

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW

A. Preposition

1. Definition of Preposition

Allen says that prepositions usually come before the word they control. They indicate various relationships between words or phrases, the most usual being those of time, space (position, direction, etc) or emotional attitude (1974: 292). Moreover, Allen said that prepositions are followed by noun or pronouns, and they are connective words that show relationship between the nouns following them as found in one of the basic sentence elements: subject, verb, object or complement. They usually indicate relationship, such as position, place, direction, manner, agent, possession, condition, and etc between the object and the parts of the sentence.

Prepositions are the word show the relation between noun, pronoun, and the other words in a sentence. Prepositions are in front of noun to describe the place from other (Mas'ud, 1998: 129).

Oxford Advance Learners' Dictionary defines that preposition is a word or group of a words used especially before a noun or pronoun to show place, position, time, method, etc (1995: 911).

Randolph Quirk (1986: 657) says, “A preposition expresses a relation between two entities, one being that represented by the prepositional complement.”

Based on the definitions above we can conclude that preposition is a word or group of words which usually comes before the word they control (noun or pronoun) to express a relation between two entities.

2. Function of Preposition

Based on Quirk (1985: 657), the function of a preposition is to express a relationship between two entities, one being that represented by the prepositional complement, the other by another part of sentence.

According to Marianne (1999: 402), preposition make nouns adverbial (*at night*) and create noun modifiers (*The Mayor of Philadelphia*); verbs (*She is in school*) and adjective (*She is good at match*).

According to Ronald (2006: 313), preposition express a relation in time between two events or a relation in space between two or more things or people.

From the theme above, we conclude that preposition has main function to connect a noun or pronoun to another word, usually a noun, verb or adjective.

3. Form of Preposition

According to Quirk (1986: 669-671), there are three forms of prepositions as follow:

a. One word preposition

This form of preposition consists of one preposition such as:

- in
- on
- at
- for
- out
- up, etc.

b. Two words preposition

This form of preposition consists of two prepositions such as:

- because of
- apart from
- as for
- according to
- next to
- due to, etc.

c. Three words preposition

This form of preposition consists of three prepositions such as:

- by means of
- with reference to
- in regard to
- in front of
- in comparison with
- at the hands of, etc.

4. Kinds of Preposition

Based on Quirk (1986: 669-671), there are many kinds of preposition which are used to express time, place, direction, method, etc.

Here are some of the examples:

Time	Place	Direction	Method
in on at since until from etc,	in on at between over above etc,	from until etc,	up down by of out etc,

But for the study, the writer limited the kinds of preposition just in, on and at as preposition, indicated time and place.

5. Types of Preposition

Based on Mas'ud (1998: 129-145), there are two types of prepositions as follow:

a. Preposition of Time

These kinds of prepositions are used to express times (hours, days, months, years, seasons, etc).

1) In

We can use this kind of preposition when:

a) We talk about longer periods of time

Example:

- They will have a holiday in the summer

- She was born in 1980.

- I met him in August.

b) We talk about how long it will be happen in the future

Example:

- I will finish my homework in two hours.
- The train will be leaving in a few minutes.

c) We talk about how long does something takes in the past

Example:

- I learnt how to operate computer in a few months.
- I read this book in a day.

d) We talk about a part of day

Example:

- I will see you in the morning.
- I will be back in the evening.

2) On

We can use this kind of preposition when we talk about part of day.

Example:

- I will go to the cinema on Saturday.
- She was born on July 23.

3) At

We can use this kind of preposition with points of time or period of time that we think as points.

a) Exact point of time

Example:

- I have a meeting at 11 o'clock.
- I saw her at five o'clock.

b) Short holiday periods

Example:

- We often go to the cinema at the weekend.
- Every body has fun at New Year.

c) Short periods that we think as a point

Example:

- I will see her at the end of this week.
- We will have a meeting at the end of this month.

d) Meal time

Example:

- My sister was proposed by her boyfriend at dinner.
- I will see you at lunch.

e) Night

Example:

- I will come at night.
- I finished my work late at night.

Those prepositions are showing only one point of time.

b. Preposition of Place

1) In

We use this kind of preposition to show the area of something enclosed such as: a container, a drawer, a building, a room, the world or something within a larger area.

Example:

- The children are playing in the garden.
- She keeps her money in her wallet.
- Bobby lives in a small village
- Ann is swimming in her pocket.
- Bejo lives in Cilacap.

2) On

We use this kind of preposition when:

- a) We talk about position touching about flat surface, or something we think of as a line.

Example:

- The mirror was hanging on the wall.
- Your book is on the table.
- The children are playing on the field.
- He was lying on the floor.
- He has acne on her nose.

