# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## A. Background of the Study

Language is very important in the world. It is so, because people use language in daily activities. People communicate with other people using language. Language has four different aspects. The first is Phonology; it is the study of sound and sound system. The second is Morphology; it is the study how morphemes or grammatical units smaller than the words are combined together into words. The third is Semantic; it is the study of meaning of the words. Then the fourth is Syntax; it is the study of how words are combined together to form sentences.

According to Moliere in Fromklin (1999: 100) "the part of grammar that represents a speaker's knowledge of these structures and their formation is called syntax. Fromklin (1999: 101) state that "The syntactic rules of a grammar also account for the fact that even though the following sequence is made up of meaningful words, it has no meaning". The syntactic rules permit speakers to produce and understand an unlimited number of sentences never produced or heard before, the creative aspect of language use (Fromklin 199 : 105).

Many people use syntax and grammar as virtual synonyms. Grammar traditionally has been used quite broadly to cover any aspect of the structure of the language including semantics and phonetics. Syntax is more narrowly defined as the structure of sentences, clauses, and phrases (Bloomer

2005: 178). "Syntactic analysis can be approached from a bird's eye view or from a worm's eye view. The bird's eye view of grammar would start with a large chunk of text and pull it apart to see how it is constructed." (Bloomer 2005: 181)

As one of aspect of linguistics analysis, Syntax can't be isolated from other areas of language and individual lexical items. It is so because syntax studies the level of language that lies between words and the meaning of utterance (sentence). Francis (1958: 292) state that "there are four basic types of syntactic structure: the first is structure of modification, the second are structures of predication, the third are structures of complementation, the finally are structures of coordination".

There are three type of syntactic structure. The first is construction, the second is sentence, and then the third is constituent. Gleason in Srijono (2001: 64) states that a construction is any significant group of word (or morphemes). A construction can be a phrase, a clause or a sentence. According to Srijono (2001: 64- 65), a phrase is a group words that has no subject and predicate element. A phrase usually has a Head Word and one or more modifiers/ specifiers (Srijono, 2001: 65).

Sentences are not random strings of words. Some strings of words that we can interpret are not sentences. To be a sentence, words must conform to specific patterns determined by the syntactic rules of the language (Fromklin 1999: 102). A sentence is a sequence of selected syntactic items combined into a unit in according with certain patterns of arrangement,

modification, and intonation in any given language (Lehmann in Srijono, 2001: 65). O'Grady in Srijono (2001: 65), the sentences is the largest unit of syntactic analysis. According to Srijono (2001: 65), to provide the means for analyzing sentences or any other syntactic entities two terms are used: construction and constituent.

According to Srijono (2001: 65), a constituent is any word or construction (or morphene) which enters into some constructions. Immediate constituent (IC) is one of the two, or a few constituent of which any given construction is directly formed. Ultimate Constituent (UC) is a constituent that cannot be divided into smaller parts (Gleason in Srijono, 2001: 65). Constituents refer to any words or group of words which appear at the bottom of one of the lines in diagrams. When two constituents are joined together by two lines in diagram, these constituents are called to be in construction which each other.

There are many grammatical forms in sentence. One of them is phrase. In grammar, a phrase is a group of words that functions as a single unit in the syntax of a sentence. Phrase is classified into five, they are: Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Prepositional Phrase (PP), Adverbial Phrase (Adv P), and Adjectival Phrase (AP). 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 phrases modified by any constructions of word is Noun Phrase (NP).

Noun Phrase related about two words that is Noun and Adjective, or Noun and Noun, or etc. whitmant (1975: 63) States that "Noun Phrase is a

claim that noun phrases always consist of an article and a noun Noun Phrase meanings are combinations of meaning of nouns, adjectives, articles, and even sentences (Fromklin, 1999: 166). Basically, Noun Phrase is name of person, place or thing. According to Lingga (2006: 253) 'Noun Phrase is groups of words which has function do work the noun'.

Noun Phrase (NP) is a phrase which has noun as its head. It may occurred with Complement, Attributes, Adjuncts, Specifier or simply by itself. It means that it may have a complex or minimal form. In almost all sentences, Noun Phrase appears either as a subject, an object, a complement or a modifier. Related to prepositional phrase, Jackson describes the last part of a Noun Phrase is a post modification. They are clause, prepositional phrase, adverb phrase and adjective phrase. The Noun Phrase (NP) construction has three level categories based on X- Bar theory: N, N', (N-double bar). N is for labeling word level category, N' for labeling small Noun Phrase, N" for labeling full Noun Phrase. For example in this research:
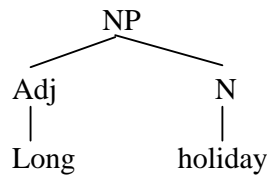
1. **Adj + N**

     **(A/D4/DEC5)**

    **S        : Hi, Toni, nice to meet you again after long holiday.**

    **NP      : long holiday**

    PS Rules        : NP $\rightarrow$ Adj + N

Phrases Markers

```
           NP
         /    \
      Adj      N
       |       |
      Long   holiday
```

        **"*Long holiday*"** is a small NP because it has no determiner and only consist of *long* and *Holiday*. Adjective *long* and N *Holiday* as head.
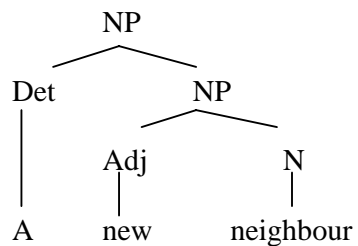

**2. Determiner + NP**

  **(D/D1/DEC4)**

  **S     : You introduce yourself to a new neighbour and ask him/ her**

         **to come to your house**.

**NP   : A new neighbour**

PS Rules     : NP → Det + NP

            NP → Adj + N

Phrases Markers

```
            NP
          /    \
       Det      NP
        |      /   \
        |    Adj     N
        |     |      |
        A    new   neighbour
```

        **"*A new neighbour*"** is a full NP (N") because it has determiner (*a*) stands as premodifier of NP. The constituent N *neighbour* stands as the head of NP and has an Adj *new, new neighbour* as post modifier of the NP.

