

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explains the background of the problem. It consists of the reason for the writer to write the differences of using possessive adjective and possessive pronoun towards truth meaning. In this chapter also discusses of statement problem, the purpose of research, the significance of research, conceptual framework, the result of previous studies, and organization of writing.

1.1. Background of Problem

The activity that is always carried out by humans is communication. Every human communicates using a language. The language used is certainly a language that is understood by the speaker and listener then it makes good communication. Communication is a means of transmitting information and making oneself understood by another or others (Sanchez & Guo, 2005).

Good communication can be established when there is an understanding between the speaker and the other person. The elements in the communication process determine the quality of communication. A problem in any one of these elements can reduce communication effectiveness (Keyton, 2011). In good communication, each communicator has to know what the speaker said if it doesn't happen, the communication is not clear. To make communication keep going well, each communicator has to use a national language or international language.

The national language in Indonesia is called by Bahasa Indonesia. Indonesia is a pluralistic country that has a diversity of languages. The existence of a national language makes communication run with even though the two interlocutors come from different regions. But the difference is when someone communicates with someone from another country, they have to use a language that is understood by both. Similar to Indonesia or other countries, to produce good communication between countries, the present language that can be said to be unifying is English as an international language. Thus many other countries

that make English as one of the languages studied in an educational institution as well as in Indonesia.

English has become one of the knowledge taught from an early age, such as in elementary schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, and even in universities, there is learning English and even the English Department. It is not only in formal educational institutions but in non-formal educational institutions also learning English such as in the course institutions, extracurricular and others. According to Crystal (1997), more people use English today than have used any other language in the history of the world. English is the international language excellence. Estimates of the number of speakers are debatable. Perhaps 380 million have English as a first language but more than a billion people use it as a second (or additional) language, largely to communicate with other second language users with whom they do not share a cultural and linguistic background.

English itself is an attraction for most people who have the desire to be able to master it both in terms of pronunciation, understanding, or writing. In terms of pronunciation, sometimes interested people. People try to make themselves as native speakers. Likewise in terms of understanding, people who have an interest in English try to understand what is being said. There is no exception in terms of writing English. Likewise in the world of formal education such as writing activities in English. However, problems are often encountered when a person uses English writing media that is less precise in terms of the arrangement of words or sentences to sometimes make the difficult meaning to understand. Understanding the meaning of writing in English can be assessed through grammar.

Grammar is the science of rules in forming and combining words into sentences, a branch of linguistics that studies syntax and morphology. Grammar is the distinction between restrictive and amplifying relative clauses. This is brought out clearly by the sentences (Zandvoort 1966). Grammar is very important for people who want to be a master of English. Lots of studies found on grammar, one of them in the grammar study is a class of words consisting of 8 types, namely; noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction and

interjection. One of the 8 types above, the author will focus on the pronoun word class.

A pronoun is a substitute word class from the noun. A pronoun is divided into 4 types: as a subject, as an object, as a personal pronoun and as a self-pronoun (Henricus: 2008). The writer discusses possessive pronoun and possessive adjective. Possessive pronouns are used after forms of *to be* with no noun phrase following. They are also used as substitutes for a noun phrase: *My books are here; Yours are on the table*(Robert Krohn: 1990). Possessive adjectives also known as possessive determiners that modifies a noun by attributing possession to someone or something. The differences between using two possessives certainly produce different meanings.

The different meanings can be seen from the way of using possessive itself, and also the writer can see the semantically meaning more specifically, it can be seen from the conditional truth. For example, if a husband says to his wife *You are mine* in grammar the arrangement of words is correct, the meaning can be accepted then seen from the semantic side, truthfully a wife indeed belongs to her husband if she is married. The meaning will be different if a wife says so to her husband *you are mine*, because it is seen in terms of truth in semantics, that a husband does not belong to his wife but belongs to his mother. Thus a sentence will have a different meaning when viewed from its semantic value even though the order according to the grammar is correct.

