CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problems

Linguistics is study about language which helps human to understand the rules of language. There are many aspects of linguistics. One of them is syntax. Putra (2013:1) states that syntax is one of sciences which studies about the way to organize and construct the words (phrases) of a language, so all the sentences or clauses which produced can be accepted in communication context. Hence, there are many kinds of syntax, it discusses about words or lexical categories, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

In communication context whether like written or verbal communication, phrases are often used. Phrases relate to words or a group of words that have no subject but have a verb; for example, *before starting the class*. In addition, phrases consist of nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, infinitives, participles, and gerunds. So, every kinds of phrase have different rules, for examples; (1) my mother is clever. Based on the first example, it can be stated that ***my mother*** is one example of noun phrase as the head word is *mother*. (2) My mother is very clever. As can be seen in the second example, ***very clever*** is one example of adjective phrase which has adjective as its head word. (3) My mother is cooking fried rice. The third example has a verb ***cook*** as the head word in verb phrase. (4) My mother sang very perfectly. In the fourth example, there is an adverb phrase

which is ***very perfectly***. (5) My mother lives in the riparian; it has an example of prepositional phrase which started by preposition ***in***. (6) My mother has a plan to call me. Based on the sixth example, it has an example of infinitive phrase that is ***to call*** because started by infinitive verb. (7) Looking a beggar, I feel like a luckiest woman. As can be seen in the seventh example, it has a participle phrase which started by participle ***looking*** with function as adjective. (8) Visiting Singapore is my biggest ambition. In the eighth example, it can be stated that has a gerund phrase ***visiting Singapore*** which started by gerund with function as noun.

Instead, as there is wide discussion about phrases, so this paper focused to discuss further about noun phrases since noun phrases have essential functions; it can fill in a sentence as the subject, direct object, indirect object, subject-complements, object-complements, adverbial, complement or (object) of a preposition, and can modify an adjective or adverb (Davidson, 2003:92). On the other hand, as widespread of common noun phrases used such as in reading text like newspaper, every authors and readers have to understand about noun phrases.

However, to have good understanding about noun phrases seem not easy for the readers. Sometimes, the readers can face a difficulty to determine which as noun phrases, adjective phrases, and the other phrases. Instead, the head word of noun phrases can be noun or pronoun. In addition, if the mother tongue of readers is not English, so it can add their difficulty in attainment as a good reader.

Furthermore, the lack of vocabulary will become an additional problem that can drag feet them.

Actually, every human has a mother tongue, for example, Indonesian people; Indonesian is their first language. Sometimes, the language users face some problems in creating composition correctly even use mother tongue, then they have to understand about another language like English as international language. Learning English is a way so there is no drag behind developed countries. Thus, the authors and the readers have to fully concern in learning English, especially about noun phrases.

To have good understanding about noun phrases, using mass media, such as newspaper can be a good media to improve the ability of readers. They can identify the components of noun phrase. Next, find out the functions of noun phrases. Those objectives can be items that used in the learning for English language skills by The Jakarta Post as reading text. Factually, The Jakarta post provides information in English. It is an Indonesian daily newspaper, has been existing since 34 years ago in 1983, by PT Bina Media Tenggara. There are many topics presented, such as educations, laws, religions, politics, sports, and foods. Thereby, the readers can read The Jakarta Post as one media to improve their English language skills especially about noun phrases.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher decided to analyze about noun phrases for this research entitled **"AN ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASES**

FOUND IN THE JAKARTA POST WEEKLY IN 2017". It is expected to give information for the readers about some examples of noun phrase.

1.2   Identification of the Problems

In this era, most of people try to be successful in English as it is an international language. So many countries have been implementing English in their products, for instance, in mass-media such as newspaper from Indonesia entitled The Jakarta Post. It can be a pride for Indonesian people as ever become a training place for local journalist even foreign journalist. On the other hand, it does not only present news about national of Indonesia but also the world. Thus, getting English language skills are important for humans.

In fact, as widespread of common noun phrases used in numerous reading texts, The Jakarta Post, for example, makes the readers have to master about noun phrases. Unfortunately, some of readers sometimes seem not easy to distinguish which as noun phrases, adjective phrases, verb phrases, adverb phrases, prepositional phrases, infinitive phrases, participle phrases, and gerund phrases.

Additionally, if the first language of readers is not English, it can be a problem that faced them in the process of attainment for English language skills as their vocabulary is limited generally. So, The Jakarta Post can be a solution to solve those problems. Indeed, identifying the components and finding out the functions of noun phrases can be done in The Jakarta Post as a good media to improve their English language skills in the more real context of communication.

1.3   Focus of the Research

In doing this research, the researcher focused on analyzing noun phrases found in The Jakarta Post weekly in 2017 that published by PT Bina Media Tenggara. The researcher only concerned to analyze sports news in printed matter because many people were interested in sports section as information about sports can help the readers to be aware in maintaining their health.

