

## ABSTRACT

This research concentrated on one of the English prepositions, namely the preposition *of*. It discussed the the preposition *of* as the *genitive-of, i.e., of* that is used as the case sign of a genitive, and as the *prepositional of, i.e., of* that has a concrete force of preposition. The emphases of the discussion are on the uses of *of* as the *genitive-of* and as the *prepositional of*, the meanings of the *genitive-of* and *the prepositional of* that most frequently occur and that least frequently occur, and the significant differences among the proportions of the number of meaning categories.

The methodology employed in this thesis was descriptive. The type of descriptive method she chose was a survey. In taking the sample, she applied a random sampling in which in this case, she took the size of the sample of 15%. The selected pages were read and the sentences containing *of* were written down in small square paper. The collected data were, then, analyzed using two kinds of statistics. To see the distribution of the categories of the meaning, the writer used the descriptive statistics, namely frequency distribution and relative distribution. To see the significant differences among the proportions of the number of meaning categories, the inferential statistics was used. In relation to this, she applied the Chi-Square test. The problems of uses of the *genitive-of* and *prepositional of* were not done through research, but through a book study.

Based on the study and supported by the research, the research can be concluded as follows:

The preposition *of* as the *genitive-of* differs from that as the *prepositional of* in that *of* as the *genitive-of* is used to modify nouns or pronouns while *of* as the *prepositional of* is used to modify verbs or adjectives. The constructions of words that precede and follow *of* in both uses are to some extent similar.

The meanings of the *genitive-of* are categorized into eight, namely the genitive of origin, the possessive genitive, the subjective genitive, the objective genitive, the genitive of material, the descriptive genitive, the appositive genitive, and the partitive genitive. The meanings of the *prepositional of* are material, cause, reference/connection/relation, relief-/riddance/deprivation, and partitive.

For the categories of the meanings of the *genitive-of*, the possessive genitive has the highest frequency of occurrences, while the lowest one is possessed by the genitive of origin. For the categories of the meanings of the *preposition of*, the highest frequency of occurrences is possessed by the material and the lowest one is possessed by the cause.

From the hypothesis testing, it was proved that the proportions of the categories of the meanings of the *genitive-of* and the *preposition of* are significantly different. For the *genitive-of*, the observed value is 981,324, whereas the  $X^2$  value at  $df=7$  and the significant level 0,05 is 14,067. For the *preposition of*, the observed value is 66,753, whereas the  $X^2$  value at  $df=4$  and the significant level 0,05 is 9,4885.

In addition to the expected findings above, there are additional findings. They are the complex prepositions. They are classified as the complex ones since the preposition *of* come together with other words forming units of prepositions.

In the discussion of the research findings, the writer discussed the explanation of 1) the functions of the *genitive-of* and the *prepositional of*, 2) the kinds of construction of words preceding and following them, 3) the meaning categories of the *genitive-of* and the *prepositional of*, 4) the Chi-Square finding, and 5) the complex prepositions.

Finally, the writer gave some suggestions for the teaching of the *preposition of* and the *genitive-of*.