The object in this research is taken from short story by the title *The Most Dangerous Game* written by Richard Conell. The writer chooses this object because the short story is adapted from an event about hunting that took place in Africa and America which is normally carried out by rich people in the 1920s. Thus the writer is interested in discussing the study of meaning of this short story. This short story is also adapted in several media, one of which being a film in 1932 by the same title, *The Most Dangerous Game*.

The statement above is the reason for writer to write the object *The Differences of Using A Possessive Pronouns and Possessive Adjective Through Truth Meaning in The Most Dangerous Game By Richard Conell*.

1.2. Statement of Problems

Based on the background above, the writer formulates the statement of problems. The research questions of this analysis are:

1. What is the function of the possessive adjective used in *The Most Dangerous Game*?
2. What is the function of the possessive pronoun used in *The Most Dangerous Game*?
3. What are the differences meaning using a possessive adjective and possessive pronoun through truth meaning in semantics?

1.3. Purpose of Research

Based on the research above, the writer focuses on the different meaning using the possessive pronoun and possessive adjective seeing through truth meaning. The research is aimed at:

1. To find out the function of the possessive adjective used in *The Most Dangerous Game*.
2. To find out the function of the possessive pronoun used in *The Most Dangerous Game*.
3. To find out the differences meaning using a possessive adjective and possessive pronoun through truth meaning in semantics.

1.4. The Significance of Research

The results of the research are expected to give a contribution to the theoretical and practical uses of language. Theoretically, in addition to practice stated above, this study has theoretical, namely to apply the knowledge that has been learned in English Literature.

Practically the research findings will be useful for the writer to find out the function of possessive pronoun and possessive adjective. Then the writer finds out how to know the true meaning seeing by conditional truth.

1.5. Conceptual Framework

A short story is one of kind in literary work and it is written. In this research, the object used by the writer is a short story by the title *The Most Dangerous Game*. The writer discusses the language structure used in this short story. Specifically, the writer explains the differences between using a possessive adjective and possessive pronoun towards truth meaning.

The possessive pronoun is used to substitute a noun and show possession or ownership. In other words, a possessive pronoun is used in place of a noun. The possessive adjective is usually used to describe a noun, and it comes before it, like other adjectives. Possessive adjectives also are known as possessive determiners that modifies a noun by attributing possession to someone or something (Krohn: 1990).

Using the different possessive itself then will produce a different meaning. Therefore, the writer also explains of semantics. Semantics is one of the studies in linguistics. According to Chaer (1994, p. 60) semantics discusses the relationship between words with the concept or meaning of the word, as well as objects or things referenced by the meaning that is outside the language.

In semantics, there is truth meaning material, and the writer uses conditional truth to find out the true meaning in the object. If truth is the *perception* that it is so, there are different types and perhaps levels of truth. There are four types of truth based on Andrew there are:

1. Personal Truth

Personal truth is what is true for an individual. For example, one person may believe that chocolate ice-cream is the best. Nothing said could alter his/her perception that it is so. He or she may consider your own favorite, strawberry, to be inedible. Personal truth reflects physiological attributes, psychological tendencies and the learning and experiences of an individual.

2. Social Truth

A social truth is what a distinct group perceives to be so. Social truths reflect group history, customs, and values. For example, to group A it may be true that the neighboring group, group B, is the enemy and thus a threat. But group C might not find this to be so or group A may believe that Saturday is the holy day, while group B claims it is Sunday.

3. Human Truth

A human truth reflects and pertains to the universal dispositions and abilities of our species, *Homo sapiens*. To one human being, there is nothing more beautiful than another human being of the opposite sex (at least for heterosexuals). To say we are the most beautiful of creatures would reflect species-centric thought.

