

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Every man communicates with others by using language. Sometimes the speaker uses the other languages to have sense in presenting their utterances, especially English. The purpose of communication is to understand each other. The most effective one to get the messages is by using verbal language: speaking and writing. English is one branch of verbal languages. It has a lot of rules in communication and must be fulfilled in accordance with grammar and systematic in order to have perfect communication. Nowadays, English is very important and has been used widely in many countries all over the world as a means of communication. Communication in English language, considers two things: grammar and acceptability. According to James (1998: 65) in Fauziati (2009: 141) “grammatically is synonymous with well-formedness. It means that a piece of language is grammatical if it is based on standard language and not breaks any rules of the standard language. Acceptability of the utterances does not refer to the rules but to the context. Acceptability can also be judged from the social context. By studying language, one can get better understanding in communication of how the human mind process and produces language. Radford (1988: 4) concluded that;

Language has four different aspects namely phonology (study of sounds and sound systems), morphology (the study of how morphemes are combined together into words (grammatical units smaller than the word)), syntax (the study of how words are combined together to form sentences), semantics (the study of meaning).

As one aspect of linguistics analysis, the study of syntax is fundamental to linguistics and language study. It is because syntax studies the rules that govern the ways in which words combined to form phrases, clauses, and sentences. Syntax is one major component of grammar. According to Crystal (1992: 379) in Sriyono (2010: 61) syntax is the study of the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences. In other word, syntax studies the sentence structures.

There are many grammatical forms in a sentence. One of them is phrases. In grammar, phrase is a group of words that does not contain a verb and its subject and is used as a single part of speech. According to Radford (1988: 167) phrase is classified into five, they are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase, and adverb phrase. Every phrase has head and modifier. The head is the central of element of its phrase. According to Miller (2002: 3) stated that the head controls or manages the other words in a phrase, it is the modifier. If the head is a noun, the phrase is called a noun phrase; if the head is a verb, the phrase is a verb phrase, and so on. Modifier is a constituent that imparts information relating to the head of the construction. The function of phrase in a

sentence can be as a subject, object, subject complement, object complement, etc. One example of the phrases is noun phrase.

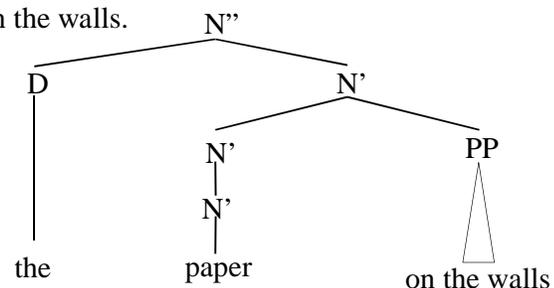
“A noun phrase is a group of words that is composed of a noun and number of optional modifiers and that lacks subject or predicate” (Strumpf, 1999: 32). It means that noun phrase does not have subjects and predicates and it cannot function as predicate. Most complete sentences have noun phrase, because it is one of the biggest phrases existed. Like in Arms and the man drama script, the most dominant level category is noun phrase. Drama script is more difficult to be understood than the others like movie, song, short story, etc. Based on the experience from observation, most people said that to understand drama script is difficult, spent much time to understand it, even the vocabularies in drama script vary and complicated. The phrases vary from simple to complicated one; like noun phrases, they have simple form to complicated forms, for instance;

1. the paper on the walls.
2. a lady's bedchamber in Bulgaria.

From the example of Noun Phrases above, it can be broken down more deeply by using X-bar analysis as follows:

1. S: *The paper on the walls is occidental and paltry.*

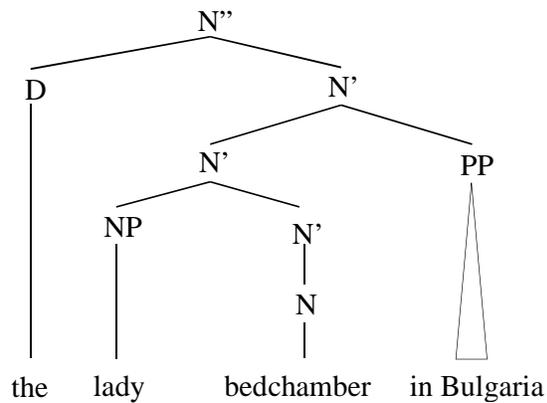
NP : The paper on the walls.



From the analysis of Noun Phrase “the paper on the walls”, it is identified that the constituent of “the paper on the walls” is a full Noun Phrase (N^{''}) and the attributive Noun Phrase consists of determiner “the” as a pre-modifier and Prepositional phrase “on the walls” as a post-modifier, so the Noun “paper” as the head. It is full Noun Phrase because followed by determiner (the) and cannot be expanded anymore. The constituent of PP shows Adjunct rule, because it has not to follow the head (paper).

2. Phrase: *Night. A lady's bedchamber in Bulgaria, in a small town near the Dragoman Pass, late in November in the year 1885*

NP : A lady's bedchamber in Bulgaria



The Noun Phrase “the lady’s bedchamber in Bulgaria”, has four constituents, they are determiner (the), possessive noun (lady’s), noun (bedchamber) as the head and prepositional phrase (in Bulgaria). It is identified as a full noun phrase (N^{''}). The construction of full Noun Phrase is determiner ‘the’ and small Noun Phrase (N[']) ‘lady’s bedchamber in Bulgaria’. The small Noun phrase consists of possessive noun ‘lady’s’,

noun ‘bedchamber’, and prepositional Phrase Adjunct ‘in Bulgaria’. This PP is Adjunct because the head ‘bedchamber’ does not have to follow this PP, and this PP states the place, so it can be defined as Adjunct.

Based on the explanation above, the writer thinks that the words construction of Noun Phrases in the sentences needs to be identified, because Noun Phrase is the biggest phrase from the other types of phrase. By understanding the Noun phrase, it is expected that the readers are easy to understand a discourse. Based on the analysis and the reason above, the writer is interested in conducting analysis in the research of Noun Phrase constituents found in “Arms and the Man” drama script using X-bar theory. So, the writer gives title “*A Syntactic Analysis of Noun Phrases Found in George Bernard Shaw’s ‘Arms and the Man’ using X-Bar Approach*”.

B. Previous Study

This subject discusses the previous study which is related to this research. The writer presents two previous studies to determine originality of this research.

The first research is conducted by Weni Martanti graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2004). She wrote An N-Bar Analysis of *Noun Phrases* in the *Story of Children of Intensive English Course (IEC) Buletin*. The main goal of this research is to find out and to describe the constituents of Noun Phrases construction. She used

descriptive qualitative as a type of her research. She mentioned the research finding of her study, there are three types of Noun Phrases that are stated on *the story of the children in IEC bulletin*, namely; Appositive Noun Phrase, Coordinative Noun Phrase, and Attributive Noun Phrase.

The second research is done by Zakiyah Wasnadi Astuti, graduated from UMS 2007. she wrote A Syntactic Analysis of *Noun Phrase on **Pride and Prejudice Novel*** by Jane Austen. The type of her research is descriptive qualitative. The objectives of her study are to identify the modifier of Noun Phrase and to describe the distribution of modifier of Noun Phrase in the *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen. She also has presented the result of her study around the Noun Phrase. The first result is Noun Phrase based on the position, there are three positions of the modifiers; pre-position (Modifier + N), post-position (N + Modifier), before and after Noun (Modifier + N + Modifier). The second result is Noun Phrase based on grammatical structure. There are six constituents that function as modifier of Noun Phrase such as adjective, noun, preposition, infinitive, adverb and clause.

The similarities to the first study are on the syntactic analysis, the same phrase and in finding out the constituents of noun phrase. The similarity to the second study is dealing with noun phrase. On the other hand, the writer also finds the differences between the present study with the two previous studies. The differences from the first study are that she used N-bar theory, the data and data source is taken from the story of

children of intensive English course (IEC) bulletin. From the second study, uses Chinese box to process data. Pride and Prejudice novel by Jane Austen is data and data source of her research. Based on the previous study above, the writer is interested in analyzing noun phrases used in Arms and the Man drama script by George Bernard Shaw as the object of the study.

C. Limitation of the Study

To have specific research, the writer limits this study in order to make it easier to analyze. This study analyzes the constituent of Noun Phrase. To analyze all of them, the writer uses drama script from George Bernard Shaw entitled “Arms and the Man”. The problem above are analyzed based on Transformational Grammar at first course using X-bar theory. The writer of this book is Andrew Radford. It first published on 1988.

D. Problem Statement

Based on the phenomena mentioned on Background of the study, the writer formulates the following problems.

1. What are the constituents of Noun Phrases mostly found in Arms and the Man drama script by George Bernard Shaw?
2. What is the dominant Noun Phrases construction mostly found in Arms and the Man drama script by George Bernard Shaw?

E. Objective of the Study

Based on the problems above, the objective of the study is in the following:

1. To identify and to describe the constituents of Noun Phrases mostly found in Arms and the Man drama script by George Bernard Shaw.
2. To identify the dominant Noun Phrases construction mostly found in Arms and the Man drama script by George Bernard Shaw.

F. Benefit of the Study

The writer really hopes that this study of Noun Phrase in “Arms and the Man” drama script gives benefits for others. In this study, has two benefits: theoretical and practical.

1. Theoretical

a. Student

This study gives clear explanation about constituent of Noun Phrase that found in Arms and the Man drama script.

b. Lecturer

This study is to develop the lecturer’s insight by dealing with Noun Phrase in different perspectives.

2. Practical

a. Other Researcher

This study gives more information to the next writer who will conduct the research or want to discuss related study.

b. Readers

This study gives more information to the reader about Noun Phrase and will enrich the knowledge around the Noun Phrase.

G. Research Paper Organization

This research is written systematically in order that easier to read and understand. This research is divided five chapters and each chapter has several sub-chapters.

Chapter one is introduction. It consists of background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the stud and research paper organization.

Chapter two covers underlying theory. In this chapter would discuss the notion of syntax, x-bar theory, constituent, complement and adjunct, kinds of phrase, such as: noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase, adverbial phrase, and the last discuss about noun phrase.

Chapter three is research method. This chapter describes type of research, object of research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and technique of analysis data.

Chapter four covers research finding and discussion. It concerns with data analysis and discussion of research finding.

Chapter five is conclusion and suggestion.

Bibliography

Virtual reference

Appendix