

**AN ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE IN THE TEXTBOOKS ON LET'S LEARN
ENGLISH FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GRADE XI PUBLISHED BY
BUMI AKSARA**

A THESIS

*Intendeed of fulfill one of the requirements for the award of Sarjana Degree in English
Language Teaching Education*



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Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Milik :
Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU**

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AN ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASES IN THE TEXTBOOKS ON LET'S LEARN
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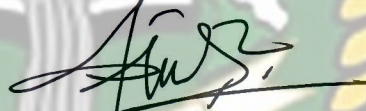

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LETTER OF NOTICE

We are the Head Advisor and Vice Advisor hereby notify that:

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It is ready to be examined. This letter of notice is made to be used properly.

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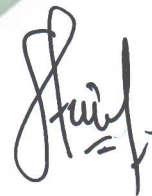
DECLARATION

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I truly confess that this thesis is the result of my own ideas, accept some summary and quotates (either directly or indirectly) which were adopted or taken from various sources included in the “references”. Scientifically, I took responsible for truthfulness of the data presented in this paper.

Pekanbaru, 17thDecember 2021

The Researcher



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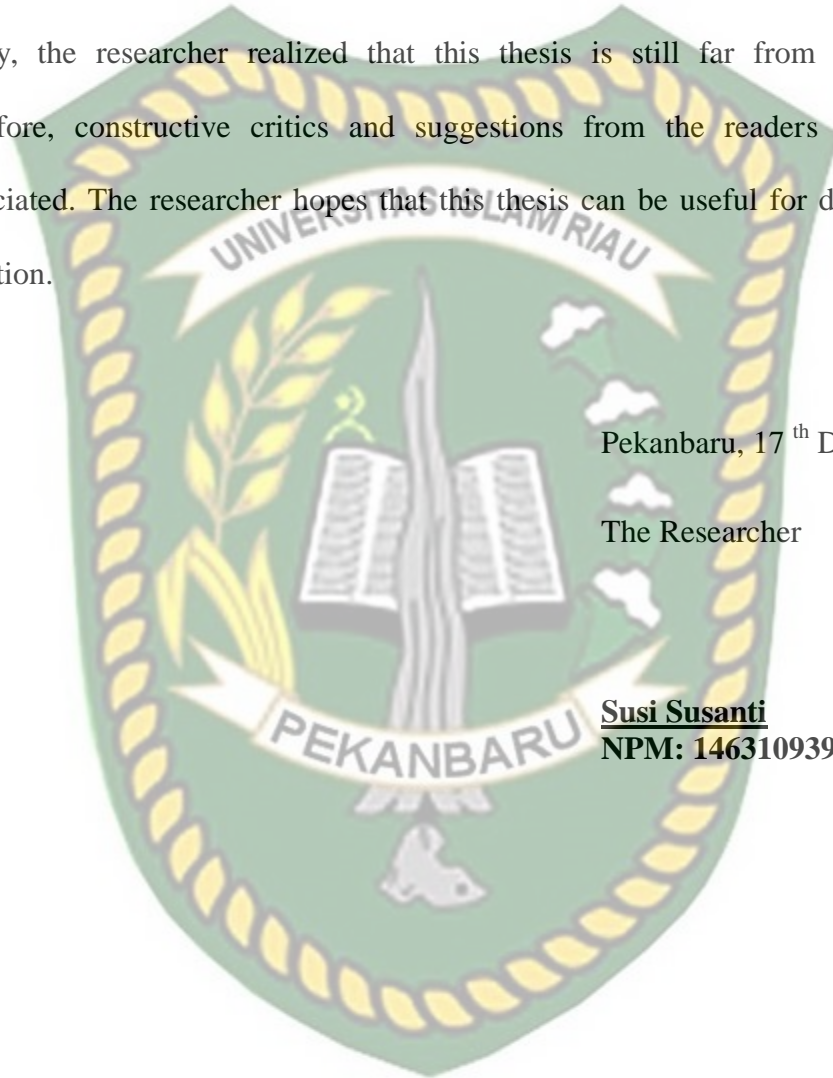
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Finally, the researcher realized that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, constructive critics and suggestions from the readers will be more appreciated. The researcher hopes that this thesis can be useful for development of education.

Pekanbaru, 17th December 2021

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ABSTRACT

SUSI SUSANTI. 2021. An Analysis of Noun Phrases in the Textbooks on Let's Learn English for Senior High School Students' Grade XI published by Bumi Aksara. Thesis

Key words: *syntax, phrases, noun phrases, componens, functions, book*

Syntax is study about grammar. In grammar, there is about phrases that divided into five five types. One of them is noun phrase, whisc is defined as a group of words that noun or pronoun as a head word. In fact, head, determiner, pre-head modifier, and post-modifier are components of noun phrase. Each noun phrase has a function in a sentence including subjects, objects, compliments, adverbial, or modifies an adjective or adverb. The objectives in this research were to find out noun phrase that functioned as subjects and objects in The Textbooks on Let's Learn English Grade XI published by Bumi Aksara. Then identify components of them.

This research used descriptive research. The data was taken from textbooks on Let's Learn English Grade XI published by Bumi Aksara. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the theory of Creswell (2014:247); organizing and preparing, reading, coding, generating, representing, and making an interpretation of the findings.

The result of the study showed that highest frequency was noun phrases as objects. The researcher indicate 73 noun phrases that functioned as subjects and objects. For the subjects, the researcher was found 10 data of temporal, 10 data of agent, 7 data of patient, and 3 data of instrument. Meanwhile, data was found from the objects are; 30 data of direct object and 16 data of indirect object. additionally, the types of objects like indirect object was frequently used by the writer in writing in the textbooks that published by Bumi Akasa. Lastly, instrument was type of subjects that rarely used.

Furthermore, there were seven forms of components phrases found in the textbooks. They were head + determiner, determiner + head + post-head modifier, pre-head modifier + head + post-head modifier, head + determiner + post-head modifier, head + modifier + post-head modifier, head + post-head modifier, pre-head modifier + determiner + head + post-head modifier.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
ABSTRACT	v
TABLE OF CONTENT	vi
LIST OF SYMBOL	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES	x
CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Research	1
1.2 Identification of the Research	3
1.3 Limitation of the Research	3
1.4 Formulation of the Research	4
1.5 Objective of the Research	4
1.6 Significance of the Research	5
1.7 Assumption of the Research.....	6

1.8 Definition of Key Terms	6
1.9 Grand Theories	7
1.10 Research Metodology.....	7
1.10.1 Method of the Research	7
1.10.2 Source the Data	7
1.10.3 Instrumen of the Research	8
1.10.4 Data Collection Technique	9
1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique	9

CHAPTER II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Linguistics	10
2.2 Syntax	11
2.3 Lexical Categories.....	12
2.3.1 Nouns	12
2.3.2 Verbs.....	13
2.3.3 Adjectives	14
2.3.4 Adverbs.....	15
2.4 Phrase.....	16
2.5 Noun Phrase.....	17
2.6 Function of Noun Phrase	19
2.6.1 Subjects.....	19
2.6.2 objects.....	20

2.6.3 compliment.....	21
2.6.3.1 Subject-compliment	21
2.6.3.2 Object-compliments	22
2.6.4 Preposition.....	22
CHAPTER III. RESEARCH FINDING	
3.1 Data Description.....	23
3.2 Data Analysis	23
3.2.1 Noun Phrases as Subjects.....	24
3.2.2 Noun Phrase as Objects.....	35
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
4.1 Conclusion.....	50
4.2 Suggestion.....	51
REFERENCES.....	53
APPENDICES	55

LIST OF SYMBOLS

() : Number of Data Noun Phrases

[] : Number of Data Noun Phrases as the Subject or Object



LIST OF APPENDICES

Corpus	55
Appendix 1Subjects	60
Appendix 2 Objects.....	62



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Linguistic is concern about the study of knowledge of language, it deals with the system, structure, how the language is produced and the aspects of language. According to Oxford Dictionary: 2003, Linguistics is the scientific study language and its structure, including the study of grammar, syntax, and phonetics. Specific branches of linguistic include sociolinguistics, computational linguistics, comparative linguistics, and structural linguistics. Furthermore, linguistics is the science of languages required as a basis for examining a language. It is contained in all language. Additionally, linguistic is a material that introduces the in and out of language from the type, pattern, and shape.

From several branches of linguistics that have been mentioned above, researchers was discuss about the science of syntax. Syntax is the grammatical structure of sentences. The format in which word and phrase are arranged to create sentences is called syntax. The componen of syntax include a word, phrase, clause, and sentences, and paragraph. By learning syntax can enables human being to compose complex messages. It can help student to understand meaning in the text that they read. There are two parts of sentences that are very important to analyze; those are syntax, phrase and clause. The part of the phrases are: noun phrase, verb

phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, prepositional phrase. And than, there are two parts of clauses, that are: dependent clause and independent clause. Students usually have study about componens of syntax above in the school. For beginner in the senior high school may be will difficult to understand it, because in the junior high school, they just study about classes of words (noun, verb, adverb, adjective but they do not fully study about syntax as mention before). Talking about syntax, there are some componens of syntax like a word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph and article. From all componens above, researcher will discuss about phrase, that is noun phrase. Phrase is a small group of words that adds meaning to a sentence. A phrase is not sentence because it is not a complete idea with a subject, verb and a predicate. Moreover, phrase consist of nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, infinitives, participles, and gerunds. On the other hand, every kinds of phrase have different rules, for example: (a) *my cat is cute*. Based on the example, *my cat* is one of the example of noun phrase as the head cat.

After doing interview with teachers from senior high school Mrs. Tytya Chairani, S.Pd from SMAN 1 Pelangiran and Mrs.Halimah from SMA Persiapan Negeri Bangko Pusako, Rokan Hilir, the researcher get some information about students' knowledge about noun phrases such as: The first is students do not understand about noun phrase and have trouble to distinguishing nouns and noun phrase, second is not all of student can be understanding about noun, verb, adjective, etc, third is several of them still confused when their teacher instruc them to translate the sentence.

So, with in the researcher analyze the noun phrase from the textbooks to help improve our knowledge of noun phrase and it can be references for another researchers in the future.

1.2 Identification of the Research

In this era, most of people try to be successfull in English as it is an International language. So many countries have been implementing English in their products, such as books, media mass, magazine,etc.

In this research, the researcher will analyze about noun phrase, because the researcher want to know how the noun phrase is used by the texts in the book, what is the function of noun phrase in the texts. The researcher conducts this research because some of students difficulty to distinguish with better about phrases, and they are not know yet about phrase like a noun phrases, adjective phrases, verb phrases, adverb phrases, prepositional phrases, infinitive phrases, participle phrases, and gerund phrases.

1.3 Limitation of the Research

This study focused on noun phrase in the texts using Let's Learn English for senior high school students grade XI published by Bumi Aksara. On the other hand, to identifying the constituents and finding out the functions of noun phrase as

subject referred to the theory of Finegan (2008:200). Therefore, the researcher found out the functions of noun phrase as subjects and objects.

Furthermore, to identify the constituent and finding out the functions of noun phrase, that referred to the theory of Downing & Locke (2006:403) and Davidson (2003: 92). Additionally, the functions of noun phrase as subjects referred to the theory of Finegan (2008:200). Therefore, the researcher find out the functions of noun phrases as subjects and objects. The researcher focused in four functions of noun phrase, they are subjects, objects, direct objects, indirect objects, and compliments. On the other hand, the researcher analyzed the noun phrase that use in the textbook published by Bumi Aksara.

1.4 Formulation of the research

In this research, the problems are formulated as follows:

1. What are the constituents of noun phrase are used in the Let's Learn English for senior high school students grade XI published by Bumi Aksara?
2. What are the functions of noun phrase is used in the Let's Learn English for senior high school students grade XI published by Bumi Aksara?

1.5 Object of the Research

The researcher formulates the objectives of the research as follows:

1. To identify the constituents of noun phrase in the Let's Learn English for senior high school students grade XI published by Bumi Aksara.
2. To find out the functions of noun phrase in the Let's Learn English for senior high school students grade XI published by Bumi Aksara.

1.6 Significance of the Research

The researcher analyzed noun phrase found in Textbooks on Let's Learn English for senior high school grade XI published by Bumi Aksara. It has been necessary to know the componen and the function of noun phrases. On the other hand, this research is expected to be useful as follows:

1. General

For general, it is expected that the research is theoretically very significant for better understanding about basic principles of noun phrase. So the reader will understand the context of the texts.

2. Future researcher

It is good for the future researchers to conduct a research about phrases. Hence, it is not only about noun phrase but more than it. It may like verb phrase, adjectives phrase, and the other kinds. The researcher can give information that a phrase is also has a big role in constructing a sentence, a noun phrase , for instance, is not only functions as subjects but may like adverbial. On the other hand, the orther

researchers have not only to analyze phrases in the textbooks, but also other text reading like newspaper or novel.

3. Teachers

It is also useful for the teacher to get more understanding about comprehend the noun phrase in the text of text book which used in the classroom. Because the object of this research is English Book.

1.7 Assumption of the Research

The Researcher assumpt there are many Noun Phrase that will be found in the textbooks on Let's Learn English for Senior High School Students Grade XI.

1.8 Definition of Key Term

To avoid the ambiguity and misinterpretation in understanding this study, the researcher provided the following key terms :

1. Linguistics: is the scientific study language and its structure, including the study of grammar, syntax, and phonetics. Specific branches of linguistic include sociolinguistics, computational linguistics, comparative linguistics, and structural linguistics. (The New Oxford of English, 2003 in Miftahul).
2. Syntax: is the part of grammar that governs the form of strings by which language user make statements, ask questions, give directives, and so on (Finegan, 2008: 140)

3. Noun Phrase: Davidson (2003:86) says, “ A noun phrase is any phrase that has a noun as its head and that can occupy the same slot as a single noun or pronoun in large phrase or in a sentence”. In short, a noun phrase is a phrase with noun or pronoun as head word.

1.9 Grand Theories

The researcher uses some authors' theories to review the related literature. The authors such as Oxford Dictionary: 2003, Finegan (2008: 140) discuss about linguistic and syntax, and noun phrase discuss by Davidson (2003:86), (Baker, 2003:15). This research analyzes noun phrase in Let's Learn English for senior high school students grade XI published by Bumi Aksara.

