

The Word 'Over' As An Adjective In The Corpus Of Contemporary American English

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Abstract: *This research is entitled "The Word Over as an Adjective in the Corpus of Contemporary American English: The data were taken from Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). The corpus data is a collection of language materials such as a data bank derived from the use of languages from a variety of sources in highly accessible, novel and academic forms. The objectives of this research are to identify the structure of the word over as an adjective in the COCA and to analyze the meaning of the word over in the COCA. This research used a descriptive method. The theories in research are theories by Greenbaum & Nelson (2000), Huddleston (2002), Downing (2006), Carnie (2007), Morley (2000), Downing (2006). The results of this research show that there are 5 data the word over as an adjective. The results showed that the word 'over' has some syntactic behavior. The structure of the word over as an adjective is the word over comes after to be and the meaning of the word 'over' is influenced by the behavior of syntax. 'the word 'over' as an adjective mean revealed ends or is completed.*

Keywords: *over, syntax, adjective, meaning, coca*

i. INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is the science of language that is needed as a basis for researching a language. The term 'linguistics' comes from English which means the study of languages. Some linguists define linguistics as the study of language. Webster (1981) states that linguistics is the study of human speech including the units, nature, structure and modification of language. Every form of human life can be expressed in language. Any language used in communication has a system of regulating words to form meaningful expressions. The phrase can be in the form of phrases, clauses and sentences. Thus, the word becomes important to produce a meaningful expression. Every language has different characteristics and characteristics from one another. However, almost all languages have language forms in the form of sentences, clauses, phrases and words.

The word is a unit of language that has meaning. The term word we often hear and use. This word is possible almost every day and at all times we always use it at every opportunity and need. One class of words that is often used is verbs. In syntactic studies, words are the smallest unit in a sentence. The word also has a role both as a syntactic function and syntactic category. In the syntax category there are classes of words which are also commonly called parts of speech. According to Johnson & Johnson (1999: 144), at the level of English there are 8 categories of words in parts of speech and a word can be included in some of these syntactic categories. Over is part of the category of parts of speech that has a different category of words. Over can be categorized as prepositions, adjectives and adverbial particles. This is what makes the writer interested in researching over contained in English.

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Over is categorized as an adjective. Over can be found after the verb has a function as a complement. Example;
The film was over.

Syntactically, over in the example above is the adjective category. Over is placed after the state verb was and as the connecting verb between the subject of the film and the verb was. Adjective over in the sentence functions as a complementary subject because it explains the subject of the film. As for the semantic role, the over-adjective in the sentence above describes the subject of the film, with the state verb was describing the state of the subject of the film, which has finished or ended. Adjective over means finished / end time is the end or end.

ii. METHOD

Determining the right method before doing research is important. The research method in the thesis is a descriptive analysis method. Burns and Groove (2003: 201) explained that "Descriptive research is designed to provide a picture of a situation as it naturally happens". Descriptive method is a research method that aims to explain something that happens naturally. According to Djajasudarma (2010: 17) descriptive research is data collected from manuscripts, interviews, notes, field, photos, videotapes, personal documents, etc. which are described in accordance with their nature, then data compiled in scientific writing must be classified based on certain scientific criteria intuitively linguistic, based on the acquisition of certain linguistic rules.

Research Questions:

From the above research background, the authors formulated the problem as follows:

1. How is the structure of over as an adjective in COCA?
2. What is the meaning of the word over?

iii. LITERATURE REVIEW

a.Syntax

The word syntax comes from the Greek, namely sun which means "with" and tattein which means "to place". So etymologically syntactically means putting together words into groups or sentences. According to experts such as the opinion of Saeed (1997: 3) syntax is the study of how words can be combined into sentences. Syntax is the science of forming words into sentences.

Miller (2002: 56) argues, "Syntax has to do with words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentences". From the understanding put forward by Miller, it can be seen that syntax is the science used to examine or analyze the structure of a sentence. In addition, according to Sujatna (2008: 1), states that: "Syntax is originates from the Greek words ouv (syn, meaning, (" co- "or" together "and taxis, meaning" sequence, order, arrangement ". Then he explains that linguistically, "syntax is the study of the rules, or" patterned relations ", that governs the way the words in sentences are arranged." Whereas according to some linguists it is explained that "that syntax is in the grammatical arrangement of words in sentences or a systematic orderly arrangement. "

In syntactic, there are several parts of the sentence structure that the researcher will explain, namely subject, verb, object, complement and adverb. Things learned in syntax are how words form phrases, phrases form clauses and how clauses form sentences and sequence of sentences form sentences a discourse. Many definitions of syntax have been raised by linguists.

b.Syntactic Unit

Syntactic units are the order of the smallest to largest units, starting with words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Syntactic units function as arrangements of the relationship between words, or with larger units in language.

