

THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS IN THE BUSINESS COLUMN OF THE JAKARTA POST

Oleh : Hendri *

Abstract

This study tries to find out the use and the kinds of prepositions in the Business columns of The Jakarta Post. The problems of the prepositions are the four kinds of prepositions as Wishon and Burks (1995: 288) say, they are: simple, compound, participial and phrasal prepositions. The data of this research are the Business column of The Jakarta Post, which is taken eight editions on the first and second week, namely: 1st Wednesday, 2nd Thursday, 3rd Friday, 4th Saturday, 6th Monday, 7th Tuesday, 8th Wednesday and 9th Thursday of March 2015 After analyzing all the data obtained, some conclusions can be drawn as follows: 1)Prepositions are appeared in each edition of the Business columns of The Jakarta Post newspaper.2)The kinds of preposition that are used in the Business columns are:Simple preposition, Compound Preposition, Participial Preposition and Phrasal Preposition.3)Simple preposition is the most dominant preposition that is used in the Business columns of The Jakarta Post in each edition that is 88.30 %.

Keywords: Prepositions, Business, Column

Background Of The Study

Language is a very essential tool of communication for human beings all over the world. They cannot survive without the existence of language; it means that language plays an important role that cannot be separated from any other aspects of human beings' activities. By using language, surely we can communicate with other people from different countries.

In addition, Merriam-Webster (1995:40) has another definition in language that is Language is a systematic means of communicating ideas or feeling by the use of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures, or marks having understood meanings.

People all over the world have agreed to accept English as an International language. English is spoken by two or more people who come from different countries where English is not their native language. Hopefully, There will be no misinterpretation and misjudgment between

the speakers. As the target of language, English in Indonesia is an obligatory subject since the beginning of primary until university. In studying English, absolutely there are some difficulties either in spoken or written form. These occur because English is a foreign language for Indonesian students.

In Written English, we can find some difficulties in the form of media readings, such as: newspaper, magazines, books, tabloids, letters etc. The difficulties will be clear for us, as Indonesian readers when we try to understand the content of the English text. The general impression among English language newspaper readers is that the standard of the language used has grown up fast Kumar (2004:1) said hat the older generation especially relishes recalling the time when the school teacher used to make the students read the "leader" in the day's newspaper, jot down unfamiliar words and find their meanings in the dictionary, study

the style and use phrases and idioms, understand the structure of the sentences.

Along with the technological progress made by the newspaper industry and the proliferation of newspapers and magazines, writing is a means to convey one's ideas to others; it should be simple and unambiguous. The readers must comprehend the meaning readily and precisely. To comprehend the English language newspaper, readers should prepare their knowledge and definitely be direct so that they will not waste their time trying to guess the meanings of the English newspaper text; one of the readers' interests in reading a newspaper is Business column.

Formulation of the Problem

The problems of this study are formulated as follows:

1. Are prepositions used in the Business column of The Jakarta Post?
2. What kinds of prepositions that are dominantly used in the Business column of The Jakarta Post?

The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study can be described as follows:

1. To describe the use of prepositions in the Business column of The Jakarta Post.
2. To explore the kinds of prepositions which are dominantly used in the Business column of The Jakarta Post.

Description of Analysis

Analysis of the data is the most skilled task of all stages of the research. It depends on the judgment and the skills of the researcher. It should be done by the researcher and should not be entrusted to any other person. Cauvery (2003:196) has a definition about Analysis, that is Analysis

of data means studying the tabulated material in order to determine inherent facts or meanings. It involves breaking down complex factors into simpler once and putting the parts in new arrangements for purposes of interpretation.

The first step in analysis of data is a critical examination of the assembled data. This induces the researcher to think and analyze the data in next method of analysis is coding. Coding involves assigning symbols to each responds, the purpose of which is to translate raw data into symbols. This can be counted and tabulated. The success of research depends on proper coding of the responses. The respondent or observer or the interviewer can do coding. There may be difficulties in coding due to the inadequacy of data, inefficiency of the coder and lack of editing or scrutinizing of the available data. Editing can be helpful for coding and improving the quality of data collection.

Tabulation is a means of recording classification in a compact form in such a way so as to facilitate comparisons. Data are arranged in columns and rows to facilitate mathematical and statistical operations. It is a great help in the analysis and interpretation of data. While tabulating the data, the purpose of study has to be kept in mind.

Description of Newspaper

Newspaper is publication devoted chiefly to presenting and commenting on the news. Newspapers provide an excellent means of keeping well informed on current events. They also play a vital role in shaping public opinion. Daily newspapers provide a great variety of information. They carry world, national, and local news stories. They also carry editorials, opinion columns, features articles, and

entertainment items. In other words, news stories give facts otherwise editorials and feature articles give opinions. Newspapers also provide advertisements and announcements. Most advertisements include illustration.