1.10 Research Methodology

1.10.1 Method of the research

This research is descriptive qualitative research wich had one variable and focus an analysis of Noun Phrase in the textbook. According to “Creswell (1998:15)” in Miftahul Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinc methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social human problem.

1.10.2 Source the Data

In qualitative research, collecting data conduct in natural condition, source of primer data, and technique collecting data more founded in observation participate

and interview (sugiono, 2008 in Rugaiyah, 2016 : 22) there are some techniques to collect the data:

1. Participation
2. Documentitaion
3. Interview

The data was taken from textbooks on Let's Learn English for Senior High School Students' Grade XI Published by Bumi Aksara. The Author of this book are: Desmal Darjis, Sofyan Fanani, and Aisyah Anwar. This book published in 2013 by PT Bumi Aksara Jl. Sawo Raya No. 18, Jakarta 13220. In this book have eight chapter and 301 of pages.

1.10.3 Instrument of the Research

In this study, the researcher used documentation to collect the data. According to Rugaiyah (2016):

“Document studies provide helpful research tolls for the collection of the data or information in a way reading letters, announcements, close conclusion, written statements, spesific policies and another written materials. This data-mining method is especially useful because it can be done without interfering with objects or the research conditions. Researcher studying these document gained insight into the culture and values held by the object under study.

From those theory above, the researcher can easily do an analysis because many of sources of information as mention above that can be found in doing research. In summary, documentation is one of the way can help the researcher to collect data and this method is very useful because can conduct without disturb object or research condition.

1.10.4 Data collection Thechnique

The researcher had the some steps in collect data. The researcher was taken the data from Let's Learn English for senior high school students grade XI published by Bumi Aksara. There are some texts that the researcher used to collect data. The researcher identified the constituents and find out the functions of noun phrase.

1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis technique is the researcher's way to collect the data. The proses of analysis in this research are explained in the following steps:

1. Find out the textbooks.
2. Reading the text in Let's learn English.
3. Start coding all of the data. It means the researcher gives a code for each Noun Phrase.
4. Find out the constituent and function of Noun Phrase.
5. Discribing and makes a conclusion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Linguistics

There are many languages in this world which human used to communicate with others people, even in written or spoken. According to Oxford Dictionary: 2003 in Miftahul, States that Linguistics is the scientific study of language and its structure, including the study of grammar, syntax, and phonetics. Specific branches of linguistic include sociolinguistics, computational linguistics, comparative linguistics, and structural linguistics. Furthermore, linguistics is the science of languages required as a basis for examining a language. It is contained in all language. Additionally, linguistic is a material that introduces the ins and outs of language from the type, pattern, and shape.

Moreover, Finegan (2008:22) states that linguistics is study about language, even its structures and uses. There are some branches of linguistics are syntax, English phonetics and phonology, morphology, psycholinguistics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and semantics.

Supporting by Putra (2006:29) that morphology is two sub-system correlations between one another about word. In short, word is the largest unit in morphology whereas the smallest unit in syntax.

2.2 Syntax

According to Putra (2006:13) Syntax is the science that we study about the arrangements or constructions of words or morphemes become a good sentence based on the rules or system of the native speaker. In other words, a good sentence in syntax is concerned with rules, systems, logic, surface, and deep structure (meaning). In addition, the function of syntax is to arrange the words into a sentences that has a meaning.

In other word, Carnie (2001:3) says that syntax is study about how sentences are put together in language. It means that learn about language,so learn also about the way of language work as called syntax.

According to Crystal (1992: 379) in Srijono (2010: 61) in Ihwan, syntax is the study of the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences. In other word, syntax studies the sentence structures. By syntax, people can easily understand the meaning and elements in the sentences. Syntax also make the sentences more neat and meaningful.

According to Van Valin (2001: 1) in Endang, Syntax as the one of micro linguistics subdivision deals with how sentences are constructed, and users of human

languages employ a striking variety of possible agreements of the elements in sentences.

Based on the theory above, the researcher can conclude the syntax is a componen of linguistics that study of the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences.

2.3 Lexical Categories

Lexical categories can be called as a part of speech or syntactic categories. According to finegan (2008:35), lexical category is an ability which comprehends about the category of every word. He classifies some categorie of words including verbs, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, determiners, prepositions and postposition, adverb, and conjunctions. In different way , Fromkin et al. (2013:35) , thereare two types of word that are content words and functions. In content words consist of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

2.3.1 Nouns

According to Collins (2008:85), nouns are words that indicate names of person, place, animal, thing, idea, quality, action, or state. For examples as follow:

- a. Person is like Obama, women, childern, girl, friend, grandmother, or son.
- b. Place is like Pekanbaru, Indonesia, Korea, market or supermarket
- c. Animal is like cat, dog, chicken, bird, fish, or bear.
- d. Thing is like table, chair, book, pen, face, head, nose, or hair.
- e. Event is like Ied mubarak, concert, or vestival.

- f. Idea is like business, politic, economic, sports, love, or truth.
- g. Quality is like excellence, weakness, strength, or kindness.
- h. Action is like reading, listening, writing, running, or looking.
- i. State is like sadness, happiness, discomfort, or disappointment.

Then, nouns consist of countable nouns and uncountable nouns. In fact, countable nouns are nouns which can be counted, for example, *book*. Moreover, countable nouns can be put together with indefinite articles like *a/an*. In addition, it has plural forms, for example, *books*. In contrast, uncountable nouns are nouns which cannot be counted for example, *hair, water, and meat*. Then, it can be put together with definite article *the*, for examples, *the information, and the hair*. In addition, it also can be indicated with *some* before uncountable nouns, for example, *let's buy some meat for this week*. On the other hand, uncountable nouns usually do not have plural forms.

2.3.2 Verbs

Collins (2018:163) says that words are stated as verb when indicated an action or state. For instance, *I blow a ballon*; it can be seen that *blow* is an action verb. Then, *I feel boring*: it can be seen that *feel* is a state verb. On the other hand, there are some types of verb including transitive verb, intransitive verbs, and linking verbs. Indeed, transitive verbs and intransitive verbs are verbs that show an action. Meanwhile, using direct object is a transitive verb whereas intransitive verb can not use direct object. For example, *we watched a movie*; it one example of transitive verbs which has a

movie as a direct object. In different way with intransitive verbs, for example, *we swim every night*; there is no direct object but has adverb.

Next, linking verb are verbs that show a stated verb with be (is, am,are, was, were), become (verb) or seem (verb). For example my sister *is* an artis; I *became* an English teacher in 2015; I *seem* so beatiful today; my book *is on the desk*. in fact, linking verb can be followed by noun, adjective, and adverb.

2.3.3 Adjectives

According to Cyssco (2002:154) adjectives are words that describe a noun. In addition, He classified adjectives into seven categories as follows:

- a. Qualitative adjectives that are adjectives which describe forms or situation of things, such as beautiful, handsome, or dark.
- b. Distributive adjectives that are adjectives which are distributive, such as every, neither, either, and each.
- c. Possesive adjectives that are adjectives which indicate a possession, such as my, your, his, her, it, our, and their.
- d. Demonstrative adjectives that are adjectives which indicate things such as this, that, these, and those.
- e. Interogative adjectives that are adjectives which ask about thing such as whose, which, and what.
- f. Quantitavie adjectives that are adjectives which explain total of thing, such as some, any, many, much, a few, and a little.

- g. Color adjectives that are adjectives which describe colors of things such as green, yellow, red, blue, or brown.

2.3.4 Adverb

Collins (2018:284) state that words or phrases describe words, adjectives, other adverb, and whole sentences can be called as adverb. He classifies adverb into seven categories based on how they modify the verbs.

- a. Adverbs of manner, telling how something happens. It includes slowly, badly, well, slow, or wrong. For instance, they changed the theme song *well*, so now most of audiences are happy.
- b. Adverbs of time, telling when an action happens. It includes today, *during may*, *on christmas Eve*, *already*, or *over the winter*. For instance, I met an international actor *today*.
- c. Adverbs of frequency, telling how often an action happens. It includes *seldom*, *every morning*, or *weekly*. For example, I *seldom* bathe.
- d. Adverbs of duration, telling how long an action happens. It includes, *since 1997*, *for a month*, or *still*. For example, Universitas Islam Riau has been existing *since* 56 years ago in 1962.
- e. Adverbs of place, telling the location of an action. It includes *there*, *here*, *in the canteen*, or *at the campus*. For example, I will meet my bestfriend *in the canteen*.

- f. Adverbs of purpose, telling the reason of something happen. It usually includes prepositional phrases, infinitive phrases and participial phrases. For example, I went to the school *in order to meet my boyfriend*; it can be seen that example include prepositional phrases.
- g. Adverbs of probability, talking whether an action will happen. It includes like *probably, maybe, definitely, really, or possibly*. For example, *maybe* I can meet you a few minutes later.

2.4 Phrase

According to Odondo (2015:9) says that phrases are structure of syntax which each phrase is created element with or without dependent elements. Giving dependent elements is to complete the meaning or purpose of phrase that put before or after the head. Then, Davidson (2003:6) states that a phrase is a group of words that can occupy a same position is a single word sentence. It means that phrase consist of a word with dependent element like definite article, or a word with others word that modifiers a head word. Similarly, according to Miller (2002:1), a phrase can be defined as a group of words which each others are interconnected. A phrase has a head word which is a key word to create other words in the phrase, for example, *cold drink*. Based on the example, it can be stated that *drink* as yhe head word of *cold*. It is one example of noun phrases with noun used as the head word.

According to Meyer (2009: 117) A phrase is named after the word class that acts as **head** of the prase. A head is a word upon which everything in a phrase is

centered. In a phrase such as *full of hope*, for instance all parts of the phrase are associated with the adjective *ful*.

In summary, phrase is a group of words that can be fill a same position as a single word in a sentence.

2.5 Noun phrase

Firstly, understanding about noun which Baker (2003:15) states that noun cannot be separated its compatibility with the refer words for example, *i have to brothers*; it has a noun **brother** that is preceded by a cardinal number. Support by 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. additionally, 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 pre-modifier. The modifier which is placed after the head of noun phrase is called post-modifier. For example:

- a. An amazing holiday (amazing = pre modifier)

The construction *an amazing holiday* is a noun phrase in which the word *Holiday* as a head of noun phrase modified by an adjective amazing (pre-modifier)

- b. An amazing holiday in Singapore (in Singapore = post-modifier)

The construction *an amazing holiday in Singapore* is a noun phrase in which the word *holiday* as a head of noun phrase is modified by a prepositional phrase *in Singapore* (post-modifier).

c. *Six best students of the year* (*six best* = pre-modifier, *of the year* = post-modifier)

The construction *six best students of the year* is a noun phrase in which the word *students* is as a head of noun phrase. *Six students* as a pre-modifier and *of the year* as a post-modifier.

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).

“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 be function as predicate. Most complete sentences have noun phrase, because it is one of the biggest phrases existed.

In summary, noun phrase is a group of words (phrase) which noun or pronoun as the head word with adding dependent elements.

2.6 Functions of Noun Phrase

According to Davidson (2003:92) states that noun phrase have functions in a sentence including as a subject, direct object, indirect object, subject compliments, objects complements, adverbial, complement or object) of a prepositional , and also can modify an adjective or verb. From all the functions above, the researcher will explain the funtions of noun phrase, they are:

2.6.1 Subjects

There is group of words which indicates name of person or thing that being talked about in a sentence that called as subjects (Davidson, 2003:12). Than, according to Finegan (2008:200), a noun phrase that functions as the subject in the sentence can be an agent, a patient, an instrument, a cause, an experiencer, a benefactive (or recipient), a locative, or temporal, depending on the verb.

- a. An agent is noun phrase that has responsibility to do an action. For instance, *The headmaster* visit a museum.
- b. A patient is a noun phrase that undergoes a certain change of state. For instance, *The headmaster* is fired by badly.
- c. An instrument is a noun phrase that is used as intermediary to do an action. For instance, *His victory* hurts my heart.
- d. A cause is a noun phrase that is natural cause which brings a change of state by the action. For instance, *Bad weather* ruined the rice crop.

- e. An experiencer is a noun phrase that receives a sensory input. For instance, *My youngest sister* heard my shrieking.
- f. An recipient is a noun phrase that receives a physical object. For instance, *My mother* gets many kinds of flowers.
- g. A locative is a noun phrase that tells about location of an action or state. For instance, *The Siak* always pulls many tourists.
- h. A temporal is a noun phrase that tells about time at which an action or state occurs. For instance, *The next day* will unite me with you.

Additionally, there are three forms of subject; simple, compound, and complex subject. according to Collins (2018: 132), a compound subject consists of two or more nouns or pronouns, for example, **my son and her son** are graduating next year. In contrast, complete subject is all the words in the subject, for instance, **a pretty and wise woman** is scarce; it can be seen that there are words that modify a main word that is *woman* including *a*, *pretty* and *wise* in different ways, simple subject is a word that becomes a key or main word that is used to create other words in the subject, for example, a **girl** is me.

2.6.2 Objects

According to Davidson (2003:26), there are two types of objects including direct object and indirect object. The direct object of a sentence is a word or a group of words which is a person or thing that is most directly affected by a verb, for instance *she always reads a newspaper*; it can be seen that the example has a subject (she) and

predicate (verb and object). In example, there are verb (read) and direct object (news paper). In contrast, the indirect object of a sentence is a word or a group or words which is person or thing that describes the direct object is given to or done for. Than, the indirect object is constructed between verb and direct object of sentence; for example, *I gave my brother a bag*, it can be seen that subject is *I*, verb is *gave*, indirect object is *my brother*, and direct object is *a bag*.

2.6.3 Compliments

The complement of the group of words that functions like a noun (Davidson, 2003:32). For example, *I am a diligent girl now*. It can be stated that has the subject *I*, the verb *am*, the complement *a diligent girl*, and the adverb *now*. The next, the compliment divided into two categories as follow:

2.6.3.1 Subject-compliment

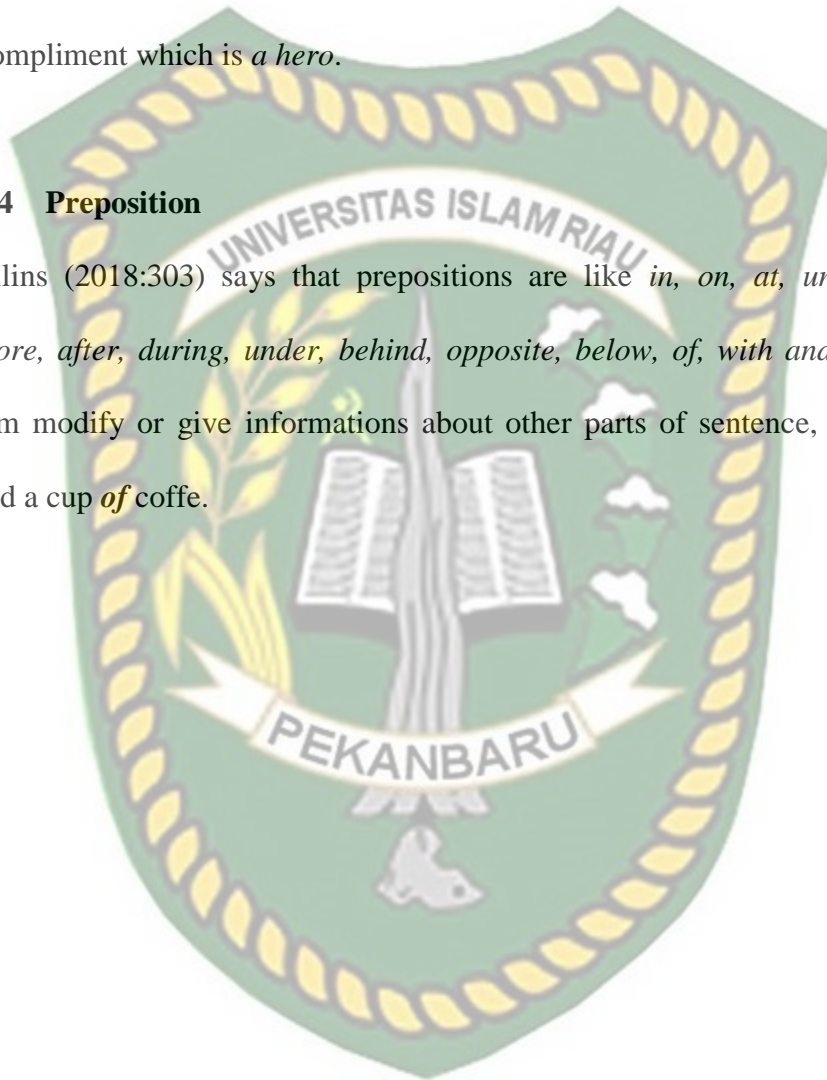
Subjects-compliment, giving information about the subject of a sentence. For instance, *my father is a handsome man in the office*. It can be seen that example has a subject (*my father*), to be (*is*), subject-compliment (*a handsome father in the office*). For the next commonly, the subject-compliment is used after subject and linking verb.

2.6.3.2 Object-compliment

Object Compliment, giving information about direct object information of a sentence. For example: He became my father *a hero*; it can be stated object-compliment which is *a hero*.

2.6.4 Preposition

Collins (2018:303) says that prepositions are like *in, on, at, until, since, for, before, after, during, under, behind, opposite, below, of, with and about*. All of them modify or give informations about other parts of sentence, for example, i need a cup *of* coffe.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

3.1 Data Description

The writer presents the research finding and the analysis of data in this chapter. Noun Phrases is an indicator that writer analyzed in this chapter. The writer analyzes the constituents and the functions of Noun Phrase, They are: subject and object. After classify all the type of noun phrases, the writer then describe the function of the each noun phrases items of students' textbook. There are seven texts of the students' textbook that the writer analyzed.

3.2 Data Analysis

The writer analyzed the constituents of noun phrases and then describe the functions each item. There are seven texts of Let's Learn English textbook that analyzed by applying Creswell theories (2014:247). The references items which occur in this textbook are subject,

3.2.1 Noun Phrases as Subject

(1)[2]

I was very delighted with their performance so I have worn them during **the first week**.

The bold statement above is a noun phrase that function is subject named temporal because tells about time at which an action. In this case, the action done by the subject *worn*.

Furthermore, the phrase consist of determiner and head. Week as head because the phrase is key word in the prase; andthe first is named determiner.

(2)[3]

however, **entering the second week, exactly last Monday**, the shoes feel apart – the upper part of the shoe has come away from the sole.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is subject, named temporal beacuse tells about time at which an action. In this case, the action done by the subject *entering*.

Furthermore, the phrase consist of pre-had modifier, determiner, and post-head modifier. The head word is week, the pre-head modifier is entering, and post-head modifier is last Monday.

(3)[38]

Amanda and Samantha were having **a fantastic time in Disneyland, California**.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named agent because the phrase undergoes a change of state by to be were. The phrase consists of article, pre-head modifier, head, post-head modifier.

Furthermore, the article is a, the pre-head modifier is fantastic, time is head, and post modifier is inDisneyland, California.

(4)[39]

They had spent an entire day taking rides, eating popcorn and hotdogs, and mingling with the Disney Characters.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function as subject, named agent because the phrase has a responsibility to do an action that is *eating*. In this case, the phrase is consists of pre-had modifier and head. The functions of they is a subject pronoun, the head word of those statement is rides.

(5)[40]

The insatiable spirit for fun in them prompted them to beg their parents to bring them there again **the next day** so that they could complete the rides they had no taken.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named Temporal because tells about time at which an action that is *bring*. In this case, the phrase is consists of determiner, pre-head modifier, and head.

Furthermore, the head word is day, dteterminative is the and pre-head modifier is next.

(6)[41]

Their parents saw that they were enjoying themselves and since they had done well in their examinations, they decided to give them.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named agent because the phrase has responsibility to do an action that is *saw*. In this case, the phrase consists of modifier and head. Furthermore, the head word is parents, and modifier is their (subject pronoun).

(7)[42]

They decided to extend their stay in California for one more day so **that girl** could visit Disneyland once more before they returned to Singapore.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named agent because the phrase has responsibility to do an action that is *visit*. In this case, the prahse in consists of head and modifier. The head word is a girl, and the modifier is that. That is called too demonstrative pronoun.

(8)[43]

The two little girls were exhilarated.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions is subject, named patient because the nou phrase undergoes a certain change of state by the verb *exhilarated*.

Furthermore, the phrase consists of determiner, pre-head modifier, and post-head modifier. The head word is girls, pre-head modifier is two little, and post-head modifier is were exhilarated. Two is a subject pronoun.

(9)[44]

The next morning, the Chan family were awakened by the ringing tone of the telephone.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named temporal because tells about time which an action verb that is *awakened*. In this case, the phrase consists of determiner, pre-head modifier, and head.

Furthermore, the head word is morning, determinatives is the, and pre-head-modifier is next.

(10)[45]

Mr. Chan's secretary had called up and ask him **to return to Singapore** immediately as there was an emergency in the office.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject named agent because has responsibility to do an action by to be *had*. In this case, the phrase consists of pre-head modifier, head. Furthermore, the head word is Singapore and return as pre-head modifier.