The word is the smallest unit, which hierarchically forms the component forming the larger syntactic unit, the phrase. As the smallest unit in syntactic, the word has a role as a function of syntactic filling, as a marker of syntactic categories, and as a coupling in the uniting of units or parts of syntactic units. This statement is supported by Fromkin (1998: 63) who argues "Word is the smallest unit of linguistic meaning" ie the word is the smallest unit in linguistics.

Another opinion came from Crane (1981: 130) namely "Words have a denotative meaning, which is akin to a definition". The word has a literal meaning, which is similar to the definition. Crane also argues that "Words have a connotative meaning, which includes varied aspects". I.e the word has a veiled meaning, including various aspects. From some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that the word is the smallest unit that has an important function in the formation of sentences. The word also has a meaning associated with other words so that the meaning of a word becomes more varied in a sentence.

Nomina (noun)

A noun or also called a noun is a word both abstract and concrete in nature referring to the form of an object. According to Frank (1993: 2-6) argues that:

"A word functioning as a subject, object, or subjective complement in a central core is called a noun in the part-of-speech classification. The noun is one of the most important parts of speech. It's arrangement with the helps to form the sentence core which is essential to every complete sentence. In addition, it may function as the chief or "head" word in many structures of modification.

Nouns are categories of words that function as subjects or objects of clauses. Nouns are often paired with people, objects or other things that are constrained.

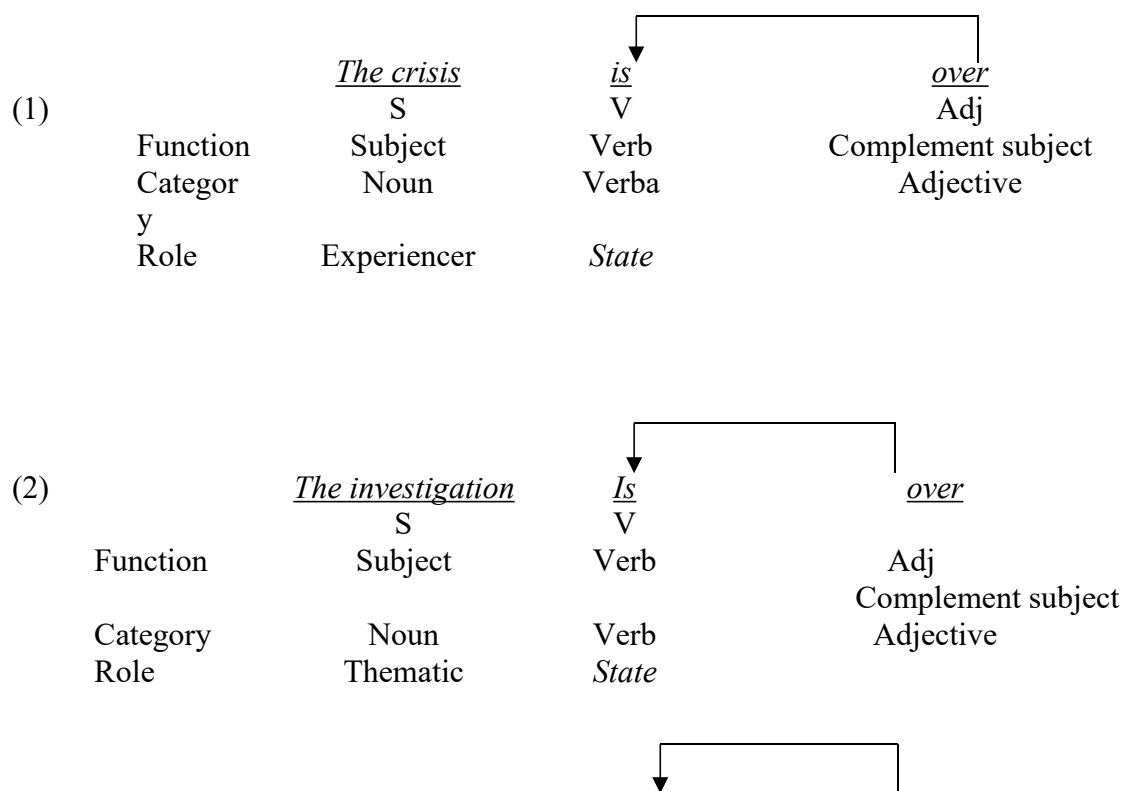
Adjectives

Adjective is a word that functions to explain nouns and pronouns. Burton (1984: 30) says that "adjectives that add to the meaning of a noun or pronoun is said to qualify that noun or pronoun". Adjectives are categories of words that function to give information on nouns or pronouns in sentences

iv. **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Over As Adjective: S + VState + Over

Over as an adjective is after the verb be. The verb used is a state verb. The over position after the verb be, acts as a complement to the subject (complementary to the subject).



