

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

The research entitled “A Comparative Study of Prepositions *at*, *on*, and *in* Indicating Time and their Equivalents in Indonesian” aims to describe the structure of prepositions of time *at*, *on*, and *in* in English and to describe the similarities and differences in English and their equivalents in Indonesian. The data collected by population and sample.

In *Holland Horizon* magazine there are three structures of prepositions of time *at*, *on*, and *in* that are used. From 60 data that are analyzed, there are preposition *in* which consist of 29 data (48,3%), classified into 2 forms; preposition *in* + *proper noun* (18,3%) and preposition *in* + *noun phrase* (30%). Preposition *on* which consist of 18 data (30%) classified into 2 forms; preposition *on* + *proper noun* (25%) and preposition *on* + *noun phrase* (5%). The other data categorized as preposition *at* which consist of 13 data (21,7%) classified into 2 forms; preposition *at* + *noun phrase* (18,3%) and preposition *at* + *proper noun* (3,3%). Therefore, from the data analysis, it seems that the structure of preposition of time *in* + *noun phrase* is more frequent used than the other structure of preposition of time.

The similarities of English prepositions of time *at*, *on*, and *in* and their equivalents in Indonesian could be seen both of them have the same structure in the sentence that is *preposition* + *noun*. Beside that, English prepositions of time

*at*, *on*, and *in* and their equivalents in Indonesian have the same function to modify noun

The difference between English prepositions of time *at*, *on*, and *in* and their equivalents in Indonesian is on the usage. English prepositions of time *at*, *on*, and *in* have specific usage and more detailed in classification. Indonesian prepositions of time *pada* and *di* also has specific usage, but not as detailed as English prepositions of time *at*, *on*, and *in*.

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