Noun Phrase can be found in sentences of literary reading. Such as newspaper, story book, magazine, novel, article, textbook, etc. Doddy's book is chosen because he is a good author. His language is simple, easily to understand and appropriate to the students of Senior High School. *The Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School* is one of interesting book written by Achmad Doody. This book is containing about the teaching material which is appropriate to the students of X Grade of Senior High School. The researcher is interested to analyze the textbook, for example the text of *The Developing English Competencies Book for Senior High School* because the researcher found many Noun Phrase in the Sentence of the text book. So, it is interesting to be analyzed.

From the explaining above, the researcher is interested in doing the research on the Noun Phrase constructions used in the text book especially which authored by Achmad Doddy entitled *Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School* by using tree diagram in the theory of phrase structure rules. Finally, this research entitled *A Syntactic Analysis of Noun Phrase in the Text of **Developing English Competencies** Book for X Grade of Senior High School.*

## B. Previous Study

Some researches have similarities and differences with this study. So, in this research there are two previous studies mentioned here one by one. The researcher mentions name, title, institution and year. The first is entitled

*Syntactic Analysis of Verb Phrase in the Jakarta Post Headline Using X- Bar Approach* written by Rodliyah graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2006). She focused her study on the types of VP constructions based on the X- Bar theory. The result of this study, she finds that there are four types of VP constructions based on X- Bar theory: **1) VP → V + NP** (Complement) the constituents of VP are head V and the complement NP. **2) VP → V + NP** (Complement) + PP (Adjunct), the constituent of VP are the head V, the complement NP, and the adjunct PP. **3) VP → V + PP** (Complement) + PP (Adjunct), the constituents of VP are head V, the complement PP and the adjunct PP. **4) VP → V + V** (complement), the constituents of VP are the head V and the complement V.

The second is entitled *Syntactic Analysis of Adjectival Phrase Used in Indian Child Short Story,* written by Hayati graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2008). In her research, she studied about the adjectival phrase and constituents and modifiers. The result of this study shows that firstly, the constituents of adjectival phrases are: 1) degree of words, 2) adjective, 3) prepositional phrase, and 4) adverb. The patterns of constituents are: **1) A" → Deg + A', 2) A" → Deg + A' (A + PP), 3) A" → Deg + A' (A + A), 4) A' → A, 5) A' → A' + PP, 6) A' → A' + A, and 7) A' → A' + Adverb.** Secondly, the modifiers of adjectival phrase are 1) degree of words, 2) degree of words and adjective, 3) degree of words and prepositional phrase, 4) prepositional phrase, 5) adjective, and 6) adverb.

This research has similarity and differences from those previous researches above, the similarity of this study such as similar to analyze of syntactical analysis. The differences of this study are in the object of study and the theory of the data analysis. In this research, the researcher will study the Noun Phrase using tree diagram in the theory of phrase structure rules, while in the first previous *analyzed* the verb phrase and in the second previous analyzed the adjectival phrase. The data of this research are from the Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School.

## C. Limitation of the Study

In order to have the specific research, the researcher limits her study. This study analyzes the Noun Phrase that occur in the Text of Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School. In this study, the problem will be analyzed based on Syntactical Grammar using tree diagram in the theory of phrase structure rules written by Francis (1958).

## D. Problem Statement

Based on the research background, the problem in this research is:

1. what are the constituent of the Noun Phrase in the texts of Developing English Competencies book for X Grade of Senior High School?

**E. Objective of the Study**

The objectives of this study is:

1. to identify the constituents of the Noun Phrase in the texts of Developing English Competencies book for X Grade of Senior High School

**F. Benefit of the Study**

The benefits of the study of this research are:

1. Theoretical Benefit

   The result of this research will enrich the Syntactical Analysis of Noun Phrase.

2. Practical Benefit

   a. The English Lecturer

   The result of this research will give some references to the English lecturer and give contribution to improving the study of syntactic.

   b. The English Teacher

   The result of this research will give some references and more information to the English teacher.

   c. The English Students

   The result of this research will give contribution in studying Noun Phrase on syntactic analysis to the other students.

d.  The other researcher

      The result of this research will be used as a reference for who are interested in English syntax and for researcher would be research about syntactical.

e.  The Reader

      The result of this research will give some references and knowledge about Noun Phrase and syntactic structure to the reader.

## G.  Research Paper Organization

      The organization of this research is elaborated into five chapters as the followings:

      Chapter I is Introduction. This chapter contains the background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

      Chapter II is Underlying Theory. It deals with the notion of syntactical, and the phrase category.

      Chapter III is Research Method. This chapter applies Type of the Research, Object of the Research, Data and Data Sources, Methgod of Collecting Data, and Technique for Analyzing Data.

      Chapter IV is Research Finding and Discussion. The research finding will be elaborated into the constituents of the Noun Phrase and the Structural Ambiguities of the Noun Phrase.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. After chapter five, the researcher presents bibliography, virtual references and appendix.