

PREPOSITION'S MEANING OF CONSTRUCTION -S ON THE NOVEL "THE DA VINCI CODE"

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ABSTRACT

The goal of the study is to prove that prepositions can parse the meanings of possessive construction -s. Besides, it is also to describe kinds of prepositions occurring in the possessive construction -s and to explain the meanings of possessive construction -s. Theories employed to support in analyzing data are Murphy (1998) talking about prepositions; Lyons (1995), Huddleston & Pullum (2002), Carter & McCarthy (2010) discussing about possessive construction -s. The research questions discussed in this study are what kinds of prepositions can the possessive construction -'s substitute and what meanings can the possessive constructions emerge. Some people considered that the possessive construction -'s as the meaning of possession of someone. Based on the findings found by the writer, the meaning of possessive construction -s is not only to refer to the possessive meanings, but also to meanings of preposition, i.e. at, in, on, to, of, from, by, and about. Besides, each preposition has different meanings depending on contexts of the sentences.

Keywords: Possessive construction -s, prepositions, and meanings

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk membuktikan bahwa preposisi dapat mengurai makna konstruksi *posesif-s*. Selain itu juga untuk mendeskripsikan macam-macam preposisi terjadi pada konstruksi *posesif -s* dan menjelaskan pengertian konstruksi *posesif -s*. Teori yang digunakan untuk mendukung dalam menganalisis data adalah Murphy (1998) yang membahas tentang preposisi; Lyons (1995), Huddleston & Pullum (2002), Carter & McCarthy (2010) membahas tentang konstruksi posesif -s. Pertanyaan penelitian yang dibahas dalam penelitian ini adalah jenis *preposisi* apa yang dapat digantikan oleh konstruksi posesif -s dan makna apa yang dapat muncul dari konstruksi posesif tersebut. Sebagian orang menganggap konstruksi posesif itu sebagai makna kepemilikan seseorang. Berdasarkan temuan penulis, makna konstruksi *posesif -s* tidak hanya mengacu pada makna posesif saja, melainkan juga makna preposisi, yaitu pada, di, pada, ke, dari, dari, oleh, dan tentang. Selain itu, setiap preposisi memiliki arti yang berbeda-beda tergantung konteks kalimatnya.

Kata kunci: Possessive construction -s, prepositions, and meanings

INTRODUCTION

In general, linguistics is divided into two parts such as pure linguistics and applied linguistics. In a variety of general dictionaries, linguistics is defined as "the science of language" or "the scientific study of language" (Matthews 1997). In The New Oxford Dictionary of English (2003) linguistics is defined as follows:

"Linguistics is the scientific study of language and its structure, including the study of grammar, syntax, and phonetics. Specific branches of linguistic include sociolinguistics, dialectology, psycholinguistics, computational linguistics, comparative linguistics, and structural linguistics."

In linguistics, one of the interesting notion of language to be studied is the possessive construction (genitive) that is also be called by clitics. Not only does possessive construction -'s (genitive) have meanings of belonging, but also has other meanings that are influenced by element -'s. Clitics is a part of purely linguistic, especially morphology. Clitic is

a morpheme that has syntactic characteristics of a word, but shows evidence of being phonologically bound to another word. The examples of clitics are the contractions of the morpheme is, as in "What's going on? 'And the possessive marker -'s as in" The man in the black coat's book."

Nowadays, possessive construction -'s (genitive) has more than one meaning. It has not only one meaning as the possession of someone, but also has the other meaning such as at, on, from, in, to, and the other meaning. In this research, the writer chooses to analyze the possessive constructions which occur in Da Vinci Code, a famous work of Dan Brown in order to understand better about the differences meaning of possessive construction (genitive).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The source of data that is used in this study comprises novel Da Vinci Code, a

work by Dan Brown. The reasons of the selection of the data source are because the novel had been controversial and has been reprinted and translated into many languages and also has been made to the movie. The novel was the #1 worldwide best seller and had already transformed into movie and was sold more than 40 million copies. That reason makes the writer takes it as a data source because in that novel, there are many possessive constructions -'s which are not commonly found in daily life.

The design of this study is qualitative research because the type of data is presented in form of the texts that implies meanings, interpretation, and data analysis that was done by describing and interpreting the meanings of texts and also the findings in the form of short essays that have qualitative characteristic. The data is about texts that become the characteristic of qualitative research. Furthermore, the data selection was done by using a corpus of text samples that designed to represent a sample of the total population of the discourse of the novel (Kennedy 1998:21).

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Analysis preposition at (specific time) as meaning of construction -'s

At usually used with the actual time, such as *at* two o'clock, *at* dawn, *at* noon, *at* sunset, *at* midnight, and so on (240).

Tonight's second session with the Discipline had left him dizzy and weak. (DVC 125).

The example above shows construction tonight's second session has genitive unsure -'s that embedded on word tonight that intends the marker of specific time, night. So, the meaning of genitive -'s is showed with the preposition at. Murphy

(1994:240) said that we use at in the following expressions, such as at night, at the weekend, at Christmas, at the moment, at the same time (240).

2. Analysis preposition at (specific place) as meaning of construction -'s

The meaning of construction -'s also has the meaning at that refers to the specific place. Let's examine these following examples.

