

Research article

English Noun Phrase Structure Found in Inclover Magazine

Brama Kumbara Omar^{1*}, Ni Putu Intan Yuliana², Mirsa Umiyati³

Master of Linguistics, Universitas Warmadewa

ORCID

Mirsa Umiyati: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8335-4220>

Abstract.

The aim of this paper was to know about English noun phrase, especially the types and structure of noun phrase. To collect the data, the data source was read carefully, then underlined, and quoted based on the types of them. They were analyzed qualitatively based on the theories. There are two theories that were used in this paper. First, the theory from book entitled *A University Grammar of the English* by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) which discussed about the concept of the types of noun phrase structure and the tree diagram theory which is adopted from Richard Veit in his book *Discovering English Grammar* (1986). Based on the analysis, it was found that a lot of noun phrases occur in the magazine. The types of noun phrase were divided into three categories, they are pre-modification noun phrase, post-modification noun phrase and multiple modification noun phrase. The filler of the noun phrases was represented by the tree diagram that had shown more clearly explanation about the internal structures of the construction of the noun phrase.

Keywords: noun phrase, modifiers, syntax

Corresponding Author: Brama Kumbara Omar; email: bramakumbara17@gmail.com

Dates Published 04 July 2022

Publishing services provided by Knowledge E

© Brama Kumbara Omar et al. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ISCL 2021 Conference Committee.

1. INTRODUCTION

Noun phrase is very important in learning a language. It is because in every language, noun phrase has important role in a sentence. The structure of noun phrase in each language may not be the same, for example the structure of Indonesian noun phrase is different from the structure of English noun phrase. In daily life, we must often mention noun phrases in a sentence when we are talking. Therefore, it is very important for us to learn about it. So, we should understand or know more about the structure that makes them up. Noun phrase belongs to structure of language and it can be studied in Syntax. Syntax is the study of the principles by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. Syntactic investigation of a given language has a its goal the construction of a grammar that can be viewed as a device of some sort for producing the sentences of the language under analysis (Noam Chomsky, 2002). A sentence is a

OPEN ACCESS

textual unit consisting of one or more words that are grammatically linked. It can include words grouped meaningfully to express a statement, question, exclamation, request, command or suggestion. A sentence consists of phrases that are put together in a particular way. There are several types of phrase and one of them is noun phrase.

A noun is a word class or a word category. Phrase is formed by the combination of some words. A noun phrase is a phrase whose the head is a noun or a pronoun, optionally accompanied by a set of modifiers. Noun phrases normally consist of a head noun, which typically a noun, and element (either obligatory or optionally) determine the head and (optionally) modify the head, or complement another element in phrase; adjective phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase. (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1985).

According to Leech in his book *Introducing English Grammar 1992*, noun phrase is a phrase which (typically) has a noun or a pronoun as its head, and which can have various functions in the sentences, notably that of subject, object, complement, or prepositional complement. The structure of noun phrases can be stated as follows: (determiner[s]) + (modifier[s]) + head + (modifier[s]) where brackets represent optional elements.

Based on the background, there are several previous studies are used as references in this study. Ayuningsih (2007) conducted a study entitled “Noun Phrase Construction Found in Report Genres in the First Year Senior High School Students’ Textbooks”. The results of the analysis are all textbooks which are analyzed use three types of noun phrase construction; they are Pre- Modifier + Head, Head + Post- Modifier, and Pre- Modifier + Head + Post- Modifier. And the most dominant type of Noun Phrase construction found in the three textbooks is Pre- Modifier + Head. It can be proven by seeing the percentage of it. It has 71% in book 1, 58% in book 2, and 64% in book 3. In addition, Junaid (2018) also conducted a study which entitle “A Syntactic Analysis of the English Noun Phrase (A Study at the Fifth Semester of English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Makassar)”. Depending on the statistical results, the findings revealed that the students used 32 forming patterns of Noun Phrase which were covered in accuracy and inaccuracy construction. Those kinds of Noun Phrase patterns were identifier, adjective, noun modifier, quantifier, preposition phrase, participle clause, using conjunctions, and indefinite clause that all of the patterns were headed by Noun. The higher percentage of students’ accuracy to construct Noun Phrase was the pattern of identifier+Head, i.e., 27.4% meanwhile the higher percentage of students’ inaccuracy to construct Noun Phrase was the pattern of quantifier+Head, i.e., 17.6%. Besides, it is found that the causes of inaccuracy which are made by students in constructing Noun Phrase were classified into 11 categories, i.e., misused of identifier, misused of quantifier, misused of noun, omission of identifier,

misordering, misused of plural, misused of singular, misformation, misused of word choice, omission of relative pronoun, and misused of adjective. The higher percentage of inaccuracy in constructing noun phrase was misused of singular, i.e., 17.4%. Therefore, Heriadi (2015) also doing similar study entitled "English Noun Phrase Found in the Novel Entitled "The Vampire Diaries". The structure of the English noun phrase is presented based on the main component of the noun phrase. Noun phrases generally consist of four named components; head, determinative, pre-modified, post-modified. However, there are some noun phrases that do not have all of these components. Pre-modified phrases are seen more often in this novel. English noun phrases in this journal have several functions including; as subject, object, predicative complement, and complement in the structure of prepositional phrases. English noun phrases that function as objects in the data source are seen more often. Moreover, based on previous study above, this research is different from those previous study that has been explain before. This reseach analyze what types of noun phrase are found in Magazine entitled Inclover and what are the fillers of noun phrase constructed in Magazine entitled Inclover. On the other hand, this research aim to know about noun phrase, especially the types and the filler of noun phrase found in Inclover magazine.

2. METHOD

The data source of this research is a travel magazine entitled Inclover. This magazine is chosen because it contains enough complex noun phrases as the required data to be analyzed. The process of collecting the data is by using observation method. This method is integrated process of close reading, understanding the data and the collection are conducted by taking note. The data which have relationship with the topic are selected and classified. The data are analyzed based on the theory applied. The results of the research are presented descriptively according to the topic of discussion.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research deals with the analysis of the types of English noun phrase and the structure of English noun phrases that are found in the travel magazine entitled Inclover.

3.1. Types of English Noun Phrase Structure

Based on the modification to the head noun, English noun phrase is divided into three types: pre-modification noun phrase, post-modification noun phrase, and multiple modification noun phrase.

3.1.1. Pre-modification Noun Phrase

Pre-modification noun phrase means that the head is modified by various pre-modification, such as adjective, participle, noun, genitive or adverb and placed before the head other than determinatives. For example:

The school is also equipped with a cinema room to see the results of the animations that have been created (Inclover, 2019).

In the example above, the phrase a cinema room belongs to noun phrase. It is because the head of the phrase is noun, namely room. Room can be classified into noun because room is a part or division of a building enclosed by walls, floor and ceiling and its phrase structure can be determined by the article a or the. This phrase is modified by article a as determiner and noun cinema as pre-modifier. Cinema is a building in which films are shown. It can be classified into common noun, because cinema is a name of place in general which is not named specifically. It means that the head room is modified by noun cinema which takes place before the head. So, the phrase a cinema room can be classified into pre-modification noun phrase.

The structure of the phrase can be constructed by using tree diagram, as follows;

NP

Det N N

A cinema room

3.1.2. Post-modification Noun Phrase

Post-modification noun phrase means the head noun is modified by many kinds of modification and placed after the head noun. A photographer who loves cooking and culinary (Inclover, 2019).