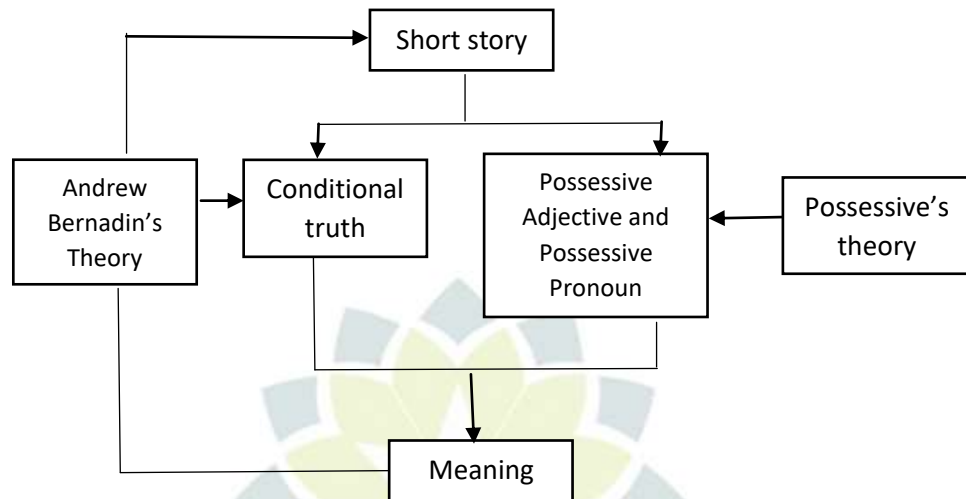
Many things that we consider to be inherently true probably reflect the distinctive features of human psychology. For instance, because human beings are primates that readily establish and acknowledge dominance hierarchies, the human individual may be predisposed to feel that there is or could be some entity *greater than me*, whether or not that happens to be true.

4. Universal Truth

A universal truth is one that all sufficiently intelligent and educated observers, from this planet or any other (should they exist), would conclude to be so. For instance, the proportion of a circle's circumference to its diameter is 3.141592. This is a universal truth. Any capable, unbiased individual could verify that truth. Similarly, that energy is equivalent to rest mass times the speed of light squared, is also a universal truth.

A universal truth is the only type of truth that is not relative to the person or group making the claim. Science, by and large, provides us with universal truths or it at least aspires to.

Therefore, in this research, the writer discusses the differences between using a possessive adjective and possessive pronoun towards conditional truth. To get more understanding can be seen below:



Picture 1. Chart of Conceptual Framework

1.6. The Result of Previous Studies

In this part contains the previous study. Its be a supporting material to get the data, these are the previous study:

1. The Undergraduate paper is written by Sya'bani Syarah: *Logic and Truth in The Missions of Running Man Series English Subtitle*

The research describes the logic and truth of semantic relation in the mission of Running Man series English subtitle. The problems of this research are then formulated into three questions; 1) what kinds of semantic relation are found in the sentences in the missions of "running man" series English subtitle? (2) what are the logic forms or schemas of those semantic relations? (3) what is the truth value for each of semantic relation?

This research employs a descriptive qualitative method that the researcher categorizes, describes, and analyzes the data systematically, factually, accurately, to be able to answer the researcher questions proposed. The researcher uses the theory of semantics relation and the logic and truth (Saeed,2009) and sense relation (huford & Heasley,2007).

Data used in this research are taken from Running Man series film which aired on December 2013. There are about five episodes airing in December 2013 from 174 until 178 episodes.

The result of the research shows that the semantic relations found in the data are presupposition, entailment, synonymy, contradiction, and tautology. Then the whole statements in all episodes in December indicates this relation: 19% are synonymous, 6,3% are contradiction, 36% are preposition, 38,7% are entailment, and lastly 0,3% are tautology. Next, they have similiar truth table for each semantics relation and the truth value is similiar based on the truth table.

2. International Academic Journal of Psychology and Educational Studies Vol. 1, No. 2, 2016, pp. 8-13. Written by Mohsen Moqim Hanjani: *Formalistic Analysis of the Most Dangerous Game by Richard Connel*

This term paper is an attempt to apply a school of literary criticism to a short story. The chosen short story is called the most dangerous. The Most Dangerous game is written by Richard Connell. Richard Connell was an American author who was in October 1893. It was first published on January 19, 1924. The story is of a big game hunter who hunts men for sports and the pleasure of it. This paper will try to apply the formalist theory of criticism to this short story and analyze different aspects of it such as genre, characterization, writing style, themes, grammar, and setting regardless of its historiography or other abstract notions.