The ministry's ongoing foray into political correctness, Fache argued, was weakening the department (DVC 34)

The meaning of genitive -'s as in construction ministry's ongoing foray is at because the word ministry indicates the specific place. Quirk et al. (1993:676) and Carter & McCarthy (2010:468) gave the examples of the marker of specific place that similar to ministry, there are university, office, and school so the preposition as the complement meaning -'s is at.

The embassy's night operator was reading Time Magazine's international edition when the sound of her phone interrupted. (DVC 76)

From the example above, genitive-'s as in the embassy's night operator contained meaning at that refers to the specific place, embassy. The word embassy usually refers to the specific place. Preposition at is usually used to designate the specific spot. Preposition at is also used in a small scope and detail. Quirk et al (1993:676) and Carter & McCarthy (2010:468) gave the examples of the marker of specific place that similar to embassy, there are university, office, and school so the preposition used as the complement meaning -'s is at.

Even so, as he hurried through the bank's

underground corridor, he looked as if his personal tailor and hairdresser had polished him to a fine sheen. (DVC 117).

The factor that points the meaning in as the complement genitive -'s is at because bank refers to a building in its institutional or functional aspect (Quirk 1993:676). Murphy (1994:238) said that we use preposition at when someone is at an event, such as at a party, at a concert, at a conference, or at a football match. Murphy (1994:238) also said that we can often use in or at with buildings, but we usually use at where an event takes place.

3. Analysis preposition in (generic time) as meaning of construction -'s

In this subchapter, the writer discusses the meaning of -'s construction based on prepositions used in generic time.

Sophie could hear the echoes of this afternoon's phone message. (DVC 51)

The example above shows that the genitive -'s as in the construction this afternoon's phone message uses preposition in. The construction doesn't have direct possession form so in order to give its meaning, used preposition in that specified for marking the adverb of time. Murphy (1994:228) gave another example that similar with this afternoon such as this morning, and this evening. Murphy (1994:240) also stated that the adverb of time this afternoon must be preceded by preposition in.

Last year's trip to Rome, he sighed The longest night of my life. (DVC 96)

Similar to example (8), the marker of genitives -'s shows the preposition in in construction last year's trip. Preposition in only exists on the adverb of time and place. So, the meaning of genitives -'s is in because construction last year's trip has the adverb of time unsure. This matter

can't be disclosed directly, so it must be used preposition in. Murphy (1994:240) emphasized that the marker of past time must preceded by preposition in.

4. Analysis preposition in (generic place) as meaning of construction -'s

Besides, the meaning of *generic time* preposition also has the meaning to the *generic place* such as the name of cities, countries, states, continents, towns, etc just in sentences below.

As part of the Vatican's campaign to eradicate pagan religions and convert the masses to christianity, the church launched a smear campaign against the pagan god and goddesses, recasting their divine symbols as evil. (DVC 25).

From example above, the meaning of genitive -'s as in construction Vatican's campaign is in. The word Vatican indicates the name of city so it used preposition in to replace the meaning of construction Vatican's campaign country and big city or in front of the name of places. Murphy (1994:234) stated that the name of town and country use preposition in. Murphy (1994:238) also said that we usually use preposition in with towns or villages.

The preposition *from* that subject or object pronoun as a main subject. The subject and object pronoun can be animate or inanimate object.

The sun's rays, shining through the oculus on the south wall, moved farther down the line everyday, indicating the passage of time, from solstice to solstice.(DVC 68).

The meaning of genitive -'s as in construction sun's rays is from because rays is comes from the sun as the main source of light and heat. Huddleston and Pullum (2005:657) stated that in its most basic meaning, preposition from marks the source location. Because of the source location is sun so the

meaning of the construction sun's rays is from.

Despite the politeness of the man's words, his tone sounded gruff and official. (DVC76).

The construction man's words has the genitive meaning of from. The word man indicates an object pronoun which has the meaning of somebody hear the words that comes from the man. The word man marks the source location so it used preposition from to complete its meaning. Huddleston and Pullum (2005:657) stated that in its most basic meaning, preposition from marks the source location. With such verbs as hear and learn, from marks the source in sense of the one whom the message or information comes.

CONCLUSION

Preposition at can refers to a specific time (at tonight) and to a specific place (at embassy), in referring to generic time (in this afternoon), generic place (in Paris), and in a place surrounds us (window in a plane), on referring to a specific place that embed on it (label on the pen), from referring to position (from curator), name of someone (from Sophie), and subject or object pronoun (from church, from man), of referring to the meaning source (expression of Fache), descendants (parents of Sophie), something (the spirit of the game), and part of something of the truck), from & of referring to double prepositions (final words from grandfather of Sophie), belong to and of referring to double preposition (maiden name belong to mother of Sophie), for referring to a goal (daily reminder for Langdon), and self beneficiaries (life for Teabing), to referring to a

target (establishment to Jesus), and process of movement (entrance to Rosslyn Chapel), about referring to tells about something or somebody (secret about Mona Lisa), by referring to done by someone (little secret by Da Vinci), of referring to swearing sake of God), belong to referring to the body part (wrist belong to Sophie), possessiveness (tie clip belong to captain), and ownership (rights belong to women).

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