

**A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE  
IN THE TEXT OF *DEVELOPING ENGLISH COMPETENCIES* BOOK  
FOR X GRADE OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**



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**APPROVAL**

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**RESEARCH PAPER**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research deals with Noun Phrase in the genre text of Developing English Competencies book by Achmad Doddy. The aims of this research are to identify the constituent of the Noun Phrase and to describe the structural ambiguities of the Noun Phrase in the genre text. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data source of this research is the genre text book by Achmad Doddy, Developing English Competencies Book. The researcher takes 145 data of noun phrase in sentences of Developing English Competencies Book. The method of collecting data is documentation and the steps are reading, indentifying, collecting and coding the data. The method of analyzing data is comparative method. The analysis of the data is by reffering to the context of syntax by using tree diagram in the theory of phrase structure rules then presenting phrase structure rules and phrase markers. This study shows the constituents of noun phrase in sentences used in genre text book. The constituents of noun phrase are (1) A, (2) D, (3) APP, (4) DPa, (5) DPc, and (6) PN.

***Keywords:*** *Syntax, Noun Phrase, Prepositional Phrase, Complement, Adjunct*

## A. INTRODUCTION

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.

There are some previous researchers related to this study. Firstly, it is carried out by Rodliyah graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2006) with her research entitled *Syntactic Analysis of Verb Phrase in the Jakarta Post Headline Using X- Bar Approach*. The objectives of this research are to classify the construction of VP on X- Bar Theory. The data of this research are Verb Phrase found in the Jakarta Post Headline.

The second research is written by Hayati graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2008) entitled *Syntactic Analysis of Adjectival Phrase Used in Indian Child Short Story*. This researcher studies about Constituents and Modifiers of Adjective Phrase in the Indian Child Short Story. The writer takes the data from the text book "Developing English Competencies".

The research is describing the Constituent of Noun Phrase. The data of this research are Noun Phrase found in Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School.

The writer uses some theory to analyze the data. There are Syntactic theory, Syntactic Rules, and Noun and Noun Phrase. Syntax is the study of how words are combined together to form sentences. 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 (Fromkin 199: 105).

Based on the definition above, the writer can conclude that syntax is a process of combined the structure grammar into specific items.

Noun Phrase related about two words that is Noun and Adjective, or Noun and Noun, or etc. Whitman (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 (Fromkin, 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 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 statement above, the writer can conclude that Noun Phrase is the Phrase that occur about two or more of word that Noun as a Head. Based on the *statements* above, the writer formulates the research problem as follows: What are the constituent of Noun Phrase in the text of Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School.

Based on the problem statement mentioned above, the writer has the objectives as follows: to identify the constituent of the Noun Phrase in the text of Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School.

## B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research method of this study is elaborated into five points, namely: **type of** research. The writer uses descriptive qualitative research. She takes qualitative research because the writer intends to identify the constituent of the noun phrase in the text of Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School., **the object of research** is the Noun Phrase in the text of Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School., **data and data source**, the data in this study are sentences with contain Noun Phrase in the text and in the grammar book. The data source is sentences used in the text of Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School. written by Doddy (2008)., **method of collecting data**, the writer uses documentation as the method of collecting the data in this research. The steps are as follows, *first* reading the Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School. *second* identifying the Noun Phrase the data that will be analyzed in the Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School, and *third* Collecting the text and *fourth* coding the data which contain Noun Phrase in the text of Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School. The writer uses specific code and the data : NP stand for the Noun Phrase, N stand for the Noun, Det stand for the Determiner, Q stand for the Quantifier, Adj stand for the Adjective, PP stand for the Prepositional Phrase, etc. whereas number is show order the number of data, coding + number is order the page of the data. For example:

A/D4/DEC5

A : The coding of the data

D4 : the number of data

DEC5 : The page of the data

### C. Research Finding and Discussion

This part explains the research finding and discussion. The problem statements in this research will be answered, and it is started from the constituent of the Noun Phrase In the text of Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School.

#### 1. Research Finding

The problem statements in this research will be answered, and it is started from the constituent of the Noun Phrase In the text of Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School.

##### 1) The Constituent of the Noun Phrase

There are six constructions of the constituent of Noun Phrase in the text of Developing English Competencies Book for X Grade of Senior High School, namely; Adj + NP (A), Determiner + NP (D), Adj + NP + PP (APP), Determiner + NP + Adjunct (DPa), Determiner + NP + Complement (DPc), Possesive/ Pronoun + NP (PN).

##### a. Adj + NP (A)

In this data analysis, the researcher codes the data by applying Alphabet "A". It means an NP that has Adjective.

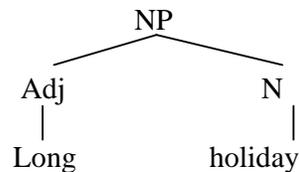
(A/D4/DEC5)

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

**NP : long holiday**

PS Rules : NP → Adj + N

Phrases Markers



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

##### b. Det + NP (D)

In this data analysis, the researcher codes the data by applying Alphabet "D". It means a NP that has Determiner as pre modifier.

(D/D1/DEC4)

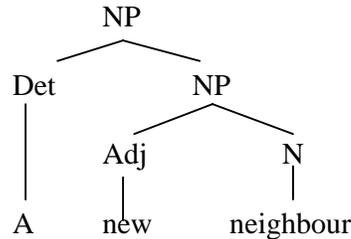
**S : You introduce yourself to a new neighbour and ask him/ her to come to your house.**

**NP : A new neighbour**

PS Rules : NP → Det + NP

NP → Adj + N

Phrases Markers



“*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.

**c. Adj + NP + PP (APP)**

In this data analysis, the researcher codes the data by applying Alphabet “APP”. It means a NP that has Adjective as pre modifier and PP as post modifier.

(APP/D6/DEC5)

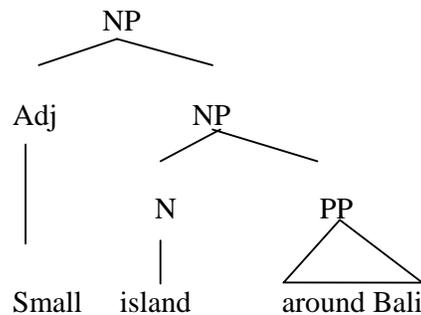
**S : The next morning I visited another small island around Bali on a boat.**

**NP : Small Island around Bali**

PS Rules : NP → Adj + NP

NP → N + PP

Phrases Markers



“*Small Island around Bali*” is a small NP (N’) which has no specifier. The constituent N *Island* has an adjective *small* as Noun. While the PP construction above with *around Bali* stands as post modifier of NP.

**d. Det + NP + Adjunct (DPa)**

In this data analysis, the researcher codes the data by applying Alphabet “DPa”. It means a NP that has Determiner as pre modifier and PP (adjunct) as post modifier.

**(DPa/D2/DEC4)**

**S : You meet a new classmate at school.**

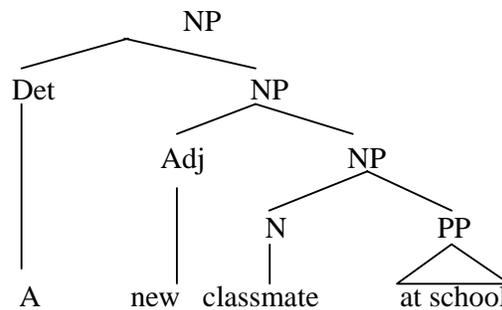
**NP : a new classmate at school**

PS Rules : NP → Det + NP

NP → Adj + NP

NP → N + PP (Adjunct)

Phrases Markers



“*A new classmate at school*” is a full NP (N<sup>o</sup>) because it has determiner. The constituent N *classmate* has an adjective *new* as pre-modifier of the head of NP *classmate* and the N construction above *Classmate at school*, stands as post modifier of the Adjunct *at school*. The function of N<sup>o</sup> *classmate at school* in the NP construction above classified into two N and Adjunct *classmate* and *at school*.