(11)[46]

Mr Chand had to be there to solve **the problem**.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named patient because the phrase undergoes to certain change of state by verb that is *solve*.

In this phrase consist of determiner and head. The head word is problem and determinative is the.

(12)[47]

The little girls were extremely disappointed to hear that.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named patient because the phrase undergoes a certain change of state by tobe *were*. In this case, the phrase is consist of determiner, pre-head modifier, and head. The head word is girls, pre-head modifier is little and determinative is the.

(13)[48]

They sulked throughout **their whole journey** back to Singapore.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject named agent because the noun phrase has responsibility to do an action by verb that is *back*. In this case, the phrase is consists of pronoun, pre-head modifier, and head.

Furthermore, the head word is journey, the subject pronoun is their, and pre head modifier is whole.

(14)[49]

A day after they return, **the Chan family were shocked** to hear news of a national disaster.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is subject, named patient because the phrase is undergoes a certain change of state by tobe *were*. In this

case, the phrase is consist of determiner, pre-head modifier, and head. The head word is shocked, pre-head modifier is chan family, and the determinative is the.

(15)[50]

A **flight** from Los Angeles back to Singapore had crashed while taking off.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject named agent because has responsibility to do an action that is *back*. In this case, the phrase is consists of article and head. The head word is flight and the article is a.

(16)[52]

The **Chans were stuned**.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named patient because the phrase that undergoes a certain change of state by to be *were*. In this case, the phrase is consists of determiner, pre-head modifier, and head.

Furthermore, the head word is stuned, pre head modifier is Chans were, and determinative the.

(17)[53]

For a moment, they could not believe **their ears**.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject named patient because the phrase undergoes a certain change of state that is *not believe*. In this case, the phrase is consist of modifier and head. Their as a subject pronoun and ears as head word.

(18)[54]

Had Mr Chans not returned to attend to **his office affairs**, they would have extended their stay in Los Angeles and they would have been on that fateful flight which crashed.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject named instrument because the phrase is use as an intermediary to an action that is *attend*. In this case, the phrase is consists of pre-head modifier and head. The head word is affairs, pre-head modifier is office, and his as subject pronoun.

(19)[56]

The **girls** were also so relieved that they were back in Singapore.

The bold statements is noun phrase that functions as subject, named agent because the phrase has responsibility to do and action by tobe *were*. In this case, the phrase is consists of determiner and head. The head word is girls, and determinative is the.

(20)[58]

Some of my bed teeth broke as I was eating some meat and bones at **the party last night**.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named temporal because tells about time at which an action that is *broke*. In this case, the phrase is consists of determiner, head, and post-modifier. Furthermore, the head word is party, post-head modofier is last night, and determinative is the.

(21)[64]

He was born on March 1, 1994 in London and was raised in Starford, Ontario, Canada.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named temporal because the phrase tells about time at which an action by verb that is *born*. The phrase consists of head and post-modifier.

Furthermore, the head word is born, post-modifier is on march. The function of on is preposition, whereas He functioned as subject pronoun.

(22)[65]

His mother, Pattie Mallette, was 18 years old when she became pregnant with her son.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named instrument because use as an intermediary to do an action that is *pregnant*. In this case, the phrase consists of modifier and head. The head word is mother and his as subject pronoun.

(23)[68]

Justin Bieber's paternal great-grandfather was a **German immigrant to Canada**.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named agent because has responsibility to do an action that is *immigrant*. This phrase consists of article, pre-head modifier, head and post-head modifier. The head word is immigrant, article is a, pre-head modifier is German and post-head modifier is to Canada.

(24)[69]

During **his childhood**, Justin Bieber was interested in hockey, soccer and cheese.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is subject, named patient because the phrase undergoes a certain change for state that is *interested*. this phrase consist of modifier and head. The head word is childhood. His functioned as subject pronoun.

(25)[70]

He often kept **his musical aspirations** to himself.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named instrumen because use an intermediary to do an action that is *kept*. This phrase is consist of pre-head modifier and head. The head word is aspirations, and pre-head modifier is him musical, whereas his functioned as subject pronoun.

(26)[72]

In early 2007, when he was 12, Justin Bieber sang Ne-Yo's "so-sick" for **a local singing competition in Stratford and placed second**.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named temporal because tell about time at which an action that is to be *was*. The phrase is consists of article, pre-head modifier, head, and post-head modifier.

Furthermore, the head word is competition, the asticles is a, pre-head modifier is local singing, and post0-modifier is in Stratford.

(27)[75]

In 2008, **Justin Bieber was discovered by Scooter Braun**, who happened to come across Bieber's video on youtube and later became his manager.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, name temporal because the phrase tell about time at which an action by verb that is *discovered*. In this phrase is consists of pre-head modifier, head, and post-head modifier. The head word is discovered, pre-head modifier is Justin Bieber, and post-head modifier is by Scooter Braun.

(28)[76]

Braun arranged for him to meet Usher in Atlanta, Georgia, and Bieber was soon signed to Raymond Braun Media Group (RBMG), a joint venture between Braun and Usher, and then to a recording contact with Island Records offered by L.A. Reid.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named agent because the phrase has responsibility to do an action that is *meet*. The phase is consists of pre-head modifier, head and post-head modifier. The haed word is meet, pre-head modifier is Braun arranged for him, and post-head modifier is usher in atlanta.

(29)[77]

His debut single, One Time, released worldwide in 2009, charted in the top 30 in over ten countries.

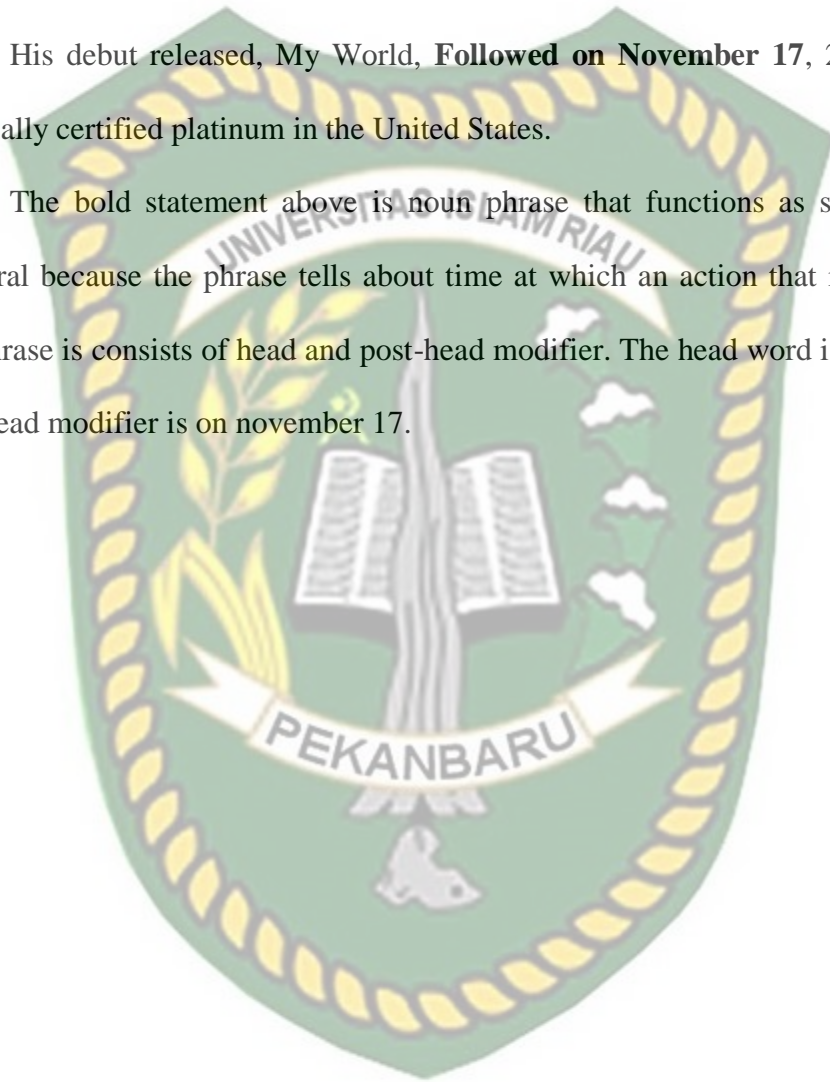
The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is subject, named temporal because this phrase tells about time at which an action that is *in 2009*. Tis

phrase is consists of pre-head modifier, head and post-head modifier. The head word is debut, his funtioned as subject pronoun, and post-head word is sinlge.

(30)[78]

His debut released, My World, **Followed on November 17**, 2009, and was eventually certified platinum in the United States.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as subject, named temporal because the phrase tells about time at which an action that is *followed*. In this phrase is consists of head and post-head modifier. The head word is followed and post-head modifier is on november 17.



3.2.2 Noun Phrases as object

(1)[1]

I wish to complain about **the sports shoes**, which I bought two weeks ago.

The bold statement above is a noun phrase that functions as object, named direct object because the phrase affected directly by verb *bought*. The phrase consist of determiner, modifier and head. The functions of determiner is The, sports as modifier and shoes as head word.

(2)[5]

I am really dissatisfied with this situation and **returning the shoe** to you.

The bold statement is a noun phrase that functions as a object named direct object because the phrase affected directly by verb *dissatisfied*. In this case, returning as a modifier, the an as determiner, and shoe as a noun. The head word of those statement is shoe.

(3)[6]

I would like your company to send **me the new sport shoes** in their place.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as an object named direct object because the phrase affected directly by verb *send*. In this case, the phrase consist of pre-modifier and head. Shoes as the head and new sport as premodifier. new as a adjective, sport and shoes as a noun.

(4)[7]

Prepare **the brownie recipe** , with one exception: instead of pouring the mixture into a rectangular or square pan, pour it into lightly greased (and clean) 12-inch pizza pan.

The bold statements above are noun phrase that functions as an object named direct object because the phrase affected directly by verb *prepare*. In this case, the phrase consist of determiner, modifier and head. Brownie recipe as noun phrase while the brownie it is an explanatory word for recipe its mean the recipe for making brownie. The head word is recipe, the brownie function as modifier.

(5)[8]

Bake, in a oven preheated to degrees, for preheated to 350 degrees, for 20 to 30 minutes or until **a knife** inserted in the middle comes out clean. Cool.

The statement above is noun phrase that function as an object named direct object because the phrase affected directly by verb *inserted*, the phrase consist of determiner and noun. The determiner is a, and knife as a noun or head word.

(6)[9]

Meanwhile, mix up **the red frosting "sauce."** In a large bowl, cream the confectioners' sugar and butter.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is object, called direct object because the phrase is affected directly by verb *mix up*. In this case, the phrase consist of determiner, pre-modifier and head. Furthermore, head word is sauce, the is determiner and red frosting as a premodifier.

(7)[10]

Add **the milk** and vanilla extract and beat until smooth.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is object, named direct object because the phrase affected directly by verb *add*. This case consist of head and determiner. The head word is milk and determiner is the.

(8)[11]

Add ½ to 1 teaspoon of **red food colouring paste** and mix until you have the desired shade (think tomato souce).

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is object, named direct object because the phrase affected directly by verb *add*. In this case, the phrase consist of pre-head modifier and head. The head word is paste, and pre head modifier is redfood colouring.

(9)[12]

Use **a spatula or knife** to spread the sauce evenly over the cooled “pizza.”

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is object, named direct object because the phrase affected directly by verb *use*. In this case, the phrase consist of article, head and modifier. The head word is spatula, a is article and or knife as modifier.

(10)[13]

Now you are ready to add **the toppings**.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is object, named direct object because affected directly by *ready*. In this case, the phrase is consist of head and determiner. Furthemore, the head word is toppings and determiner is the.

(11)[14]

For **white chocolate “cheese,”** roughly chop or grate (adults only) white chocolate.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is object, named direct object because the phrase is affected directly by verb *roughly chop*. In this case, the phrase is consist of pre-head and head. Furthermore, the head word is cheese, pre-head is white chocolate.

(12)[15]

Sprinkle it over the frosting (your kids may want to add extra cheese).

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions is object, named direct object because the phrase is affected directly by verb *sprinkle it*. In this case, the phrase is consist of pre-modifier, determiner, head and post-modifier.

Furthermore, the *sprinkle* as pre-modifier, the *it* as determinative, *frosting* as head word and *your kods may want to aad extra cheese* as post modifier.

(13)[16]

For **other toppings,** add M&M’s, chocolate chips, butterscotch chips or any other favourite candies.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions is object, named direct object because the phrase is affected directly by verb *add*. In this case, the phrase is consist of head and modifier. Furthermore, the head word is toppings, and modifier is other.

(14)[17]

Use **a pizza cutter** to slice the brownie into 16 pieces.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions is object, named direct object because the phrase is affected directly by verb *use*. In this case, the phrase is consist of article, head and modifier. Furthermore, the head word is cutter, article is a, and pizza as modifier.

(15)[18]

Present it in **a pizza box** (ask a local pizza parlour if you could have or buy one).

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is object, named direct object because the phrase is affected directly by verb *present* it. In this case, the phrase is consist of article, modifier and head. Furthermore, the head is box, pizza as modifier and article is a.

(16)[19]

Serve **the Brownie Pizza** at an after-school gathering, a pizza party, or-most-fitting-a Brownie troop meeting. Serve 16.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions is object, named direct object because the phrase is affected directly by verb *serve*. In this case, the phrase in consist of determiner, modifier and head. Furthermore,the head word is pizza, determiner is the, and modifier is brownie.

(17)[20]

Do you know **the largest lizard** is? This lizard is called komodo.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object, called indirect object. this phrase is consist of determiner, modifier and head. Furthermore, the head word is lizard, modifier is largest (adjective), and determinatives is the.

(18)[21]

It lives in the scrub and woodland of **a few Indonesian islands**.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object, named direct object because the phrase is affected directly by verb *lives*. In this case, the phrase is consist of determiner, modifier, head and post-modifier.

Furthermore, article is *a*, *few* modifier, *Indonesian* as a modifier and *Island* is head word.

(19)[22]

Komodo dragon is the world's heaviest lizard, weighing 150 pounds or more.