As Frank Jefkins (Advertising: 1994:30) said that News stories cover the latest developments in such fields as government, politics, sports, science, business, and arts. Other news stories report crimes, disasters, and special events of human interest. Editorials, columns of opinion comment on controversial issues. Informative features articles examine a wide range, of subjects, including fashion, health, and childcare. Comic strips, advice columns, and other entertainment items also appear regularly in most daily papers. Each page of newspapers contains different topics. The front page has the most important news story, which each title is printed in large letters and known as the headlines.

Producing a daily newspaper requires great speed and efficiency. Reporters, editors, photographers work under the constant pressure of deadline-the time limit for a certain stage in preparing materials for a particular edition. Reporters interview, research, and investigate someone or something to gather information for their stories. Then sub editors write their stories. They do not rewrite the materials but get the facts from the reporters. In writing news story reporters or sub editors begin by giving the important fact in the first paragraph that is called lead. Then, they present the details in the rest of the space given to the story by the news editor.

A large daily newspaper also employs many other workers, including advertising salespeople, artists, librarians, printing press operators, and truck drivers the entire staff

must operate as a well-drilled team if the papers are to reach newsstands and subscribers on schedule.

Description of Prepositions

Prepositions have been called the biggest little words in English. They are usually quite short and significant looking, but they have very important functions as Wislon and Burks said (1995:288), they added that prepositions are always followed by nouns or pronouns. They are connective words that show the relationship between the nouns following them and one of the basic sentence elements: subject, verb, object, or complement.

They usually indicate relationship, such as position, place, direction, time, manner, agent, possession, and condition, between their objects and other parts of the sentence. The noun or pronoun following the preposition is its object. A pronoun used in this position is always an object pronoun: me, you, him, her, us, it, and them. The preposition plus its object is called the prepositional phrase.

Thomson and Martinet (1990:91) defined that prepositions are words normally placed before nouns or pronouns. They can also be followed by verbs but, except after but and except; the verb must be in the gerund form. For examples:

*He is talking of
emigrating*

*They succeeded in
escaping*

The non English Speaking readers have two main problems with prepositions. They have to know:

- (a) Whether in any construction a preposition is required or not, and
- (b) Which preposition to use when one is required

The first problem can be especially troublesome to a European readers or students, who may find that a certain construction in their own language require a preposition, whereas a similar one in English does not, and vice versa, for example in most European languages purpose is expressed by a preposition + infinitive; in English it is expressed by the infinitive only, like: I came here to study.

The readers or students should note also that many words used mainly as prepositions

In the morning on Monday morning at night

So that it is easy to make mistakes. Many adjectives are used with particular nouns, verbs and prepositions, we say:

Congratulations on arrive at angry with somebody

There are not many rules to help us choose correctly in these cases, so we have to learn each expression separately. There are also problems connected with the position of prepositions in sentences, the differences between prepositions and adverbs particles, and the use of prepositions with conjunctions. The -ing form of verbs can follow prepositions as Wishon and Burks had explained before.

Pyle (2000:210) gave pone best solution for the confusing use of preposition in an English for non-English speaking readers or students, he said that prepositions are difficult because almost every definition for a preposition has exceptions. The best way to learn them is to picture how they function in comparison with other prepositions and to study certain common uses and expressions using the various prepositions.

Kinds of Prepositions

Rachmadie (1985: 55) stated that prepositions as we have learned in our earlier paragraphs are very important to the writing, and to the speaking of good

could also be used as conjunctions and adverbs.

Swan (Practical English Usage: 1992:485) mentioned that it is difficult to learn to use prepositions correctly. Most of them have several different functions; for instance, the dictionary lists eighteen main uses of at. At the same time, different prepositions can have very similar uses, like:

English. Wishon and Burks (1995:A-12) explained that the preposition is the link that connects the words and phrases of a sentence in various special relationships. For convenience of reference, the lists that follow are divided into four groups:

- (1) the simple prepositions
- (2) the compound prepositions
- (3) the participial prepositions
- (4) the phrasal prepositions

This last group qualifies and often specifies the meaning intended by the writer where one of the single-word prepositions does not always clearly or fully express the relationship intended. We will notice in most of these phrasal prepositions that one and often simple or compound prepositions appear in the word group that makes up phrasal prepositions.

Note that some of the words listed are used with much less frequency than others or that they have a specialized meaning for which reference to an English language dictionary is recommended.