In the example (1), the noun phrase has photographer as the head noun. In the beginning of the phrase, there is article a that has function to modify the noun photographer. Photographer is a person who takes photographs, especially as a job. It can be classified into proper noun. It is because photographer is a specific name of a job. The phrase is

formed by finite clause (relative clause) as post-modifier, because it is beginning with relative pronoun who and positioned after the head noun photographer. The relative pronoun who is followed by verb phrase loves cooking and culinary. Love is a verb and it means like or enjoys something very much. It can be classified into lexical verb. Cooking is the practice or skill of preparing food by combining, mixing, and heating ingredient. The noun cooking is formed by verb cook and suffix –ing. In this phrase also formed by conjunction and which is placed between the word cooking and culinary. Culinary is an adjective and it means something that related to food. The structure of the phrase can be constructed, as follows;

NP

Det N RP

S

NP VP

ProR V NP

NP Cjc AdjP

N Adj

A photographer who loves cooking and culinary

3.1.3. Multiple-modification Noun Phrase

This type includes the noun phrase those having more than a single pre-modification or post-modification. This type usually consists of the head noun, determinative, the pre-modification and the post-modification. The pre-modification could be more than one as well as the post-modification. It is known as the city of “Kretek”, as PT Djarum, the largest cigarette company in Indonesia (Inclover, 2019).

The multiple-modification noun phrase above consists of pre-modifier and post-modifier. The head noun of the phrase is company. Company is a commercial business. It can be classified into common noun, because it does not mention about the name of company specifically in the phrase. The pre-modification above is formed by article the as determiner, adjectives largest and noun cigarette as pre-modifier and the post modification shown by prepositional phrase. The word largest is an adjective, it is formed by adjective large and suffix –est. it has meaning considerable or relatively great size, extent, or capacity. The noun cigarette is a cylinder of finely cut tobacco rolled in paper for smoking. It can be classified into common noun. The post-modification above is formed by prepositional phrase, it is marked by of that placed after the head company.

After preposition of, there is word Indonesia. Indonesia can be classified into proper noun, because it is a name of a country. The structure of the phrase can be constructed, as follows:

NP

Det Adj N N PP

Prep NP

N

The largest cigarette company in Indonesia

4. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, some conclusion can be drawn from the analysis. It can be concluded as follows. First, the English noun phrase consists of several components: the head, the determinative, the pre-modification and the post-modification. The types of English noun phrase are divided into some categories depends on the components that used in forming the complex noun phrase. The types of English noun phrase are pre-modification noun phrase, post-modification noun phrase and multiple modification noun phrases. The classifications are based on the modification toward the head. The pre-modification means the modification placed before the head. The post-modification noun phrase means that the modification come after the head. The multiple modification noun phrases are the noun phrase that has pre-modification and post-modification. Second, the filler of the noun phrases are constructed by using tree diagram that had shown the more clearly after the explanation about the internal structures of the construction of the noun phrases.

References

- [1] Ayuningsih DM. Noun phrase construction found in report genres in the first year senior high school students' textbooks. Thesis. Semarang; Universitas Negeri Semarang. 2007.
- [2] Noam C. Syntactic structures. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co. KG.; 2002.
- [3] Heriadi IM. English noun phrase found in the novel entitled "The Vampire Diaries". *Humanis*, 10 (2). 1-8. 2015.
- [4] Junaidi. J. A syntactic analysis of the English noun phrase at University of Muhammadiyah Makassar. *Jurnal Perspektif*. 3 (1). 317-326. 2018.

- [5] Leech G. *Introducing English grammar*. London: Penguin English; 1992.
- [6] Aditya P. Inclover. Jakarta: PT. Magna Citra Dimensi; 2019.
- [7] Randolph Q, Greenbaum S. *A university grammar of english*. London: Longman Group Ltd.;1973.
- [8] Randolph Q, Greenbaum S. *A comprehensive grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman Group Ltd.; 1985.
- [9] Greenbaum S, Gerald N. *An introduction to english grammar*. London: Longman Group Ltd.; 2002.
- [10] Martinet TAV. *A practical english grammar*. New York: Oxford University Press; 1986.
- [11] Veit R. *Discovering English grammar*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company; 1986.