

VERBALPHRASE MIT PRÄPOSITION AND PRÄPOSITIONALPHRASE IN GERMAN

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ABSTRACT

This paper is aimed to examine the construction elements of Verbalphrase mit Präposition and Präpositionalphrase in German and the matters that influence it. The result of this paper indicates that Verbalphrase mit Präposition is followed by prepositions and it is also influenced by subjects and cases. Präpositionalphrase can be formed from prepositions are followed by noun phrases and cases of Akkusativ, Dativ, and Genitiv. On the other hand, there are types of prepositions can be influenced by cases of Akkusativ and Dativ. The preposition is called Wechselpräpositionen. Verbalphrase mit Präposition and Präpositionalphrase can be found in one sentence, so that, sentence can be formed from two types of phrases. In the sentence is also found that the prepositions of the two phrases influenced by two different cases, namely the case of Akkusativ and Dativ.

INTRODUCTION

The German is divided into four historical periods, namely the old upper-level German, the old middle-level German, the beginning of the new upper-level German, and the new upper-level German, also called as standard German. Nowadays, the native speaker of German uses a new upper-level German as a formal language and lower-level German or non-standard German such as dialect and German used by foreign workers as an informal language. In addition, standard German is used in dictionaries, during the learning process, and it is taught to foreign learners. Therefore, the branch of linguistics is divided into four categories, namely phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Phonology examines phonological processes in the form of sound pronunciation, intonation, and stress. Morphology examines the formation, mixing, and subtraction of words. Syntax discusses the structure description of phrases from noun phrases to other

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phrase categories and highlights the characteristics of the German word order. Semantics discusses the meaning of words, phrases and sentences (Russ, 1994: 10 and Fagan, 2009: 2).

In line with this statement, Troike (2012: 35) who classifies linguistics into six categories. First, the lexicon discusses vocabulary along with the meaning of words, grammatical categories, pronunciation, and the possibility of combinations with other words and in idioms. Second, phonology deals with sound systems in the form of phonemes, intonations, tones, and rhythms. Third, morphologies discusses about the structure of words in which there are morphemes, inflections, as well as prefixes and suffixes are added to change the meaning of words or categories of grammar. Fourth, the syntax examines grammar in the form of words, the agreement between the elements of the sentence, and how to form a sentence, assert the statement, and focus on the structure of the sentence. Fifth, the nonverbal structure contains of expression, orientation to place and position, and attitude and body movement. Sixth, discourses that include of ways to link sentences and organize information into sentences, structures for telling stories and engaging speakers or groups in conversations, and writing to effect on a community or group on an event. Thus, the scope of linguistic is not confined to words, phrases, sentences and phrases, but the use of words, phrases, and sentences in a conversation or event to give a particular effect on the speaker or group. However, the theory does not attach semantics as a linguistic study.

In the explanation above, it can be seen that the syntax covers words, phrase structures, clauses, sentences, and grammar. Rusmadji (1993: 2 and 5) states that grammar is a set of benchmarks about language in which it is based on its structure and the structure of the German language, thus, this grammar is merely applied into German. To study about words, structure and grammar can be discussed through syntax. Syntax can be defined as part of a grammar related to words and it is combined with other words or phrases, so that a larger grammatical unit consist of phrases, clauses, and sentences spoken requires the placement of suprasegmental morphemes in accordance with the semantic structure provided by the speaker.

In accordance with the results of previous studies, the result of study about Verbalphrase mit Präposition and Präpositionalphrase in German has not been discussed yet. The first previous study examined the same subject matter, which is about prepositional verb phrases. In the first relevant study discusses about the construction of prepositional verbs in English (Aarts: 1989). The second previous study examined the same topic, namely about the syntax and prepositional phrases. The research material of the study is about the prepositional phrases used without prepositions by German people originating from Turkey (Siegel: 2013). The third previous research discussed about the same topic, preposition verbs. The material for the study is the case of verb preposition collocation in German (Vyatkina: 2016). However, this paper is focused on syntax, especially phrases because the types of phrases and constituent elements are diverse, so, it needs to be distinguished based on the type of phrase. On the other hand, the uniqueness of the phrases in German is there are verb phrases followed by prepositions, but there are prepositional phrases whose main the construction elements of the phrases is prepositions. The differences and examples of these phrases in the sentence will be explained in this paper.

