# SYNTACMATIC ANALYSIS OF *OVER*:
# PATTERNING THE ANALYSIS AND THE FEATURES

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## ABSTRACT

The title of this paper is "An Analysis of Over in Gabriel Garcia Marquez's Novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude" (Syntactic and Semantic Analysis)". This research is analyzed by syntactic and semantic analysis. The aim of this research is to find out the features of *over* based on the structure in a sentence in Gabriel Garcia Marquez's novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude", whether they are used as an adverb, an adjective, a preposition, or a phrasal verb through syntactic and semantic analysis. And also to identify the meaning of *over* found in a sentence in novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude" through syntactic and semantic analysis based on the structure. This research employs qualitative descriptive research. The data are taken from novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude" by Gabriel Garcia Marquez. In result, the researcher found that word *over* not only has function as pure preposition, but also as an adverb, an adjective, and a particle in phrasal verb. It can be seen from the position and function of *over* in a sentence. In semantic analysis, the particle *over* is analyzed as a pure preposition, an adverb, an adjective, and a particle in phrasal verb based on definition of *over* from Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, The Merriam-Webster Dictionary Application, and Wiktionary the Free Dictionary Online.

*Keywords: Syntax, Semantics, Syntactic Structures, Over*

## INTRODUCTION

People interact with others to express their feelings, ideas, and emotions by using a language. In Kreidler (1998: 19), a language is a system of symbols through which people communicate. In van Valin (2004: 1), the expressions of a language involve a relationship between a sequence of sounds and a meaning, and this relationship is mediated by grammar, a core component of which is syntax. According to Radford (2004: 247), syntax itself is the component of a grammar which determines how words are combined together to form phrases and sentences. In English and many other languages, the arrangement of words is a vital factor in determining the meaning of an utterance. We learn the meaning itself in semantics. As Delahunty and Garvey (2010: 54) say that semantics is linguistic component dealing with the system of literal meanings of words and sentences.

In Radford (2004: 127), all languages have words, and words are probably the most accessible linguistic units to the layman. Delahunty and Garvey (2010: 77) state that words can be grouped into parts of speech or word classes. One of the word classes is preposition. In accordance with Girju (2009), prepositions are an important and frequently used category in English language. It is proved by the data in a corpus study of one million English words, Fang (2000) shows that one in ten words is a preposition.

Furthermore, Withers and Brockman (1964: vi) state that most prepositions are short words, and they are almost always spoken with weak stress in the sentence. The listener has to be alert for them. Nevertheless, these little words carry important elements of meaning, as we have seen. Obviously, preposition *over* can has a different meaning if it is combined with other words in sentence. Brenda (2014: 69) explains that an interesting characteristic of the preposition *over* is that it overlaps with other word classes to a significant extent.

Based on the phenomenon and explanation above, it is very interesting to observe English

prepositions, especially preposition *over* in detail. This research is intended to answer these following questions: 1) what are the features of *over* based on the structure in a sentence through syntactic and semantic analysis in novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude" by Gabriel Garcia Marquez? 2) what is the meaning of *over* found in a sentence through syntactic and semantic analysis in "One Hundred Years of Solitude" by Gabriel Garcia Marquez?

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

In van Valin and Lapolla (1997: 1) taken from Matthews (1982: 1), the term 'syntax' is from the Ancient Greek *sýntaxis*, a verbal noun which literally means 'arrangement' or 'setting out together'. Traditionally, it refers to the branch of grammar dealing with the ways in which words, with or without appropriate inflections, are arranged to show connections of meaning within the sentence. According to Trask (2007: 289), syntax is the branch of linguistics which studies sentence structure. Syntax learns about the syntactic structure containing the syntactic units, syntactic functions and syntactic categories.

In O'Grady and Archibald (2016: 524), words are the smallest free forms found in language. Furthermore, (Helmie, 2015) states that word is a linguistic unit typically larger than morpheme but smaller than a phrase. In English the different kinds of word, such us noun, verb, and preposition, are called word class or sometimes called as part of speech. Word classes divided into two, there are lexical group and function group.

According to Svoboda and Kucera (2003: 104), prepositions are words used with nouns, noun phrases, pronouns or gerunds to express a relationship between one person, thing, event, etc. and they state that most prepositions are polysemantic, comprising a variety of meanings. So, prepositions indicate various relationships between words or phrases, the most usual being those of time, space (position) and mental or emotional attitudes.

