

ABSTRACT

This final project is based on a study which attempted to analyze the use of preposition found in the *Kung fu Panda* film. The objective of the study was to explain how the preposition is used in the English subtitle. The reason why I chose this topic was because first, film through its English subtitle can be used as an alternative media not only just for listening practice but also for teaching English structure, especially preposition. Secondly, preposition is not that simple as we've thought. Thus, we need better understanding on it. In conducting the research, I collect the documents by gathering the whole script of the film. After the script was collected, I classified the dialogues which contain preposition. Then, I make tables to classify them into 24 types of prepositions: time; place and position; and direction (indicate physical relationship); material or content; possession; characterized by; reason or cause; condition; source; exception; manner; purpose; subject; instrument; means; partition; apposition; degree; example; reference; similarities; accompaniment; omission and separation (indicate semantic relationship). The first table is the table for identifying the preposition based on their types. Whereas, the second table shows what prepositions are used in the script based on their types. They are: *in; by; until; on; before; since; from; after; for* (time); *on; in; up; at; among; in front of; under; between* (place and position); *to; at; down; around; up; through; ahead; out of; against; over; in; on; into; upon* (direction); *of* (material or content); *of* and *to* (possession); *of* and *with* (characterized by); *for* and *because of* (reason); *in; about; at; up* (condition); *from; of; for; to; by* (source); *for; besides; of* (exception); *in; with; by* (manner); *in; for; into; to* (purpose); *about; of; to; in; for* (subject); *with* (instrument); *in* and *on* (means); *of* (partition); *of* (apposition); *as* (example); *with; on; of* (reference); *as* and *like* (similarities); *with* (accompaniment); *without* (omission) and *from* (separation). The conclusions of this study would be: (1) one dialogue may contain one or more preposition with different types and also functions, and (2) one preposition may be categorized into different types preposition because they are having different functions. The uses of preposition are mostly affected by the context of the sentences or utterances that we produced. Finally, I suggest that those findings be considered in teaching preposition to students. They have to comprehend the context of the sentences or utterances unless they will fail in using the preposition correctly. And for those who want to do the study on the same topic, I should inform that prepositions are more complex than we've known. So, be more careful in analyzing prepositions. Different preposition have different functions, but there are some that have same functions or even in the same types.