SYNTAX

According Suhardi (2013: 28), the study of language is related to sentences and sentence forms is called as syntax. On the other hand, Saussure (1988: 235-236) states

that syntax is a study of the functions of language units that are inseparable from grammar. In line with Saussure's opinion, Verhaar (2010: 161-162) adds that the study in syntax is not merely confined to the sentence and sentence forms, but grammar is focused on the relationship between words in sentences and phrases. Phrases are groups of words or can be mentioned as grammatical units are formed from two or more words. In addition, sentences have two types, namely clauses and compound sentences.

First, clauses can be defined as sentences formed from one verb or verbal phrase and it is also followed by one or more more syntactic constituents related to verbs (Lyons, 1995; Verhaar, 2010). For example, in the clause "*Marion spielt gern Klavier*" which is functionally consisted of Marion as subject, *spielt* as a predicate, *gern* as a description, and Klavier as an object. On the other hand, if it is viewed based on its category, *spielt* as a verb followed by constituents, Marion is categorized as pronouns, *gern* as adverbs, and Klavier as noun. Thus, dealing with the example of clause above, it can be seen that the example has the criteria on the definition of clause, so then the example can be called a clause. Based on the example, it can be represented that the syntactic category consists of pronouns, verbs, nouns, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions. In addition, conjunctions, articles, particles, numbers, sex, and interjection can be included in the syntactic category because they are included in the formation of phrases and sentences (Cornie, 2010; Evertz, 2010; Fagan, 2009).

Second, the compound sentence is defined as the sentences which consist of two or more clauses are combined in one sentence (Lyons, 1995; Sapp, 2019; Verhaar, 2010). For example, "*Bleibst du heute zu Hause oder gehst du zur Schule?*" has two clauses, namely *bleibst du heute zu Hause* and *gehst zur Schule*, both of which are *Hauptsatz* (main clauses). If the sentence is translated into Indonesian becomes, "Apakah kamu hari ini tinggal di rumah atau pergi ke sekolah?", Thus, the sentence can be indicated consisting of two main clauses because the two clauses can become whole sentences if it is not combined in one sentence. In terms of role, it can be seen that the sentence of *du* has a syntactic role as an agent, *bleibst* and *gehst* have an active syntactic role categorized as verbs, *heute* has a role as time, *oder* has the syntactic role as a connector, and *zur Schule* has a syntactic role as a place. The syntactic role is a term used to explain the role of words or phrases in sentences (Chaer, 2012; Haider, 2010; and Verhaar, 2010).

Regarding to compound sentences, Paukert and Holböck (2018: 5) suggest that words are combined in sentences have a certain meaning, it depends on the class of words are contained in the sentence. As it has been explained by Lyons and Verhaar who argue that sentence elements are classified differently according to their function in the sentence and the classification is obtained based on the target grammar rules, in this study refers to German.

In line with the above statement, the study of syntax covers on syntactic structures in which there are syntactic functions, categories, and roles. Units in syntax have forms in the form of words, clauses, sentences, and discourse. In terms of syntactic level, words are the smallest units forming larger syntactic units such as phrases, clauses, and sentences. The word has a role as a filler of syntactic functions, syntactic category markers, and syntactic unit assemblies (Chaer, 2012).

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that the study of syntax includes of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. These scopes have their respective functions, categories and roles in sentences related to grammar.

PHRASE

Phrase refers to a set of words that has no function as a predicate and it can fulfill one of the syntactic functions in a sentence. It means that there is no relationship of words causing the function of the subject and predicate in the construction of phrases. For instance, *Laura isst* cannot be said as a phrase even though it consists of two words because those words have relationship as a subject and predicate, but *Laura isst* can belong to a clause. Grammatical unit can fill one of the syntactic functions such as a phrase that can fulfill the function as a subject or object. For instance, a phrase *die junge Frau* can be included in the sentence as *Die junge Frau hat zwei Kinder*. In this sentence, the phrase *die junge Frau* has fulfilled the syntactic function as the subject (Chaer, 2012; Rusmaji 1995).

According to Sapp (2019: 74), there are constituents existing between words and sentences called phrases. Schuster (2003: 74) emphasizes that phrases have syntactic categories that are determined by the main word in the words forming the phrases. This can be seen from the use of the terms *Adjektivphrase*, *Adverbialphrase*, *Nominalphrase*, *Präpositionalphrase*, and *Verpbalphrase*. For example, the Adjective phrase emphasizes that the adjective categorized as the main word in the phrase formation.

Chaer (2012: 228); Paukert and Holböck (2018: 96); Rusmaji (1993: 42); Sapp (2019: 75) Schuster (2003: 79); Wagner (1998: 83) state that the type of phrases viewed from main categories are divided into five, namely *Adjektivphrase*, *Adverbialphrase*, *Nominalphrase*, *Präpositionalphrase*, and *Verpbalphrase*. The five types of phrases are explained as follow:

1. *Adjektivphrase* (Adjective Phrase)

Adjective phrase refers to a phrase that has adjective as the main word/unsure. For instance, in a sentence *Diana ist strahlend schön*, *strahlend schön* belongs to adjective phrase because the two words form a phrase are adjectives. However, *schön* is a main word and *strahlend* as a subordinate word in a phrase. So, if *strahlend schön* is translated into Indonesian means *cantik berseri-seri*.

2. *Adverbialphrase* (Adverb Phrase)

Adverb phrase is a phrase which has adverb as the main word in the construction of phrase. For instance, in a sentence *Ich habe das Buch noch nicht gelesen*, *noch nicht* as an adverbial phrase which used to describe that the book (*das Buch*) has not read yet. So, the sentence can be translated into Indonesian as *saya belum membaca buku itu*.

3. *Nominalphrase* (Noun Phrase)

Noun phrase means a phrase which can replace a noun in fulfilling one of syntactic function. For example, a phrase *alle Frauen* in a sentence *Alle Frauen lieben schöne Blumen* fulfills a syntactic function as a subject, and it can be said that it belongs to noun phrase. If the sentence translated into Indonesian can be *semua wanita menyukai bunga-bunga indah*.

4. *Präpositionalphrase* (Prepositional Phrase)

Prepositional phrase is a phrase where the main forming word is a preposition and followed by nominal phrase. In German, a phrase which followed by noun phrase is influenced by *Akkusativ* or *Dativ* case. For example, in a sentence *Lena besucht mein Haus mit einem Freund*, a phrase *mit einem Freund* contains prepositional phrase. Its phrase is followed by noun phrase and influenced by *Dativ* case because a preposition *mit* is one of preposition in *Dativ* case. So, the sentence can be translated into Indonesian as *Lena mengunjungi rumah saya dengan seorang kekasih*.

5. *Verbalphrase* (Verb Phrase)

Verb phrase is a phrase which has verbs as the main word in phrase forming. For instance, a sentence *Ich fahre morgen nach München* contains a phrase *fahre morgen* which is categorized as one of verb phrase since it emphasizes *fahre* which means go. So, if it is translated into Indonesian, it can be *saya pergi ke München besok*.

Based on the explanation above, it can be summarized that a phrase refers to a set of words which is not functioned as a predicate and can fulfill one of syntactic function in a sentence. So that, phrase is divided into five types, namely *Adjektivphrase*, *Adverbialphrase*, *Nominalphrase*, *Präpositionalphrase*, and *Verbalphrase*. However, this paper will focus on *Verbalphrase mit Präposition* and *Präpositionalphrase*.

VERPBALPHRASE MIT PRÄPOSITION

Verbs in German influenced by subject, count (singular or plural), temporal form, *partizip*, and *infinitiv*. The influence can cause changes in verbs (Fagan 2009 and Goldberg, 2010). As explained below:

1. *Die Lehrerin geht in die Klasse.*
2. *Er hat lange geschlafen.*

Regarding to the examples above, it can be seen that verb in sentence 1 is influenced by subject, *infinitiv* and count (singular). The Subject influences the verb because *die Lehrerin* is a second point of view subject, so, the verb *Infinitiv gehen* conjugated as *geht*. In this case, what is meant by count is a subject *die Lehrerin* which is categorized as singular pronoun.

In the sentence 2, verb is influenced by subject, temporal form, and *partizip*. Verb is influenced by subject because of the verb conjugation, that is *haben* becomes *hat*. The influence of temporal form and *partizip* are caused by the changing verbs into past forms (verb 2 or verb 3) and the use of verb 3 (*perfekt*). It can be seen from the changes of verb *infinitiv* form temporal *Präsens* namely *schlafen* to be *Partizip II* namely *geschlafen* because in *perfekt* temporal form, *Partizip II* is used as an aspect marker. This statement is strengthened by Russ theory (1994: 30 and 175) which states that *perfekt* temporal form is used to indicate a past events and copula verb such as *haben* or *sein* is used as auxiliary verb, so that, *Partizip II* in *perfekt* can be accepted in terms of syntax or semantics.

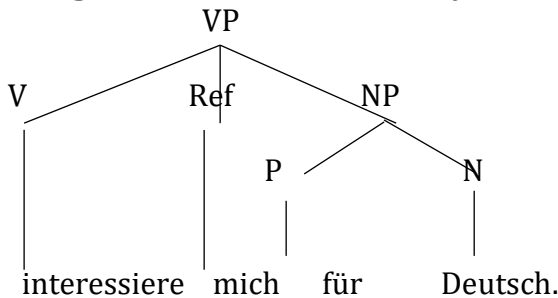
Associating with the verbs in a sentence, Chomsky (1965: 4-5) states that generative grammar is used to complete grammatical rules so that it can be seen implicitly and given description about structure, function, category, and role of every word or phrase in a sentence. Thus, every word in syntactic level has function, category, and role so the meaning and information in a sentence can be understood. In connection with *Verbalphrase* in this paper, Carnie (2010: 222) states that *Verbalphrase* (VP) category has three major realizations in modern syntactic theory. First, VP also contains verb which can be followed by direct and indirect object, modifiers of the verbs such as aspectual markers, additional adverb, and adverb of place or locative marker. Second, VP structure is influenced by subject in a certain representation. It means that the subject can also influences phrase structure that can cause to the changes of verb. Third, VP view is found in minimalist program that is developed by Chomsky in 1993. Minimalist program refers to a research program which is developed to discuss questions about specificity of language, yet in limited way. The purpose of program development is to omit phrase structure theory or at least a basic assumption about phrase structure so that it can be said as perfect (Chomsky, 2015). Based on the three realization, the examples can be generated as follow:

3. *Ich interessiere mich für Deutsch.*

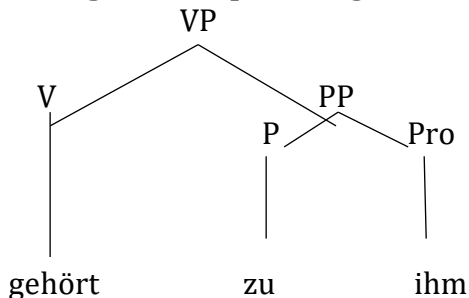
4. *Das Buch gehört zu ihm.*

According to sentence 3 and 4, it can be seen that there are prepositions which follow verbs. The verb in sentence 3 is followed by *Reflexivpronomen sich*, so, it is followed by pronoun *mich* which is influenced by *Akkusativ* case which has a subject *ich* (Evertz, 2010 and Sapp, 2019). Aarts (1989) stated that verb which followed by preposition has a syntactic meaning and structure by its own., so, the meaning of verb which is followed by preposition is different with the verb which is not followed by preposition. Along with the statement, Vyatkina (2016) states that verb which is followed by preposition influences to the grammar of noun phrase. According to Beck and Gergel (2014:31), to know the syntactic structure is by utilizing the tree diagram. In the tree diagram, syntactic structure of every word is spelled out and divided according to the branches of phrase, as well as the branches of tree. So that, the phrases of the two sentences above were spelled out by using the tree diagram.

Phrase Diagram 1. “*interessiere mich für Deutsch.*”



Tree Diagram 2. A phrase “*gehört zu ihm.*”



In the two tree diagrams above, it can be seen that the prepositions that follow the verbs are included in the verb phrases. As mentioned earlier, the characteristics of verbs in German are almost always in the second position which initially took the form of *Infinitiv* verbs, except when there is a conjunction, in a question sentence, in command sentence or *trennbare Verben*. In addition, verbs must also be conjugated according to the subject (Kathol, 2003 and Lestari, 2019). In both sentences the *interessieren* verb is conjugated to be *interessiere* because the subject in sentence 3 is *ich*, while the verb *gehören* is conjugated to *gehört* due to the subject in sentence 4, namely *das Buch*. Dikken (2017) adds that there are verb phrases, especially prepositional verb phrases that seem to accommodate two subjects in a sentence, even though one of them is an object. This statement can be proven by the two pronouns in sentence 4, namely *das Buch* and *ihm*. *Ihm* in the sentence has a function as an object because it was exposed to the *Dativ* case. Therefore, the phrase *interessiere mich für* has the meaning "attracted to" and the phrase *gehört zu* has the meaning "belonging". So, *Verpbalphrase mit*

Präposition in German can be followed by prepositions and influenced by subjects and cases.

PRÄPOSITIONALPHRASE

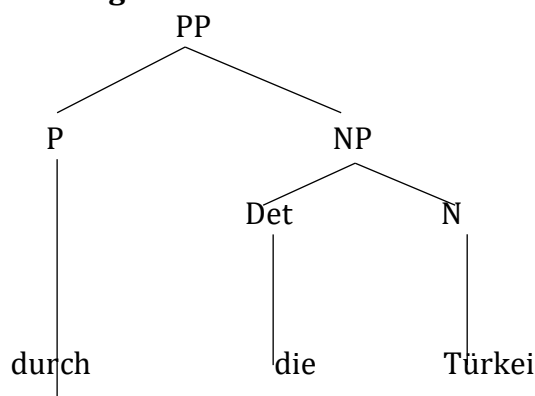
Präposition (preposition) can be seen from three aspects, namely syntactic functions, semantic relations, and lexical categories. In terms of syntactic functions, it can be seen that prepositions are the main elements forming prepositional phrases. Preposition can also be seen as a semantic relationship between the structure that preceded it, for example in *Verbalphrase mit Präposition* as explained earlier. In terms of lexical categories, prepositions are limited to their structural and semantic levels. This can be known from semantic content and thematic roles (Saint-Dizier, 2006).

In German, preposition is divided into four types, namely prepositions followed by the cases of *Akkusativ*, *Dativ*, *Genitiv*, and *Wechselpräpositionen*. The prepositions followed by the *Akkusativ* case are *bis*, *durch*, *für*, *um*, *entlang*, *gegen*, and *ohne*. The *Dativ* cases that follow prepositions are *aus*, *bei*, *mit*, *seit*, *von*, *zu*, *ab*, *gegenüber*, *außer*, *getreu*, *gemäß*, *entgegen*, *entsprechend*, *samt*, *zufolge*, and *zuliebe*. The prepositions followed by *Genitiv* case are *auf Grund*, *wegen*, *trotz*, *ungeachtet*, *anstelle*, *statt*, *beiderseits*, *diesseits*, *jenseits*, *abseits*, *oberhalb*, *unterhalb*, *außerhalb*, *innerhalb*, *während*, *anlässlich*, *infolge*, *anhand*, and *aufseiten*. *Wechselpräpositionen* is a preposition that can be followed by *Akkusativ* and *Dativ* cases consisting of *an*, *auf*, *in*, *über*, *unter*, *hinter*, *neben*, *vor*, and *zwischen*. The difference in the use of *Wechselpräpositionen* in the case used lies in the situation, for the preposition that followed the *Akkusativ* case related to the *wohin* (where to) question and the preposition that followed the *Dativ* case related to the *wo* (where in) question. Here are the examples of sentences from each type of preposition (Pahlow, 2015: 117-120):

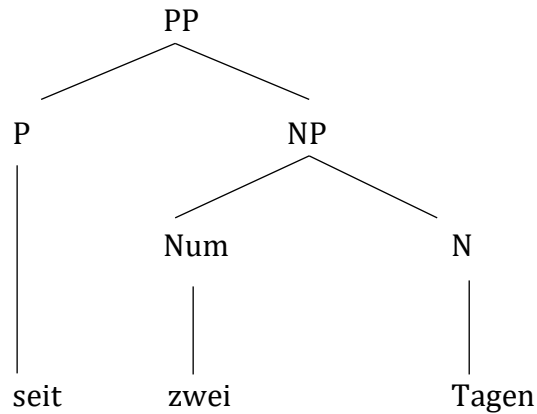
5. Wir fahren durch die Türkei.
6. Es regnet seit zwei Tagen.
7. Während seines Studium lernte er Spanisch.
8. Die Frau wartet auf Karl auf dem Bahnhof.

Based on the four sentences above, it can be seen that the underlined phrases are a *Präpositionalphrase* (PP). *Präpositionalphrase* is a phrase formed by two or more words with preposition as the main phrase (Lestari, 2019). Kathol (2003: 169) states that cases in noun phrases are determined by prepositions. This can also be seen in the four phrases above. In line with this statement, Birkner et al (2012) suggest that the form of prepositional phrases in German depends on numbers, *gender*, cases, (*in*) *definite*, and facultative adjunct constituents. In addition, prepositions in German always require complementary phrases, especially noun phrases. Therefore, the following phrase structure is described in the four sentences above.

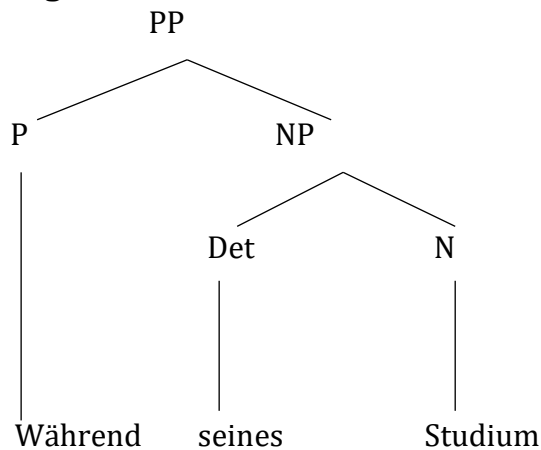
Tree Diagram 3. A Phrase “*durch die Türkei*.”



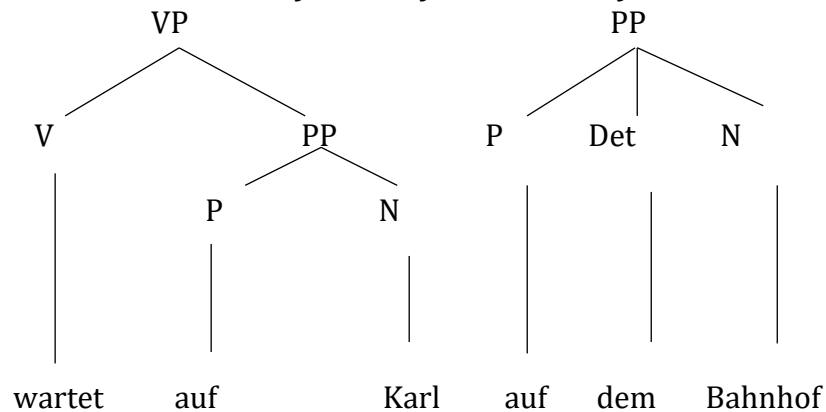
Tree Diagram 4. A Phrase “seit zwei Tagen.”



Tree Diagram 5. A Phrase “Während seines Studium.”



Tree Diagram 6. A Phrase “wartet auf Karl auf dem Bahnhof”.