As a branch of linguistics, semantics is defined as the study of the meaning. Yule (2010: 112) states that semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. In semantics analysis, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean on a particular occasion. O'Grady and Archibald (2016: 519) define that semantics is the component of the grammar that is concerned with meaning and interpretation. From those statement, the researcher can conclude that semantics deals with the study of meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. In Zapata (2008: 1), semantic relationships are the associations that there exist between the meanings of words (semantic relationships at word level), between the meaning of phrases, or between the meanings of sentences (semantic relationships at phrase or sentence level).

## METHOD

The researcher employed qualitative descriptive method. According to Marczyk et al., (2005: 16), descriptive method refers to the process of defining, classifying, or categorizing phenomena of interest. Descriptive method is useful because it can provide important information. Neville (2007: 2) states that descriptive research can be used to identify and classify the elements or characteristics of the subject.

The researcher sought the data from novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude" by Gabriel Garcia Marquez that consisted of 20 chapters and 383 pages. The data were sentences that contained the word *over* in the novel. The researcher analyzed the data through some steps. There were reading the selected data, collecting the data, identifying all of the kinds of features and meaning based on some theories, interpreting the data, and analyzing the data.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher analyzed all of the data of *over* which were taken from the novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude" by Gabriel Garcia Marquez. The data was analyzed either syntactically or semantically. The word *over* generally has many functions as a pure preposition. In this chapter, the researcher emphasized the features of *over* as a preposition, an adverb, an

adjective and a particle in phrasal verb. Thereafter, the researcher analyzed the data and attached the specific explanation.

The researcher found 25 data that were classified into *over* as a preposition, an adverb, an adjective and a particle in phrasal verb. There were seven data for *over* as a preposition, six data for *over* as an adverb, six data for *over* as an adjective, and six data for *over* as a particle in phrasal verb.

**Over as a Preposition**

To answer the first research question about the features of *over* based on the structure in a sentence in novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude", the researcher used syntactic analysis. Syntactically, *over* as a preposition came in front of noun or pronoun and referred to noun or pronoun. It seemed that the data proved the theory from Leech (2006: 90), that preposition is a word which typically comes in front of a noun phrase.

The second research question was what is the meaning of *over* found in a sentence in novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude". To answer this question, the researcher used semantic analysis. Semantically, based on lexical meaning in The Merriam- Webster Dictionary Application (2008), prep *over* is "above in position, authority and scope; more than; on, upon; through the medium of; all through; on or to the other side or beyond; during; on account of; along the length of".

Furthermore, based on lexical meaning in Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008: 311), prep *over* is "resting on the surface of and partly or completely covering sb/sth; in or to a position higher than but not touching sb/sth; from one side of sth to the other; on the far or opposite side of sth; so as to cross sth and be on the other side; in or on all or most parts of sth; more than a particular time; used to show that somebody has control or authority".

**Over as an Adverb**

To answer the first research question about the features of *over* based on the structure in a sentence in novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude", the researcher used syntactic analysis. Syntactically, particle *over* as an adverb usually followed and modified verb, adjective, or another adverb. But some cases, *over* as an adverb not directly followed the verb but they were separated by object. It seemed that the data proved the theory from Leech (2006: 7-8), that adverbs are a major class of words, mainly consisting of words which modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

The second research question was what is the meaning of *over* found in a sentence in novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude". To answer this question, the researcher used semantic analysis. Semantically, in Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008: 311), adv *over* is "outwards and downwards from an upright position; from one side to another side; across a road; above; more; remaining; ended; so as to cover sb/sth completely".

**Over as an Adjective**

To answer the first research question about the features of *over* based on the structure in a sentence in novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude", the researcher used syntactic analysis. Syntactically, *over* as an adjective came before noun and after verb or auxiliary verb. The function of *over* as an adjective was as a modifier in a noun phrase and as a complement in a verb phrase. . It seemed that data proved the theory from Cruse (2006: 8), that there are two main positions for adjectives, (1) as a modifier in a noun phrase (*She is wearing a red dress*) and (2) as a complement in a verb phrase (*Her new dress is red*).

The second research question was what is the meaning of *over* found in a sentence in novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude". To answer this question, the researcher used semantic

analysis. Semantically, based on lexical meaning in Wiktionary the Free Dictionary Online (2018), adj *over* is "discontinued, ended, and concluded".