Keywords: Formalistic Analysis, Richard Connel, theory of criticism, The Hounds of Zaroff

3. The Undergraduate paper is written by Afina Atsari: *Sentence Structure and Semantics Meaning of Some University Slogans in Indonesia.*

The writer focused on a discussion of the sentence structure and semantic meaning of some university slogans in Indonesia. The background of the research is English usage in daily life. English is used by the people in every aspects even in slogan. The study analyzed about how the sentence is constructed and how the function of the word on a sentence presented is.

The theories are used to analyze the sentence structure and semantics meaning. The main theories are about syntactical categories by Aarts and

Semantics Meaning by Kridalaksana. Then, supported theories about sentence structure and semantics meaning are O'Grady (1987), Leech (1981) and Aminudin (2001) which are consist of part of sentences and kinds of meaning.

Data are taken directly from the officially university website of each slogans. The writer chose university slogans that written in English and collect them to be an object of the research. The writer used an objective approach to analyze the data. Furthermore, the method is used in this research is descriptive method.

The finding result of the analysis there are four types of sentence structure and three types of Semantics meaning of some university slogans. The types of sentence structure are Noun Phrase, Prepositional Phrase, Adjective Phrase and Adverb clause. The types of Semantics meaning are Conceptual meaning, Connotative meaning and Thematic meaning.

Based on the result of the analysis, the sentence structure from 50 data that analyzed there are 29 slogans noun phrase and 21 slogans are slogan that consist of noun phrase, prepositional phrase, verb phrase and adverb phrase. Then, the semantics meaning from 50 data are 34 Conceptual meaning, 11 thematic meaning and 5 connotative meaning. It can be concluded that the most used sentence structure on University slogans is Noun phrase. Therefore, the most used Semantics meaning on University Slogan is Conceptual meaning.

4. Journal by Yuli Amira: *Studying Grammar Of English As A Foreign Language: Students' Ability In Using Possessive Pronouns And Possessive Adjectives In One Junior High School In Jambi City*

The purposes of this research are to know the students' ability in using possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives in one Junior High School in Jambi and to know the common mistake that students make in using possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives in sentences. In collecting the data, the researcher used grammar test which consisted of 27 questions. The sample of this research was 62 students of the seventh year students at one of Junior High School in Jambi (SMP Negeri 22 Kota Jambi). In conclusion, the finding showed that that the students' ability of the use of possessive pronouns and possessive

adjective in class V11 SMP N 22 Kota Jambi was good enough. In using possessive pronouns and possessive adjective in class V11 SMP N 22 Kota Jambi still there are the use of possessive pronouns and possessive adjective in class V11, resulting in question that have been answered by the students there are still many mistakes that must be corrected to improve student learning outcomes with the results obtained were 64,75%.

Key words: ability, possessive pronouns, and possessive adjectives

5. The Undergraduate paper is written by Ryeski Geomitha: *The associative meaning in religious song lyrics album salam by Harris J.*

This research aims to analyze kinds of associative meaning in the song lyrics of Harris J's album *salam* and what religious contents having the associative meaning in the lyrics song of Harris J's album *salam*. The associative meaning analyzed by the writer is to know how language could be understood by the language user. This research has used associative meaning theory by Geoffrey Leech (1981) and religious contents by Thomson (2006). The associative meaning is unstable of meaning and has variants of individual experience in interpreting the meaning. This meaning is divided into connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, and collocated meaning. The religious contents that are shown can be classified based on the function of religious words of the lyrics such as acts of praise, petition, thanks, confession, and exhortation. This research has used the qualitative descriptive method. The result of this research shows that there are 52 kinds of associative meaning that consist of 5 data of connotative meaning, 12 data of social meaning, 21 data of affective meaning, 5 data of reflective meaning and nine data of collocated meaning. From the 52 data that included to kinds of associative meaning, there are 16 data show religious content that consists of 3 data of act of praise, 1 data of act of petition, 1 data of act of thanks, 8 data of act of confession and 3 data of act of exhortation.

6. The Undergraduate paper is written by Mohammad Reza Arianto, (2016) *The Meaning of "Book" in F. Malik Al-Qur'an English Translation as a Semantics Analysis.*

The Language a principal for human life on this earth because language people can interact with each other and the language is a resource for social life. The language can be used if mutual understanding or mutual understanding are closely related to the use of language resource that we have and language is one of the very important aspects in our life. This research is focusing on what are the referen of book word in the Qur'an and why the book word in the Qur'an have diverse meaning. To answer those question, the writer uses theories from J.D. Parera and John I Saed. The author uses the theory J.D. Parera regarding the classification and analysis to support research related to the meaning found in the Qur'an. The meaning of the word book is not only one meaning, but the meaning of the book found in the Qur'an have diverse meanings. The writer uses qualitative method. This qualitative research, therefore, is doing a descriptive method to answer the research problem. Then, the step to analyze the data consist of several point, those are arraging the data, organizing, and describing. Results of research from the study showed that there is a word meaning the data 52 meaning of books found in the 17 letters in the Qur'an are classified into 12 classifications, namely: (17 meanings) Al-Qur'an, (9 meaning) law, (2 meaning) gospel, (2 meaning) Muhammad, (4 meanings) LawhMahfuz, (2 meaning) Book, (1 meaning) Charity Record, (3 meanings) Scribe, (1 meaning) Moses, (1 meaning) Revelation, (2 meaning) Jews and Christians, (1 meaning) Unbelieve God. Based on the findings above, the authors conclude that the highest meaning of the word book in the Qur'an is the meaning of the Qur'an. Al-Qur'an it is the way of life for all humans until the end of time. The Qur'an orders people to be dignified, modest trustworthy, kind, faithful, mature and responsive.

7. The Undergraduate thesis is written by Hasbi Aprizal, (2018) *Types and meanings of idiomatic expressions in the Bon Jovi's song lyrics.*

The idiomatic expression is a combination of words that cannot be interpreted word by word because the idiom has a special meaning. Therefore, this research focuses on two aspects: (1) the types of idiom, and (2) the types of meaning in the Bon Jovi's song lyrics. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method by

analyzing document with the main theories from Palmer (1976), Leech (1974), and Oxford Learner's Dictionary 7th Edition (A. S Hornby, 2010). From data analysis, the findings show that phrasal verb (22 word) type as the most found, prepositional verb (7 word) the second, and partial idiom (4 word) is the less one. Meanwhile, about the meaning of idiomatic expressions, the most found is connotative meaning (10 word). The second is conceptual meaning (9 word). Meanwhile, the last is the collocative meaning (2 word). Based on the findings of data analysis, there are many uses of types and meaning of the idiomatic expression in the lyrics of Bon Jovi's, which describe a purpose to be understood by the user of language.

8. Fini Nurul Fitriani (2018) *Presupposition Used and It Is Implied Meaning in Mocca's Colour Album Lyrics.*

Presupposition is a prejudgement by the listener to the speaker utterance. By using presupposition a listener can understand what a speaker means and people can avoid misunderstanding. This research discusses the use of presupposition performed in Mocca's Colour album lyrics and the implied meaning of the use of presupposition. The theory used in this research is theory of presupposition by Yule (1996). This research is used qualitative method and the technique of descriptive analysis. The data of this research were taken from song lyrics of Mocca's Colour album lyrics, there are twelve song. The researcher analyzes each line in song lyrics of Mocca's Colour album and identifies into types of presupposition. Thus, the researcher finds the result that the lyrics in album use Yule's six types of presupposition. Those six types of presupposition are existential presupposition 24, lexical presupposition 21, factive presupposition 4, structural presupposition 5, counterfactual presupposition 1. Then existential presupposition the most used types of presupposition. The implied meaning of presupposition in Mocca's Colour album is gained by analyzing the context of participant of the utterance because the context is part of the explanation of a sentence in some utterance, which is context explaining such as a person, object , and place in some utterance.

9. The undergraduate thesis is written by Eva Lestari (2015) *Error Analysis in The Use of Possessive Pronoun and Possessive Adjective in Descriptive Text*. Undergraduate thesis, UNIMED.

This study focused on error analysis in the use possessive pronoun and possessive adjective in descriptive text. The method of the study was descriptive research. The population of this study was grade students of SMP Negeri 3 Air Putih Batu Bara to 90 students and 30 students were chosen randomly as the sample. The instruments used for collecting data were completion test which consist of 40 questions. The data were analyzed by identifying the types of errors, causes of errors and implication of error. The result of the analysis shows that: the errors analysis in the use of possessive pronoun and possessive adjective in descriptive text made by the eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 3 Air Putih were 734 (100%) occurrences of all errors. The types of error were error of omission (87/11,9%), error of addition (41 cases/5,6%), error of substitution (604cases/81,11%) and error of mis-ordering (2 cases/0,3%). The most dominant type of error by the students was error of substitution (604 cases/82,2%). The causes possessive pronoun and possessive adjective error found in descriptive text by the eleventh grade students at SMP Negeri 3 Air Putih were interlingual transfer caused of the interference of first language and intralingual transfer caused by false concept hypnotized.

From the results of the previous studies above, this research with the above explanation has a difference. From the first previous study entitled Logic and Truth in the Missions of Running Man Series English Subtitles written by Sya'bani sarah explained about the discovery of kinds of semantic relations in a subtitle film where he found several kinds of semantic relations. The research shows that the semantic relations are found in the data are presupposition, entailment, synonymy, contradiction, and tautology. In addition, this author also discusses the logic form contained in the subtitle. After finding these two things, the author also discusses the value of truth in every kind of semantic relation. The difference between This previous study with this research is this research, the

writer first discusses grammar, namely possessive adjective and possessive pronoun and then is associated with semantics, namely about the meaning of truth using theories from John I Saeed and Andrew Bernardin.

Furthermore, the difference between this study and the previous study written by Mohsen Moqim Hanjani entitled *Formalistic Analysis of the Most Dangerous Game* by Richard Connel is in Mohsen's research explaining the formalist theory of criticism to different stories of genre, characterization, writing style, themes, grammar, and setting regardless of its historiography or other abstract notions. This previous study examines more in terms of literature while the research is discussing the most dangerous game in terms of linguistics, namely about meaning.

Furthermore, in the third Previous study, entitled *Sentence Structure and Semantics of Meaning of Some University Slogans in Indonesia* written by Afina Atsari, which is about how to explain and how to speak on a sentence presented is. The findings of the analysis of there are four types of sentence structure and three types of Semantic meaning of some university slogans. The types of sentence structure are Noun Phrase, Prepositional Phrase, Adjective Phrase and Adverb clause. The types of Semantics meanings are Conceptual meaning, Connotative meaning and Thematic meaning.

Then in the fourth previous study entitled *Studying Grammar Of English As A Foreign Language: Students' Ability In Using Possessive Pronouns And Professional Adjectives In One Junior High School In Kota Jambi* was written by Yuli Amira. Yuli's research discusses the ability of students in V11 SMP N 22 Kota Jambi regarding the use of possessive adjective and possessive pronoun. From the results of the study, students have quite good abilities even though there are still some students who answer wrong, this is certainly used as an evaluation material and must increase the ability of students to use possessive and possessive pronouns. The difference between the previous study with this study was the result of Yuli's analysis of the ability and discovery of errors using possessive adjective and possessive pronoun while this research discusses the functions of

each possessive adjective and possessive pronoun in a sentence and meaning contained in the sentence.

The fifth previous study, called *The Associative*, means in religious song lyrics, greetings album by Harris J by Ryeski Geomitha. Ryeski's research discusses the meaning of a song. According to Leech, the meaning is divided into 7 types and one of them is associative meaning. Ryeski in his research used associative meaning theory found in the song by Haris J. The data analyzed amounted to 52 data. Data from act of praise, 1 data of act of petition, 1 data of act of praise, 1 data of act of praise, 8 data of act of confession and 3 data of act of exhortation. The difference from Ryeski's analysis and this research is, it is discussed about associative meaning while this study discusses truth meaning which has several types.

The sixth previous study is focus on what are the referen of book word in the Qur'an and why the book word in the Qur'an have diverse meaning. This research uses theory from John I Saeed also J.D. Parera. The data in this research are 52 data. The author conclude that the meaning of the word book is not only one meaning, but the meaning of the book found in the Qur'an have diverse meanings and the highest meaning of the word book in the Qur'an is the meaning of the Qur'an. Al-Qur'an it is the way of life for all humans until the end of time. The Qur'an orders people to be dignified, modest trustworthy, kind, faithful, mature and responsive. The difference between this research and the sixth previous study is classifying the meaning. In this research, the data is to classify int truth meaning but this previous study is to classify into 12 classifications.

The seventh previos study tells about Types and meanings of idiomatic expressions in the Bon Jovi's song lyrics. In This research focuses on two poblems, there are the types of idiom, and the types of meaning in the Bon Jovi's song lyrics. The data are findings show that phrasal verb 22 word type as the most found, prepositional verb 7 word the second, and partial idiom 4 word is the less one. Meanwhile, about the meaning of idiomatic expressions, the most found is connotative meaning 10 word. The second is conceptual meaning 9 word. Meanwhile, the last is the collocative meaning 2 word. The difference between

this research and the seventh previous study are: this research is describe the meaning through possessive adjective and possessive pronoun while the seventh previous study is to explain the idiomatic expressions.

The eighth previous study tells *Presupposition Used and It Is Implied Meaning in Mocca's Colour Album Lyrics*. This research focuses on discussing the use of presupposition performed in Mocca's Colour album lyrics and the implied meaning of the use of presupposition. The theory used in this research is theory of presupposition by Yule (1996). The difference between this research and this previous study are: this research is study of truth value while the previous study is study of presupposition but these studies are have the correlation in semantic relation because two material is tells about meaning.

The ninth previous study is discussing in *Error Analysis in The Use of Possessive Pronoun and Possessive Adjective in Descriptive Text*. This previous study get the data of the types of error were error of omission, error of addition, error of substitution and error of mis-ordering. The most dominant type of error by the students was error of substitution. The difference between this previous study and this research is the way of analyzing possessive adjective and possessive pronoun. This research focus on meaning and function the possessive while the previous study focusses on error analysis.

1.7. Organization of Writing

The organization of writing describes the parts that are in this research. This research is composed into five chapters, there are Chapter I, II, III, IV, V.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Chapter I consists of introduction which describes the research background which is divided into sub-chapters namely background of problems, statement of problems, purposes of the research, the significances of research, the result of previous studies and organization of writing

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

In Chapter II, some theories were used in this research, which include the theories of semantics, meaning, sentence relation and grammar and some theories that are related to the research.

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

Chapter III presents the research methodology of the research. It begins with research method, data, the source of data, techniques of collecting data and techniques of analyzing data.

CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS

Then Chapter IV consists of the results from the analysis of the research. This chapter focuses on sentences or phrases that indicated to the function of a possessive adjective, the function of a possessive pronoun, the true meaning of possessive adjective and the true meaning of possessive pronoun. To get the true meaning, the writer analyzes from phrase, clause, and sentence itself. It means, the relation between each other.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS

The research will be concluded in Chapter V. In addition, the research will give some suggestion for readers. In other words, as a closing, this chapter consists of a conclusion and suggestion.