(3)	<u>The blocker fight</u> S	<u>was</u> V	<u>over</u> Adj
Function	Subject	Verb	Complement subject
Category	Noun Noun	Verb	Complement subject
Role	Thematic	State	Adjective

(4)	<u>The film</u> S	<u>was</u> V	<u>over</u> Adj
Function	Subject	Verb	Complement subject
Category	Noun	Verb	Adjective
Role	Thematic	State	

(5)	<u>The night</u> S	<u>isn't</u> V	<u>over</u> Adj
Function	Subject	Verb	Complement subject
Category	Article Noun	Verb	Adjective
Role	Thematic	State	

(6)	<u>Those days</u> S	<u>were</u> V	<u>over</u> Adj
Function	Subject	Verb	Complement subject
Category	Article Noun	Verb	Adjective
Role	Thematic	State	

v. Analysis:

Syntactically, the word over functions as a complement because it is located after the verb is. Data over (1) is categorized as an adjective because it explains the subject of the crisis. The crisis noun phrase functions as a subject since the position before the verb and becomes the topic of discussion. Is functions as a verb that plays after the subject of the crisis. Is a state verb which states the subject of the crisis. Over is a complementary subject (complementary subject) because it is positioned after the verb is, and over explains the state of the crisis subject. Over is categorized as an adjective because it is positioned after the verb which acts as a link between the subject of the crisis and the adjective over, and over explains the subject of the crisis which time is over. The crisis noun phrase is not a living creature (inanimate) taking on the role of an experience, because those who experience the process of expiration of time. Over means finished / end, which is the time that is completed or ends.

Syntactically, over in data (2) is an adjective. Adjective over is placed after the state verb is the connecting verb between the subject of the investment and the over-adjective. Adjective over in the sentence serves as the subject's complement because it explains the subject of the investigation.

Semantically, the over-adjective in the sentence above describes the subject of the investigation, with the state verb that describes the state of the subject of the investigation whose time is finished or ended. Adjective over lexical means finished / end that is the time that is completed or ended. So the sentence investigation is over can be paired in Indonesian when the investigation is finished.

Syntactically, over data (3) functions as an adjective. The over-adjective is placed after the state verb was as the connecting verb between the subject of the Blocker fight and the over-adjective. Adjective over in the sentence functions as the subject's complement because it explains the subject of the Blocker fight.

Semantically, the over-adjective in the sentence above describes the subject of the Blocker fight, with state verbs that describe the state of the subject of the Blocker fight whose time is over or ends. Adjective over lexical means finished / end that is the time that is completed or ended. Then the sentence Blocker fight was over can be paired in Indonesian 'Blocker's fight has ended'.

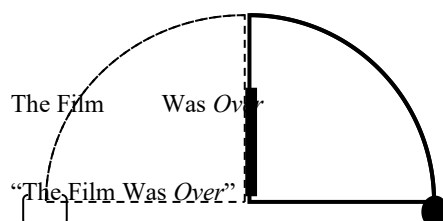
Syntactically, over in data (4) is as an adjective. In sentences as over adjectives placed after the state verb was as the connecting verb between the subject of the film and the adjective was. Adjective over in the sentence functions as the subject's complement because it explains the subject of the film.

Semantically, the over-adjective in the sentence above describes the subject of the film, with state verbs that describe the state of the subject of the film, which has finished or ended. Adjective over lexical means finished / end that is the time that is completed or ended. Then the sentence the film was over can be paired in Indonesian ‘the film has ended’.

Syntactically, over in data (5) is as an adjective. In the sentence as over adjective is placed after the state verb (state verb), which functions as a connecting verb between the subject of the night and over adjective. Adjective over in the sentence functions to complement the subject because it explains the subject of the night. Semantically, the over-adjective in the sentence above describes the subject of the night, with the state verb (state) is, which explains the state of the subject of the night whose time is over or ends. Adjective over means lexical finished / end time that is finished or ended. Then the sentence the night isn't over can be paired in Indonesian 'the night is not over'.

The noun phrases *those days* in data (6) function as subjects because they are positioned after the verbs *were*. *Were* functions as a verb that plays after the subject of *those days*. *Were* is a state verb state states the subject of *those days*. *Over* is a complement to the subject (subject complement) because it is positioned after the verb *were*, and *over* explains the state of the subject *those days*. *Over* is categorized as an adjective because it is positioned after the verbs *were* which act as a link between the subject of *those days* and the adjective *over*, and *over* explains the subject of *those days* whose time is *over*.

The noun phrase *those days* is not a living creature (inanimate) bearing the role of experience, because *those* who experience the process of expiration of time. *Over* means the lexical finish is the time that is finished or ended. Then the sentence *those days were over* can be paired in Indonesian 'Those days are over'.



The picture above is Over as an adjective, an event occurs that describes the state of the subject of the film with the verb was, which explains the state of the subject of the film, which is due or finished.

vi. CONCLUSION

The existence of over in the construction of phrases and sentences can be analyzed syntactically and semantically. Over can function as an adjective over on corpus data that is over as an adjective. over as much as 6 data adjectives. When over is an adjective, the collocation with over is state verb. over appears after the state verb over position is on the right, over can stand alone. over functions as a complement to the subject, over provides information about the subject of the meaning of over as an adjunct to time, which is time that has ended or finished (finished or end).

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