In the four tree diagrams above, it can be seen that the prepositional phrases are followed by nouns and pronouns which have been influenced by the *Akkusativ* case in the tree diagram 3, the *Dativ* case in the tree diagram 4, *Genitiv* case in the tree diagram 5, and the *Wechselpräpositionen* followed by *Akkusativ* and *Dativ* cases in the tree diagram 6. According to Chiarcos et al (2018), the composition of the *Präpositiona phrase* consists of prepositions followed by objects that have been affected by the case. Haider (2010: 92) argues that prepositions in German cannot stand alone without being followed by nouns or pronouns. From the tree diagram 3 it can be seen that the *durch* preposition is followed by the *Akkusativ* case, so the article on the noun phrase that follows the *durch* preposition, ie *die Türkei*, is influenced by the *Akkusativ* case. Cases can

be used for syntactic function markers (Buscha and Szita, 2015; Boas and Ziem, 2018). In the tree diagram 4 *seit* prepositions are followed by Numeral, namely *zwei* and noun in the form of *Tagen*. The numerical function in the phrase is to provide information related to the number of days (*Tagen*) (Evertz, 2010: 6).

Based on the tree diagram 5, it can be seen that the preposition of *während* is followed by the noun phrase *seines Studiums*. The noun phrase *seines Studiums* contains *Possessivpromenomen* which has been influenced by the *Genitiv* case, so it has meaning "during his study" because the *Genitiv* case has a function as a marker of ownership. However, the *Genitiv* case itself is not seen as a form of *Possessivpronomen* (Zifonun, 2016).

According to Boas and Liem (2018: 8), if the four cases are combined with nouns, verbs, or prepositions, it can bring new meaning, especially the combination of cases, verbs, and prepositions. In line with this statement, Müller et al (2011) state that prepositions can be attached to verbs. This can be seen from the tree diagram 6 there are two phrases in one sentence, namely VP and PP. The VP was formed from the verb *wartet*, preposition *auf*, and noun *Karl*. In this phrase the noun *Karl* is influenced by the case of *Akkusativ* because *Verbalphrase mit Präposition warten auf* must be followed by the case of *Akkusativ*. Another case with the preposition *auf* in PP that followed by *Dativ* case. The preposition is used to indicate the place and is related to the question *wo*, so the preposition *auf* in the PP phrase must be followed by the *Dativ* case.

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that the *Präpositionalphrase* is formed from a preposition followed by noun phrases followed by *Akkusativ*, *Dativ*, and *Genitiv* cases. On the other hand, there are types of prepositions that can be influenced by cases of *Akkusativ* and *Dativ*. The preposition is called *Wechselpräpositionen*. The characteristic found in PP in German is that the preposition cannot stand alone, so it must be followed by nouns or noun phrases (Smeets and Wagner, 2018). VP and PP can be found in one sentence and the prepositions that make up the phrase are *auf*, but the prepositions *auf* on VP and PP are influenced by different cases.

CONCLUSION

The result of this paper can be concluded that the level of syntax includes grammar that focuses on the relationship between words in sentences and phrases. The scope has their respective functions, categories and roles in sentences related to grammar. This paper is focused on phrases, especially *Verbalphrase mit Präposition* and *Präpositionalphrase*,

Verb in the four sentences whose conjugations are determined by subject and the verb is followed by the preposition, the case is determined by the preposition. Therefore, *Verbalphrase mit Präposition* is followed by preposition and influenced by subject and case. In addition, *Präpositionalphrase* can be discovered that the form of phrases are prepositions followed by noun phrases followed by cases of *Akkusativ*, *Dativ*, and *Genitiv*. On the other hand, there are types of prepositions that can be influenced by cases of *Akkusativ* and *Dativ*. The preposition is called *Wechselpräpositionen*. *Verbalphrase mit Präposition* and *Präpositionalphrase* can be found in one sentence, so that in a sentence can be formed from two types of phrases. In the sentence, it is also found that the prepositions of the two phrases are influenced by two different cases, namely the case of *Akkusativ* and *Dativ*.

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