**Over as Particle in a Particle in Phrasal Verb**

To answer the first research question about the features of *over* based on the structure in a sentence in novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude", the researcher used syntactic analysis. Syntactically, *over* as particle in a phrasal verb usually combined with verb and it would change the meaning.

The second research question was what is the meaning of *over* found in a sentence in novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude". Semantic analysis is used to answer this question. Semantically, particle *over* and verb have their own meaning. The combination of *over* as particle with verb into a phrasal verb would generate a new meaning. There were the meaning changed of *over* and verb when they were combined.

### a. Hang *Over*

"Aureliano Segundo sent a messenger to him in order to warn him, thinking that he might not know about the threat that hung **over** him" (Chapter 12, page 225, line 42)

Based on Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, verb *hang* (2008: 201) is "attach something or be attached at the top so that the lower part is free or loose". Prep *over* (2008: 311) is "in or to a position higher than but not touching somebody/something". Meanwhile, based on Wiktionary the Free Dictionary Online (2018), the meaning of phrasal verb *hang over* is "to be threatening; to be imminent".

### b. Mull *Over*

"That certainty, mulled **over** for several months in the small room he used as his laboratory …" (Chapter 1, page 21, line 38)

Based on Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, verb *mull* (2008: 288) is "think about something carefully". Prep *over* (2008: 311) is "more than a particular time; amount". Meanwhile, the combination of verb *mull* and particle *over* would generate a new meaning. Based on Wiktionary the Free Dictionary Online (2018), the meaning of phrasal verb *mull over* is "to think deeply about something; to ponder, deliberate, or ruminate".

### c. Roll *Over*

"… José Arcadio Buendía found himself rolling **over** in bed, unable to fall asleep." (Chapter 3, page 50, line 27)

Based on Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, verb *roll* (2008: 383) is "move along by turning over and over or rolling movement". Adv *over* (2008: 311) is "from one side to another side". Meanwhile, based on Wiktionary the Free Dictionary Online (2018), the meaning of phrasal verb *roll over* is "to make a rolling motion or turn".

### d. Knock *Over*

"She had to hold on to the doorjamb so that the stench would not knock her **over** …" (Chapter 17, page 309, line 28)

Based on Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, verb *knock* (2008: 244) is "hit a door, etc. firmly to attract attention". Prep *over* (2008: 311) is "resting on the surface of and partly or completely covering somebody/something". Meanwhile, the combination of verb *knock* and particle *over* would create another meaning. Based on Wiktionary the Free Dictionary Online (2018), the meaning of phrasal verb *knock over* is "to bump or strike something in such a way as to tip it".

### *e.* Take *Over*

"Ursula would bring them coffee and milk and biscuits and would take **over** the children so that they would not bother them" (Chapter 17, page 309, line 28)

Based on Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, verb *take* (2008: 451) is "carry something/somebody or cause somebody to go from one place to another". Prep *over* (2008: 311) is "used to show that somebody has control or authority". Meanwhile, based on Wiktionary the Free Dictionary Online (2018), the meaning of phrasal verb *take over* is "to adopt a further responsibility or duty".

### *f.* Run *Over*

"… attested to by consuls and foreign ministers which bore witness that on June ninth last he had been run **over** by a fire engine in Chicago." (chapter 15, page 279, line 40)

Based on Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, verb *run* (2008: 386) is "move using your legs; act of running on foot; control or manage a business". Prep *over* (2008: 311) is "during something". Meanwhile, based on Wiktionary the Free Dictionary

Online (2018), the meaning of phrasal verb *run over* is "to drive over, causing injury or death".

## CONCLUSION

From data finding and discussion that have been done by the researcher about *over* as a pure preposition, an adverb, an adjective and a particle in phrasal verb, the researcher can sum up that to differentiate the features and meaning of *over* as a pure preposition, an adverb, an adjective, and as particle in a phrasal verb, it can be seen by its position and function in a sentence. Particle *over* as a preposition comes in front of noun or pronoun and refers to noun or pronoun. Particle *over* as an adverb usually follows and modifies verb, adjective, or another adverb. But in some cases, *over* as an adverb not directly follows the verb but they are separated by object. Particle *over* as an adjective can occur before noun and also occur after verb or auxiliary verb. The function of *over* as an adjective is as a modifier in a noun phrase and as a complement in a verb phrase. *Over* can perform as particle in a phrasal verb usually combines with verb and it will generate different meaning. The combination of verb and particle *over* become a phrasal verb will generate a new meaning.

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