**e. Det + NP + Complement**

In this data analysis, the researcher codes the data by applying Alphabet “DPc”. It means a NP that has Determiner as pre modifier and PP (complement) as post modifier.

**(DPc/D3/DEC4)**

**S : You introduce yourself to a new English teacher in the classroom.**

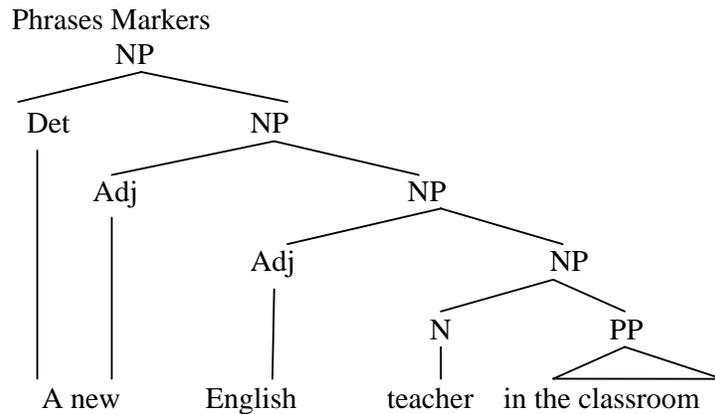
**NP : a new English teacher in the classroom**

PS Rules : NP → Det + NP

NP → Adj + NP

NP → Adj + NP

NP → N + PP (Complement)



“*A new English teacher in the classroom*” is a full NP (N<sup>1</sup>) because it has determiner. The constituent N<sup>1</sup> *English teacher* has an adjective *new* as pre-modifier. While the complement construction above *in the classroom* stands as post modifier of NP.

**f. Possesive/ Pronoun + NP (PN)**

In this *data* analysis, the researcher codes the data by applying Alphabet “PN”. It means a NP that has Possesive/ Pronoun as pre modifier.

**(PN/D13/DEC7)**

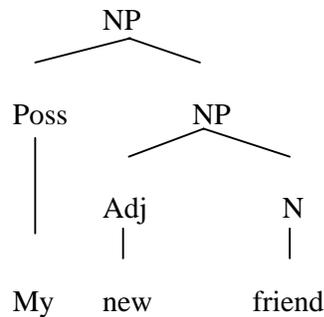
**S : Elvi, this is Denias, my new friend**

**NP : my new friend**

PS Rules : NP → Possesive + NP

NP → Adj + N

Phrases Markers



“*My new friend*” is a small NP (N<sup>1</sup>) which is has no determiner. The constituent N *friend* as a head of NP has an adjective *new* and possessive *my*.

## **D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

### **1. Conclusion**

The conclusion is drawn based on the result of the analysis of the data. It is presented to answer the problem statements of the research. The following is the conclusion of this research.

Based on result of the data, the researcher found the constituent of NP within 6 constructions as follow:

- a. [ Adj + N ]
- b. [ Det + NP ]
- c. [ Adj + NP + PP ]
- d. [ Det + NP + Adjunct ]
- e. [ Det + NP + Complement ]
- f. [ Possesive / pronoun + NP ]

Meanwhile, the researcher also analyzed more complex NP which has more than one of PP or post modifier, therefore there are structural ambiguities in the NP. In this case, the researcher concludes from the data result that the NP which has PP or post modifier in certain quantity so in same numbers the structural ambiguities of the NP, in note the NP should has two or more PP or post modifier. For example, the NP which has two PP or post modifier, so there are two meanings in the PP or post modifier.

### **2. Suggestion**

Based on the above finding, the researcher suggests:

- 1) For the readers, the researcher suggests to more attention in understanding the constituent of the NP because it will make them easier to understand the message of the sentences.
- 2) For the other researcher, the researcher advices to use the title or topic that relevant to this research, but which has not been conducted yet, such as adjective phrase, clause or etc.
- 3) For English students, the researcher suggests to more attention to develop syntactical analysis using other sources of data like the short story, newspaper, magazine, or other literary works.

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