

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Leech (1994: 10) stated that as a language, English like other languages, makes use of two channels: speech and writing. They have different transmission system. Speech is transmitted by sound-waves, originated in speaking and received in hearing; moreover, writing is transmitted by letters and other marks, produced in writing and received in reading. Of the letter, writing can be found in various media, such as books, novels, newspapers, magazine, etc. One of the media used to express the idea in written language is novel entitled 'Pride and Prejudice' by Jane Austen (1813). Pride and prejudice is one of the popular English novels. It has good story and plot. It teaches us how to love our family, and respect others. This novel is a story about Bennet's family who has five unmarried daughters. In this novel we can see how much both Elizabeth and Jane love each other as sisters. In addition, this novel describes about the condition of the society in that time. They have a good relationship between neighbors; they visited each others, met at the balls and dances, played cards and read books and had conversation. They live in peace and harmony.

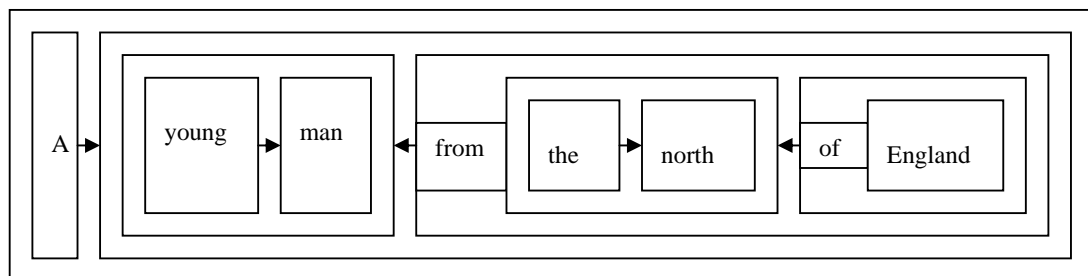
There are many reasons why the writer chooses the novel, some of them are that novel is not only popular but also in its story very interesting. Beside that, in that novel the writer finds many grammatical forms like clauses and

phrases. One of the grammatical forms is phrase. There are find many types of phrases in this novel such as NP, VP, PP, AP, and ADVP.

According to Manser (1995: 309), phrase is a short group of word or group of words without a verb that form part of sentence. The head of phrase can be modified by any construction or words. It can be placed before or after the head of phrase. One of phrase can be formed by another word like verb, adjective, adverb, prepositional, for example:

He is a young man from the north of England.

The sentence above is formed by pronoun subject (S): *He*, predicate (P): *is* as a full verb and complement (C): *a young man from the north of England* (NP). The category of *a young man from the north of England* is NP because it has N *man* as the head of the phrase. The NP above can be sub divided into NP *a young man* and PP *from the north of England*.



Phrases are generally constituents that are built up around a particular word (Carnie, 2002: 33). The constituents in NP are syntactic units of phrase. The constituents of NP phrase consist of the head of phrase and the modifiers. The sentence above consists of 8 constituents; constituents *a* as determiner, constituents *man* as the head, constituent *young* as pre-modifier and stands as

optional constituent of the head, constituents *from, the, north, of, and England* are post-modifier which stand as optional constituent of the head.

There are many phrases; VP, NP, PP, AP, and ADVP. One of them is noun phrase. Noun phrase is a phrase which has a noun as a head and consists of a noun and all the words that modify it. Studying about noun phrase is interesting and important. As every body knows, noun phrase is a phrase which is often used in the sentence either as the subject or object or both subject and object. Knowing about noun phrase will help us to understand about the meaning of the sentence.

For examples:

(1) They are *my old friends*.

(2) She comes with *her youngest daughter*.

The noun phrase in the first sentence *my old friends* can be translated as my friends who are old and my friends who have been known before. While in the second sentence *her youngest daughter* can be translated as her daughter who is young and her daughter who is youngest among other daughters. In order to know about the certain meaning of the sentence above, we need to study more not only noun phrase but also syntax. A phrase is a syntactic structure which has syntactic properties derived from its head. While, syntactical analysis can be used to prove the position and status of modifier within the NP.