- b) We use it before the name of the road.

Example:

- The Islamic Center building is on Jl. Masjid.
- The Sri Ratu department store is on Jl. Jend. Soedirman.

- 3) At

We use this kind of preposition when:

- a) We talk about place we think as a point rather an area.

Example:

- Write your name at the top of the page.
- He is at school.
- She was waiting the bus at the bus stop.

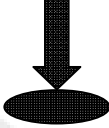
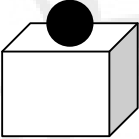
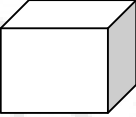
- b) We talk about even where there is a group of people.

Example:

- You can send your application letter at 28 Park Avenue.
- Rommy lives at 654 Downing Street.

6. The Use of Preposition of Place (in, on, at)

Based on Beaumont (1989: 252), there are the uses of preposition which shows the use of each kind of preposition. It can be shown in table 1 below:

<p>“at” is indicating that the noun which is a place as a point.</p>	
<p>“on” is indicating that the position of a place as a surface or a place as a line.</p>	
<p>“in” is indicating that an object of a place as three-dimensional or a place as an area</p>	

Based on Marianne (1999: 405), there are three locating objects in space:

1. “**at**” denotes place as a point orientation
Example: Meet me **at** the corner.
2. “**on**” denotes physical contact between trajectory and landmark, necessitating viewing the landmark as a one-dimensional space (a line) or two-dimensional space (a surface).
Example: Don’t sit **on** the desk.
3. “**in**” denotes the enclosure of the trajectory in the landmark and therefore, views the landmark as two- or three-dimensional space (a surface or a volume). Example: Stephanie is **in** the room.

B. Tic Tac Toe Game

1. Definition of Tic Tac Toe

JFree Chart (<http://www.answers.com/library/>) said that Tic Tac Toe is a game played by two people, each trying to make a line of three X's or three O's in a box like figure with nine spaces.

From <http://www.audienglish.net/dictionary/> Tic Tac Toe is a game in which two players alternately put crosses and circles in one of the compartments of a square grid of nine spaces; the object is to get a row of three crosses or three circles before the opponent does.

In Wikipedia (<http://www.answers.com/topic/>), Tic Tac Toe is a [pencil-and-paper game](#) for two players, O and X, who take turns marking the spaces in a 3×3 grid, usually X going first . The player who succeeds in placing three respective marks in a horizontal, vertical or diagonal row wins the game.

2. The Way of Tic Tac Toe Game

From Wikipedia (<http://boardgames.about.com>), if the players can mark in a vertical, horizontal, or diagonal row, they win the game. And when there are no players can mark in a row so there is no the winner.

	X	
O	X	O
	X	

X's player wins the game

X	X	X
	O	
	O	

O's player wins the game

		O
	O	X
O	X	

O's player wins the game

O	X	O
O	X	O
X	O	X

There is no the winner

3. Tic Tac Toe Rules

In Wikipedia (<http://www.answers.com/topic/>), players soon discover that best play from both parties leads to a draw. Tic-tac-toe is most often played by young children; when they have discovered an unbeatable strategy they move on to more sophisticated games such as [dots and boxes](#) or 12-cell tic-tac-toe.

Tic Tac Toe is a simple game which, if played optimally by both players, will always result in a tie. However, many players (especially younger children) still enjoy it, and the game can be made significantly more complex by increasing the size of the board. Here are the [complete rules for Tic Tac Toe](#), including some suggestions to

make it more interesting.

(http://boardgames.about.com/od/paperpencil/a/tic_tac_toe.htm)

In <http://www.answers.com/main/words.jsp>, Tic Tac Toe is a game played by two people, each trying to make a line of three X's or three O's in a boxlike figure with nine spaces.

In http://boardgames.about.com/od/paperpencil/a/tic_tac_toe.htm, there are the rules of Tic Tac Toe game as follow:

1. The game was played on a grid that's 3 squares by 3 squares
2. The teacher decided the X's player and O's player
Player took turn putting their marks in empty squares
3. The first player to got of her marks in a row (up, down, across, or diagonally) was the winner.
4. When all 9 squares were full, the game was over. If no player had 3 marks in a row, the game ended in a tie.

C. Basic Assumption

The writer assumed that teaching English Grammar especially teaching prepositions in, on and at need certain way. The use of Tic Tac Toe game for Junior High School students was one of good way and it would be very helpful to the students in learning preposition, because that game could stimulate the students understanding on how to use preposition in appropriate sentences.

D. Hypothesis

Based on the theoretical review above, the hypothesis was “using Tic Tac Toe game in teaching preposition in, at and on is effective for the seventh grade students of SMP N 2 Buayan”