Furthermore, identifying the components and finding out the functions of noun phrases, that referred to the theory of Downing & Locke (2006:403) and Davidson (2003:92). Additionally, the function of noun phrases as subjects referred to the theory of Finegan (2008:200). Hence, the researcher found out the functions of noun phrases as subjects and objects. The researcher focused in two functions because limited time in doing this research. On the other hand, the researcher analyzed sports news that published on October 18 and October 25.

1.4   Research Questions

In this research, the problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are the functions of noun phrases that found in The Jakarta Post weekly in 2017 which published by PT Bina Media Tenggara?

2. What are the components of noun phrase that found in The Jakarta Post weekly in 2017 which published by PT Bina Media Tenggara?

1.5   Objectives of the Research

In line with the research questions above, the researcher formulates the objectives of the research as follows:

1. To find out the functions of noun phrases that found in The Jakarta Post weekly in 2017 which published by PT Bina Media Tenggara.

2. To identify the components of noun phrase that found in The Jakarta Post weekly in 2017 which published by PT Bina Media Tenggara.

1.6   Significance of the Research

The researcher analyzed noun phrases found in The Jakarta Post weekly in 2017. It has been necessary to know the components and the functions of noun phrases. On the other hand, this research is expected to be useful as follows:

1. To help the readers, get an attainment of English language skills especially in understanding about noun phrases.

2. To improve vocabulary mastery of the readers through the analysis result of this research.

3. To help the future researchers who are interested in analyzing noun phrases, because this research can be useful as a reference.

1.7   Assumption of the Research

Based on the research questions above, the researcher makes an assumption that there are several functions and components of noun phrases found in The Jakarta Post weekly in 2017.

1.8   Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpreting in this study, the researcher will give the definition of terms used:

1.   Analysis

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008:14), analysis is study about something by examining its parts. Moreover, the researcher analyzes about noun phrases found in The Jakarta Post weekly in 2017 which published by PT Bina Media Tenggara.

2.   Noun phrase

Adebileje (2016:45) says that a group of words is stated as noun phrase if the head word is noun or pronoun. Besides that, there are components and functions of noun phrases. Unfortunately, not all the components of noun phrase can be found in a noun phrase.

3.   The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is a mass-media from Indonesia which uses English as the language, published by PT Bina Media Tenggara since April 25, 1983. In addition, it is a daily newspaper which has some desks including headlines, national, city, archipelago, opinion, sports, world, business, focus issue, international, entertainment guide, technology, images, and features. On the other hand, it consists of two formats those are printed and electronic.

1.9 Grand Theories

The researcher used some authors' theories to review the related literature as follows:

1.9.1 Syntax

Grand theory used in this study refers to Adebileje (2016:45). He says, "The syntax of a basic English sentence involves the Subject, Verb and Object or Complement and the forms of both the Subject and the Object and Complement are almost always nouns/pronouns or noun phrases". This theory is correlated with this research. It used to analyze noun phrases found in The Jakarta Post as English newspaper that can be used as one source to improve English language skills, especially about noun phrases.

1.9.2 Phrases

Theory of Davidson (2003:68) used here to help the researcher in finding out noun phrases. Davidson states that a phrase is a group of words that can occupy a same position as a single word in a sentence. It means that each phrase consists of more than one word which is interconnected. Additionally, it has some categories like noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and preposition phrase.

1.9.3 Noun Phrases

Grand theory used in this study refers to Adebileje (2016:45). He says that a group of words is stated as noun phrase if the head word is noun or pronoun. The theory is correlated with this research in determining which part as noun phrases in The Jakarta Post's newspaper. In fact, the head word like noun and pronoun are different in a phrase.

1.9.4 Nouns

Theory of Downing and Locke (2006:401) used here to help the researcher determines the head word of noun phrases. They state that noun heads consists of common nouns, proper nouns, and pronouns. Instead, each kind has role which is different. Common nouns are like book and campus. Next, proper nouns are like Oxford Dictionary and Islamic University of Riau. Lastly, pronouns are like *ones* and *both*.

1.9.5 Pronouns

According to Finegan (2008:38), pronouns can be used not as modifiers of the other words and independently, but some other word forms may be pronouns or may belong to another category. Hence, pronouns refer to nouns that have already mentioned or are about to be mentioned. Additionally, it is divided into five categories including personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, relative pronouns, and indefinite pronouns.

1.9.6 Components of Noun Phrase

Grand theory used in this study refers to Downing and Locke (2006:403). They classified four types of noun phrase; (1) the head, (2) the determiner, (3) the pre-head modifier, and (4) the post-head modifier. The theory is correlated with this research in analyzing the components of noun phrase. Instead, determiner consists of central determinatives, pre-determinatives, and post-determinatives. Then, Pre-head modifier includes epithet and classifier. Lastly, post-head modifier has two categories including qualifiers and supplementives.

1.9.7 Functions of Noun Phrases

Theory of Davidson (2003:92) used here to help the researcher in finding out the functions of noun phrases in The Jakarta Post weekly in 2017. He states that a noun phrase has a function in a sentence including as a subject, direct object, indirect object, subject-complements, object complements, adverbial, complement (or object) of a preposition, or modify an adjective or adverb. Furthermore, the theory of Finegan (2008:200) used in this research. He states that a noun phrase that functions as the subject in sentence can be an agent, a patient, an instrument, a cause, an experiencer, a benefactive (or recipient), a locative, or a temporal, depending on the verb.

1.9.8 The Data Analysis Technique

Grand theory used in this research refers to Creswell (2014:247). He states that there are steps of the data analysis in qualitative research as follows: a)

organize and prepare the data for analysis, b) read or look at all the data, c) start coding all of the data, d) use the coding process to generate a description of the setting or people as well as categories or themes for analysis, e) advance how the description and themes will be *represented* in the qualitative narrative, and f) make an interpretation in qualitative research of the findings or results.

1.10 Research Methodology

The researcher used some theories that discussed about research methodology to support doing this research as follows:

1.10.1 The Method of Research

The method of this research was descriptive qualitative. Supporting the theory of Rugaiyah (2016:6), descriptive qualitative method is a method to describe a situation or phenomenon which the data can be observed. So, this research was one part of qualitative research which has The Jakarta Post as the source of data.

1.10.2 The Source of Data

The data were taken from The Jakarta Post's newspaper from Indonesia. Sports news was the desk for this research which published in 2017, especially on October 18 and October 25 with printed matter.

Table 1.1 Source of Data

Number	Date	Title
1	October 18, 2017	ECHOES OF BEST AS MU AND BENFICA COLLIDE
2	October 25, 2017	Stick or twist? Relegation risk raises the classic dilemma

1.10.3 The Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher analyzed The Jakarta Post's newspaper. So, this research was a qualitative research, because the character was descriptive and using the data as documentation concretely. According to Rugaiyah (2016:23), documentation is one of methods to collect the data or information by reading letter, announcement, synopsis, and the others writing text. Thus, this theory is correlated with this research as research instrument to collect the data from The Jakarta Post's newspaper.

1.10.4 The Data Collection Technique

Documentation was a technique that used to collect the data. Here, the researcher read The Jakarta Post as the source of data, then analyzed noun phrases found in sports news which published on October 18, 2017 and October 25, 2017 with printed matter. So, the researcher identified the components and found out the functions of noun phrases.

1.10.5 The Data Analysis Technique

The data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method which all the facts as the object analysis were described. According to Creswell (2014:247), there are steps of data analysis in qualitative research as follows:

a. Organize and prepare the data for analysis. It means that the researcher finds out The Jakarta Post in 2017.

b. Read or look at all the data. It means that the researcher reads sports news. Then, finding out noun phrases.

c. Start coding all of the data. It means that the researcher gives a code for each noun phrase.

d. Use the coding process to generate a description of the setting or people as well as categories or themes for analysis. It means that the researcher tries to identify the components and find out the functions of noun phrases while using the coding process.

e. Advance how the description and themes will be *represented* in the qualitative narrative. It means that the researcher needs to explain about the result.

f. A final step in data analysis involves making an interpretation in qualitative research of the findings or results. It means that the researcher makes an interpretation based on the findings.

Table 1.2 Indicators of Noun Phrases

Indicators of Noun Phrases		
Functions		**Examples**
Subjects	Agent	*The headmaster* visits a museum.
	Patient	*The headmaster* is fired badly.
	Instrument	*His victory* hurts my heart.
	Cause	*Bad weather* ruined the rice crop.
	Experiencer	*My youngest sister* heard my shrieking.
	Recipient	*My mother* gets many kinds of flowers.
	Locative	*The Siak* always pulls many tourists.
	Temporal	*The next day* will unite me with you.
Objects	Direct Object	I won *two music contests*.
	Indirect Object	Rita promised *her students* a price.
Complements	Subject-Complement	Rita is *a good person*.
	Object-Complement	Jansen chose me *his wise*.
Adverbial	-	*Next year* I will graduate.
Complement (or Object) of Preposition	-	I visit the Foriya Zoo with *my boyfriend*.
Modify an Adjective or Adverb	-	John is doing *a good activity* now.
Components		**Examples**
Head	Nouns	*My <u>brother</u>* saw Rasya in this morning.
	Pronouns	That is *a little <u>one</u>*.
Determiner	Central Determinatives	*<u>My</u> brother* saw Rasya in this morning.

	Pre-Determinatives	*All* students have to study hard.
	Post-Determinatives	*Next* day I will study.
Pre-Head Modifier	Epithet	*My youngest* brother saw Rasya in this morning.
	Classifier	My family is *art lovers*.
Post-Head Modifier	Qualifiers	*A beautiful mother in the canteen* is my mother.
	Supplementives	*The best time, at 17.00*, is always together with you.