

**ANALYSIS ON THE TYPE OF NOUN PHRASE MODIFIERS  
USED IN ARTICLE TITLE IN *THE JAKARTA POST*  
(SYNTACTIC STRUCTURAL APPROACH)**



**RESEARCH PAPER**

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by

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

In a sentence, there are many grammatical forms, one of them is phrase. In syntax or syntactic structure, phrase takes a very important role because it always fulfills the place of sentence function. Phrase is a group of words, which acts as a single unit of meaning in grammar. According to Radford (1998:84) phrase can be classified into five: these are Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Prepositional phrase (PP), Adverbial Phrase (ADVP), and Adjectival Phrase (AP). The head of a phrase can be modified by any construction or words. It can be placed before or after the head of phrase.

Noun Phrase is a phrase, which has noun or pronoun as its head (Morley, 2000:53). The modifier which is placed after a determiner but before the head is called premodifier. The modifier which is placed after the head of noun phrase is called postmodifier. For example:

1. An amazing holiday (amazing = premodifier)

The construction *an amazing holiday* is a noun phrase in which the word *holiday* as a head of NP modified by an adjective *amazing* (premodifier)

2. An amazing holiday in Singapore (in Singapore = postmodifier )

The construction *an amazing holiday in Singapore* is a noun phrase in which the word *holiday* as a head of NP is modified by a prepositional phrase *in Singapore* (postmodifier)

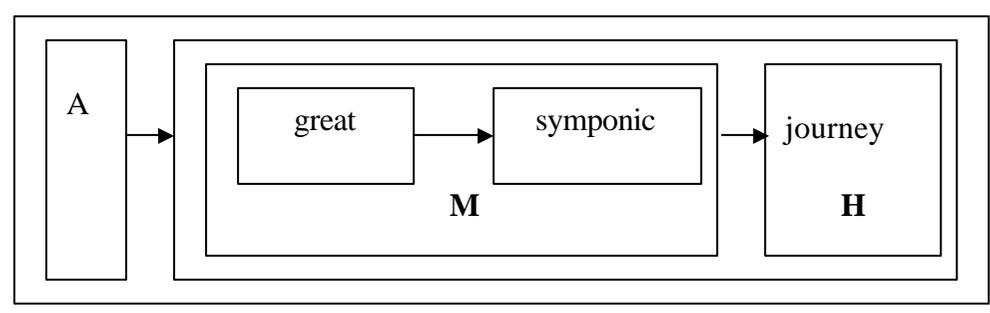
- 3. Six best students of the year (6 best = premodifier, of the year = postmodifier)

The construction *six best students of the year* is a noun phrase in which the word *students* is as a head of NP. *Six students* as a premodifier and *of the year* as a postmodifier.

A modifier (or qualifier) is a word or sentence element that limits or qualifies another word, a phrase, or a clause. In English, there are two kinds of modifiers: adjectives, which modify nouns and pronouns, and adverbs, which modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical\\_modifier](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_modifier)).

In structural grammar, which does not only focus on the function but also category and role, the modifier is viewed as an element that modifies a head. It can be analyzed through ICs analysis. According to Frank (1972:231) structural approach or structural grammar is grammar that emphasizes physical arrangement of elements within a sentence. For example:

*A great symponic journey*



The noun phrase construction of the analysis of structural grammar can be identified by using structure of modification. It is only limited by head and modifier. The construction *a great symphonic journey* is a noun phrase in which the word *journey* as the head of noun phrase is modified by an adjective phrase (AP) *great symphonic*. The distribution of modifiers is as premodifier because determiner and modifier appear in this position before the noun. The determiners precede the modifier.

In English, for some purposes, noun phrase can be treated as single grammatical units. In the title of article, for example, most of them uses noun phrase to make the readers easier in understanding the contents of articles at the first glance. As one of the media of information, *The Jakarta Post* (one of newspapers in Indonesia which is written in English) gives much information about politics, economics, sports, education and entertainment to the society. The information of this newspaper is packaged in the article form and there are many kinds of noun phrase construction in the sentences. So, it is interesting to be analyzed.

Based on the fact, the writer analyzes the modifiers in the noun phrase in the Jakarta Post article title based on syntactic structural approach. So the research is entitled “ANALYSIS ON THE TYPE OF NOUN PHRASE MODIFIERS USED IN ARTICLE TITLE IN JAKARTA POST (SYNTACTIC STRUCTURAL APPROACH)”.

## **B. Previous Study**

There are some researches about linguistic studies. The first is “Syntactic of Verb phrase in the Jakarta post Headline Using X-Bar Approach” by Rodliyah (2006). She analyzed the constituents of verb phrase in the Jakarta post headline which described the description of Verb Phrase (VP) in the Jakarta Post Headline based on X-bar theory.

The second research is “An N-Bar Analysis of Noun Phrases in the story of Children of Intensive English Courses (IEC) Bulletin” by Martanti (2004). She analyzed the constituents of noun phrase used in the story of children of Intensive English Course (IEC) bulletin viewed from N-Bar analysis.

The third research is “An Analysis of Adverbial Phrase in Classical English Children Storybooks:Syntactical Study”, by Hanifatul Hijriati (2005). She analyzed the constituents of adverbial phrase written in classical English children storybooks and described the modifier of adverb and status of each modifier by using X-bar theory.

## **C. Problem Statement**

Based on the background of the study, the problems of the study can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the forms of modifiers in the noun phrase used in Jakarta Post newspaper viewed from Syntactic Structural Approach?

2. How are the distributions of noun phrase modifiers based on Syntactic Structural Approach?

#### **D. Limitation of the Study**

The researcher realizes that this study is only a little part of study that discusses this newspaper article. The study only related to the titles in articles in The Jakarta Post. This research is only concerning with the forms of modifiers and the distribution of modifier of noun phrase using syntactic structural approach in The Jakarta Post on February 6<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> 2009.

#### **E. Objective of the Study**

This study aimed at:

1. Describing the forms of modifiers in the noun phrase in The Jakarta Post article titles viewed from Syntactic Structural Approach.
2. Describing the distributions of noun phrase modifiers in The Jakarta Post on February 6<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> 2009 based on Syntactic Structural approach.

#### **F. Benefit of the Study**

There are two benefits to be achieved from this study:

1. Practical benefit

This research will give more information to the reader about the forms and the distributions of modifiers in the noun phrase.

2. Theoretical benefit

The research will give some contributions for the other researchers who are interested in analyzing modifier based on Syntactic structural Approach.

### **G. Research Paper Organization**

In order to have guidance for either the writer herself in arranging the thesis or the readers in reading the whole contents of this research paper, the researcher organizes her research paper as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction. This chapter deals with Background of the Study, Previous Study, Problem Statement, Limitation of the Study, Objective of the Study, Benefit of the Study and Research Paper Organization

Chapter II is Underlying Theory. This chapter discusses about Notion of syntax, notion of syntactic structure, notion of noun phrase, notion of category, and notion of modifier.

Chapter III is Research Method. In this chapter the writer is concerned with object of research consist of Type of Research, Object of Research, Data and Data Source, Method of Collecting Data and Technique of Analyzing Data.

Chapter IV deals with Analyzing Data and discussion. The writer presents her analysis of the data.

Chapter V: Closing. It contains conclusion and suggestion.