + NP is the prepositional phrase's form occurred frequently. This form has proved what Morley said above.

Secondly, this research has also revealed the emergence of spatial particle frequently in each essay. Based on the three personal essays, there are two spatial particles occurs frequently. Spatial particle *of* appears frequently in 29 clauses in RD June 2015 and 13 clauses in RD September 2015. While in RD July/August 2015 spatial particle *to* has appeared frequently in 11 clauses.

Thirdly, this research has also shown the constancy that the prepositional phrase is closely related to noun phrase while particle is closely tied to verb. Then, based on its transitiveness, preposition has two forms namely transitive preposition (take an object) and intransitive preposition (no need an object). Intransitive preposition similar to the particle which is sometimes extended to include prepositions used without a complement (Radford: 2009) and can participate in passive movement.

Having analyzed three personal essays in Reader's digest, the writer found compatibility of the data in each essay. Essays published in June-September 2015 have shown the compatible data in the case of form, function, and meaning. Each essay points out P + NP form as the data frequently appear. Then the three essays functions as adjunct of place which is denoting the locational sense. The writer assumes that adjunct of place and locational sense frequently appears by means of this essay belongs to recount text. Recount text aims for describe past experiences by retelling events in form of chronological order. It sketches out background of the events, setting of place and time then also expresses the emotion and feeling of the writer. The writer can speak out about what she/he wants to write freely.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer realizes this thesis is still far from completeness. She needs every developing criticism and suggestion for its completion and improvement. So, the writer hopes to the next researcher to improve this research by using more interesting data, new additional theory and using broader analyses based on Tyler and Evans theory (the primary theory). In this case, the writer restricted the analysis of spatial particle only on preposition. Therefore, the writer hopes for those who want to make a further research of spatial particle may analyze based on its phrasal verb, adprep or particle prefixes. Then, for the students who are interested in studying preposition can use Tyler and Evans book as their guidance in analyzing the form of preposition along its semantic network.