Syntax is rules for making sentences out of words and phrases (Manser, 1995: 420). Glesson (in Srijono2001: 63) stated that syntax may be roughly

defined as the principles of arrangement of the constructions (words) into larger constructions of various kinds. Syntax is the system of rules and categories that underlines sentence formation in human language.

Based on the fact, the writer wants to get more detail information about NP by analyzing English NP used in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen based on syntactical study especially structural grammar entitled “An Analysis of Noun Phrase in *Pride and Prejudice* Novel; Syntactical Study”.

B. Previous Study

The writer wants to present previous researches dealing with syntactic analysis. The first researcher is entitled “Analysis of English Adjectival Construction in *Sons of Fortune*” by Supriyanti (2005). In her research, she analyzed the English adjectival construction written in the novel *Sons of Fortune* by Jeffrey Archer. The results of her research are: (1) there are five constructions of adjective modify noun. They are: adjective clause, prepositional phrase, participle phrase, adverb and infinitive phrase. (2) There are 3 positions of English adjectival, they are: ADJ + N, N + ADJ, and ADJ + N + ADJ.

The second researcher is Hijriati (2005) with “An Analysis of Adverbial Phrase in Classical English Children Story Books; Syntactical Study”. Based on the research, she found 5 constructions of adverbial phrase based on the position of the constructions. Those are: ADV→ ADV + AP, ADV→ADV + PP, ADV→D + ADV, ADV→ CONJ + ADV, and ADV→ADV.

The third researcher is Setiyasih (2006) with “A Syntactic Structure Analysis of English Sentence Used in Drink Advertisement”. She analyzed the syntactic patterns and the constituents of the drink advertisement. The results of her research are: (1) There are 4 kinds of syntactic structure used to show the relation between constituents, those are Syntactic Structure of Modification (SSoM), Syntactic Structure of Predication (SSoP), Syntactic Structure of Complementation (SSoC), Syntactic Structure of coordination (SSoCo). (2) Kinds of constituents have formed the construction are mediate constituents and ultimate constituents. (3) Sentence is at least built up by SSoP for simple sentence, SSoCo for compound sentence, sentence build up by SSoM for complex sentence, and SSoCo build imperative sentence.

The writer tries to conduct different research entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE IN PRIDE AND PREJUDICE NOVEL; SYNTACTICAL STUDY”. In this research, the writer analyzes English noun phrase based on the structural grammar. The data are taken from the novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. The function of this research is to complete the previous ones.

C. Problem Statements

Based on the background above the writer formulates the problems, as follows:

1. What are the modifiers of English Noun Phrase used in the *Pride and Prejudice* novel?

2. What are the distributions of the modifiers in the noun phrase?

D. Objective of the Study

The writer has some objectives dealing with the problem statement above, they are:

1. To identify the modifiers of English Noun Phrase used in the Pride and Prejudice novel.
2. To describe the distribution of the modifiers of noun phrase in the Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen.

E. Limitation of the Study

In this research the writer limits the problem of the noun phrase in the Pride and Prejudice Novel by Jane Austen, especially the constructions, and the distribution of noun phrase by using grammatical structure analysis based on structural approach.

F. Benefit of the Study

The benefits of the study are:

1. Theoretically
 - a. This research will enrich study on linguistics especially about noun phrase.
 - b. This research will give more information about the word construction of noun phrase.

2. Practically

The result of this study will add the writer's and the reader's knowledge about noun phrase constructor.

G. Paper Organization

The writer divides the research into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I Introduction.

This chapter deals with The Background of The Study, Previous Study, Problem Statements, Limitation of The Study, Objective of The Study, and Benefit of The Study.

Chapter II Theoretical Framework.

This chapter deals with theoretical background consisting: The Notion of Syntax, Phrase as one Syntactic Unit, Syntax of Structural Grammar, Pride and Prejudice.

Chapter III Research Method.

This chapter deals with Method of Study, Data and Data Source, Object of Research, Data Collection Method, Data Analysis Method, and Paper Organization.

Chapter IV Analyze and Discussion

This chapter consists of the analysis and discussion which consist of data and how the data are describes.

Chapter V Conclusion

This chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion.