

ABSTRAK

Disertasi ini berjudul “Verba Berpreposisi *To* Bahasa Inggris: Kajian Sintaksis dan Semantis. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menjelaskan dan merumuskan jenis verba berpreposisi *to*, tipe konstruksi kalimat dengan verba berpreposisi *to*, konstituen sesudah dan sebelum verba berpreposisi *to*, dan makna tujuan sasaran. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif dan teknik kajian yang digunakan adalah teknik kajian distribusional meliputi teknik ubah ujud, dan teknik sisip. Sumber data 4 buah buku yaitu dua buah novel berbahasa Inggris, yaitu *Memoirs of a Geisha* karya Arthur Miller (1997), *The Best Laid Plans* karya Sidney Sheldon (1997), satu buah otobiografi berjudul *Living Histori* karya Hillary R Clinton (2003), dan satu buah buku psikologi yang berjudul *Living your Unlived life* (2007) karya Robert A Johnson dan Jerry A.Ruhl. Penjaringan data dilakukan dengan mencatat ketika membaca, mengklasifikasikannya dan menganalisisnya. Temuan yang didapatkan dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa verba dan preposisi *to* pada verba berpreposisi *to* memiliki satu kesatuan makna, preposisi *to* merupakan unsur yang lekat kiri. Preposisi *to* bersifat wajib mengikuti verba. Verba bermakna dinamis lebih dominan daripada makna verba lainnya. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa verba berpreposisi *to* cenderung merupakan verba gerakan (*motion*) yang bergerak menuju sasaran (*goal*)

Simpulan penelitian ini adalah verba berpreposisi *to* didominasi jenis verba dinamis yang terdiri dari tipe verba aktivitas dan sub tipe verba aktivitas yaitu verba komunikasi, verba proses, kejadian momentan dan verba transisional. Verba berpreposisi *to* statif meliputi verba intelektual dan emosional, dan satu kategori verba berpreposisi *to* stansial. Kalimat dengan verba berpreposisi *to* memiliki 5 tipe konstruksi: [V+*to*]+satu objek, [V+*to*]+ dua objek, [V+*to*]+komplemen, [V+*to*]+objek+komplemen, dan [V+partikel Advl+ *to*]+komplemen. Konstituen sebelum verba berpreposisi *to* adalah fungsi subjek dan konstituen setelah verba berpreposisi *to* adalah fungsi objek preposisional atau fungsi komplemen yang berkategori frasa nomina (nomina, pronomina atau V-*ing*) Verba berpreposisi memiliki makna leksikal verba dan makna fungsional preposisi *to*. Makna semantis frasa nomina sebelum verba berpreposisi *to* adalah pelaku, pengalaman, instrument;

frasa nomina setelah verba berpreposisi *to* berperan semantis sasaran. Makna tujuan sasaran dapat bermakna lokatif atau nonlokatif.

Kata kunci: verba berpreposisi *to*, verba dinamis, bermakna arah

ABSTRACT

This dissertation is entitled 'The Prepositional Verbs to In English: Syntactic and Semantic Analysis'. This study aims at describing and formulating the type of prepositional verbs to inherently, the sentence constructions of prepositional verbs to, the constituents preceding and following them, and the meaning of the directional goal. The study employs the descriptive method and the distributional technique, the latter of which includes construction change, and insertion techniques. Data are derived from two novels, namely Arthur Miller's Memoirs of a Geisha (1997) and Sydney Sheldon's The Best Laid Plans (1997), an autobiography book Hilary Clinton's Living History (2003) and a psychological book by Robert A Johnson and Jerry A. Ruhl 'Living your Unlived life' (2007). The data were collected, classified, and analyzed. The study finds that the verb and the preposition to are united elements that hold one meaning. The preposition to is bound to the verb. The preposition to bearing sense of prepositional verbs to denote such dynamic meaning as that which pertains to activities, processes, momentary events and transitional happenings. This shows that prepositional verbs to denotes notion in that they always present activities towards particular goals. In the construction of prepositional verb to, the preposition to retains its functional meaning of direction toward a goal.

*This study concludes that the data consists of sentences in which appear prepositional phrases **to** whose inherent sense is mostly dynamic but there is a few of them included in stative verbs and stanæ verbs. The sentence construction with prepositional verbs **to** are in five kinds, those are a transitive prepositional verbs **to** followed by a prepositional object, a transitive prepositional verbs **to** followed by two objects, an intransitive prepositional verbs **to** followed by a complement, transitive prepositional verbs **to** followed by an object & a complement, and an intransitive prepositional verbs **to** inserted by an adverbial particle followed by complement. The noun phrase preceding the prepositional verb **to** denotes the agent, an experiencer, or an instrument where the one following them are the goals. The prepositional verbs **to** are in their lexical meanings and the preposition **to** is in its functional meaning of direction. The directional goal has a locative and a non locative sense.*

Key words: prepositional verbs, dynamic verbs, directional meaning