(1) Simple Prepositions

There are fourteen prepositions that categorized in this group or kind, they are:

<i>At</i>	<i>from...to</i>	<i>off</i>	<i>through</i>
<i>But</i>	<i>from...until</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>till</i>
<i>By</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>to</i>
<i>Down</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>up</i>
<i>For</i>	<i>near</i>	<i>per</i>	<i>via</i>
<i>From</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>save</i>	<i>with</i>

For examples:

The office will be open from nine to one every day

The child threw a stone at the bear

I enjoy going there by train

(2). Compound Preposition

This group is called compound preposition because they are combinations of two or more older forms that now no longer used. They are:

<i>Against</i>	<i>beside</i>	<i>opposite</i>	<i>upon</i>
<i>Along</i>	<i>besides</i>	<i>outside</i>	<i>withal</i>
<i>Amid</i>	<i>between</i>	<i>since</i>	<i>within</i>
<i>Amidst</i>	<i>betwixt</i>	<i>throughout</i>	<i>without</i>

For examples:

His bicycle was leaning against the wall

His shop is between the bank and the office

There's a bird's nest outside my window

(3) Participial Prepositions

This group is called participial prepositions because they have the form of a present participle in -ing, but have the function and use of the preposition. They are:

<i>Barring</i>	<i>during</i>	<i>past</i>	<i>respecting</i>
<i>Concerning</i>	<i>expecting</i>	<i>pending</i>	<i>saving</i>
<i>Considering</i>	<i>notwithstanding</i>	<i>regarding</i>	<i>touching</i>

For examples:

My cousin lives in Jakarta during most of his childhood

The car went past the monument

Why do you so seldom regarding my wishes?

(4). Phrasal prepositions

This kind of group is called Phrasal Prepositions because they are word groups that serve as and have the function of a single preposition in the sentence structure. The words may consist of more than two words. There are many examples from this kind. Let us see some of the examples:

(a) Consist of two words

<i>According to</i>	<i>ahead of</i>	<i>apart from</i>	<i>as for</i>	<i>as to</i>
<i>Back of</i>	<i>because of</i>	<i>for example</i>	<i>contrary to</i>	<i>aside from</i>
<i>From over</i>	<i>farther than</i>	<i>east of</i>	<i>down to</i>	<i>in between</i>

For examples:

According to Prime Minister the policy will start in January

The crisis happens because of the lack of people's credibility

The business is contrary to the fact that the manager explained

(b) Consist of three words

<i>As compared with</i>	<i>as far as</i>	<i>by means of</i>
<i>As opposed to</i>	<i>by reason of</i>	<i>by way of</i>
<i>In behalf of</i>	<i>in comparison with</i>	<i>in regard to</i>

For examples:

In behalf of the Manager, we would like to present the new product
This item is better in comparison with the one we exported before
The sales executive runs the business by reason of his experience

(c) Consist of four words

<i>At the cost of</i>	<i>at the point of</i>	<i>at the risk of</i>
<i>By the aid of</i>	<i>hand in hand with</i>	<i>in the interest of</i>
<i>At the instance of</i>	<i>beyond the reach of</i>	<i>in the way of</i>

For examples:

The businessmen perform the sales at the risk of their loose
Many customers were helped by the aid of this new product
They tried to improve the Business in the way of what Americans did

Study Design

This research was applied a descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive qualitative method collected the facts and analyzes them. The library also was done to collect the newspapers, which were relevant to the subject matter to find some data that might support the reading and writing

Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the requirement data, the researcher classified the prepositions into four groups or types as Wishon and Burks had explained, they are: simple, compound, participial and phrasal prepositions in the Business column of The Jakarta Post.

Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, exposition technique was conducted to find out the most dominant use of prepositions in the Business columns of The Jakarta Post. The data were analyzed through some steps by:

1. Reading the Business column of The Jakarta Post entirely to compare the contents
2. Identifying the kinds of prepositions used in the Business column The Jakarta Post

3. Classifying the kinds of prepositions used in the Business column The Jakarta Post

4. Calculating the kinds of the most dominant prepositions by using Chauvery's formula: (2003: 196).

$$P = \frac{X}{Y}$$

The Findings

After the researcher analyzed all the data obtained in the Business Columns of The Jakarta Post, the findings could be reported as follows:

After analyzing all the data obtained, some conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. Prepositions are appeared in each edition of the Business columns of The Jakarta Post newspaper.
2. The kinds of preposition that are used in the Business columns are: Simple preposition, Compound Preposition, Participial Preposition and Phrasal Preposition.
3. Simple preposition is the most dominant preposition that is used in the Business columns of The Jakarta Post in each edition that is 88

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