The bold statement is noun phrase that function as object, called direct object. In this case, the phrase is consist of modifier and head. The head word is dragon and modifier is komodo. In this phrase include of noun + noun.

(20)[23]

The largest komodo ever measured was smore than 10 feet (3meters) long and 200 pounds (91kg).

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object, called direct object because the phrase is affected by verb *measured*. In this case, the phrase in

consist of determiner, modifier and head. Furthermore, the head word is komodo, modifier is largest and determinative is the.

(21)[25]

It uses its keen sense of smell to locate **decaying animal** remains from several miles away.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is object, called direct object because the phrase is affected directly by verb *uses*. In this case, the phrase is consist of modifier and head. The head word is animal and modifier is decaying.

Furthermore, This phrase consist of V.ing + noun. the head word is decaying, and animal as a explanatory of word before.

(22)[26]

It also hunts other lizards as well as **large mammals** and it sometimes cannibalistic.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is object, called indirect object. This phrase is consists of head and modifier. The head word is mammals, and modifier is lage.

Furthermore, this phrase consist of adjective + noun. other is pronoun and lizards as a head word, in large mammals the head word is mammal and large is adjective that explain about the mammals.

(23)[27]

The Komodo dragon's teeth are almost completely covered by its gums.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object. called indirect object. in this case, the phrase is consist of determiner, head, and post-modifier. The head word is komodo.

Furthermore, From this phrase above has 2 syllabel that is The komodo and dragon's teeth. First, The komodo consist of determiner + noun, the head word is komodo. Second Dragon's teeth consist of noun + noun, the head word is teeth.

(24)[28]

When it feeds, the gums bleed, creating and ideal cultural for **virulent bacteria**.

The bold statement is noun phrase that functions is object, called indirect object. in this case, the phrase is consist of modifier and head. The head word is bacteria and modifier is virulent.

(25)[29]

The bacteria that live in **the Komodo dragon's saliva** cause septicaemia or blood poisoning in its victim.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions is object, called indirect object. This phrase consist of deteminer, head and post-head modifier. the head words are komodo.

(26)[30]

A dragon will bite its prey, and then follow it until the animal is too weak to carry on.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions is object, called indirect object. This phrase consist of article, head and post-head modifier. The head word is komodo, article is a, and post-head modifier is will bitw its prey.

(27)[31]

The lizard species is threatened by hunting, loss of prey species and habitat loss.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is object, called indirect object. This phrase consist of determiner, pre-head modifier and head. Function of determiner is **the**, **lizard** as noun and **species** as a noun. the head word is lizard.

(28)[32]

It is my pleasure to present you the Annual Report of **the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade** for 2013-14.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function as object, called indirect object. In this case, the phrase is consist of determiner, pre-head modifier and head. The head word is department.

(29)[33]

The report has been prepared in accordance with section 63 of **the Public Service Act 1999**.

The bold statements above is noun phrase that function is object, called indirect object because the phrase is affected directly by verb *prepared*. In this case, the phrase is consist of determiner, head, and post-head modifier.

Furthermore, the head word is public, the is determinative and service act 1999 as a post-head modifiers.

(30)[34]

Subsection 63(1) of the Public Service Act 1999 requires that, after the end if the financial year, **the Secretary of a department must give a report to ministers on the department's activities**, for presentation to the Parliament.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is object, called direct object. In this case, the phrase is consist of determiner, article, post-head modifier. The head word is secretary.

(31)[35]

This year, the report has again been divided into two volume 1 being the report of **the Department of Foreign** affairs and Trade proper (DFAT) and volume 2 the report of the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID).

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is object called indirect object beacuse affected by tobe has been . This phrase consist of determiner, head and post-head modifier. The head word Department, the as determinative, and foreign as post-head modifier. Of is functioned as

(32)[36]

This division ferlects the distinctive nature of the work of the two organisations and assists readers to locate more easily **the information they seek**.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object, called indirect object. This phrase consist of determiner, head and post-head modifier. The head word is information. Determinatives is the, and post-head modifier is they seek.

(33)[37]

In presenting the annual report, **I wish to acknowledge again the professionalism** with which my colleagues in DFAT and AusAID have advanced the interest of Australia and Australians internationally over the past year.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object, called direct object because the phrase is affected directly by verb *wish*. In this phrase is consist of pre-head modifier, determiner and head.

Furthermore, the head word is professionalism, and pre-head modifier is i wish to acknowledge again, and determinative is the.

(34)[51]

Almost **a hundred passengers** on board had perished.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object, called indirect object. In this case, the phrase is consists of article, pre-head determiner, and head. The head word is passengers, hundred as a pre-head modifier, and a functioned as article.

(35)[55]

It was indeed **a narrow escape** for the entire family.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object, called direct object because this phrase is affected directly by to be *was*. In this case, the phrase is consists of article, pre-head modifier and head. Furthermore, the head word is escape, pre-head modifier is narrow, and article is a.

(36)[57]

A **comic situation** compels me to seek your advice.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object, called indirect object because the phrase is affected directly by verb *seek*. In this case, the phrase consists of article, pre-head modifier, and head. Furthermore, the head word is situation, pre-head modifier is comic, and article is a.

(37)[59]

I am now hardly able to bite any **solid food**.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object, called direct object because the phrase is affected directly by verb *bite*. In this case, the phrase consists of modifier and head. The head word is food, and solid as modifier. Furthermore, this phrase includes in category of adjective + noun.

(38)[60]

Neither can I **open my mouth** without raising a laugh.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object, called direct object because affected directly by verb *open*. In this case, the phrase consists of pre-head modifier and head. Furthermore, the head word is mouth, and pre-head modifier is open, whereas, I and My as a subject pronoun.

(39)[61]

I am aware that I **need a new set** of false teeth; but I am not in position to pay for it in one some.

The bold statements above is noun phrase that function is object, called direct object because the phrase is affected directly by verb *aware*. In this case, the phrase is consist of pre-head modifier, head, article and post-head modifier. The head word is new, articles is a, post-modifier is set, whereas I functions as subject pronoun.

(40)[62]

Could you accept payment by instalments if you agree to **fix the teeth**? please advice.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object, called direct object because the phrase is affected directly by verb *accept*. This phrase is consists of pre-head modifier, determiner and head.

Furthermore, the head word of statement above is teeth, determinative the, and pre-head modifier is fix.

(41)[63]

Justin Bieber is a canadian pop – R&B singer.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object, called indirect object bacuse the phrase is affected by tobe *is*. In this case, the phrase is consists of head, article, post-head modifier. The head word is Justin Bieber, article is a, and post-head modifier is canadian pop-R&B singer.

(42)[66]

Mallette, who worked a series of low-paying office jobs, raised Justin Bieber as **a single mother** in low-income housing.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is object, called indirect object because the phrase is affected by verb *worked*. In this case, the phrase is consists of article, pre-head modifier, and head. Furthermore, the head word is mother, pre-head modifier is single and article is a.

(43)[67]

However, **Justin Bieber maintains contact with his father**, Jeremy Bieber, who married another woman and had two children.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object, called indirect object because the phrase is affected by verb *maintains*. In this phrase consists of head and post-modifier. The head word is Justin Bieber. The post-head modifier is maintain contact with his father.

(44)[71]

As **he grew**, Bieber taught himself to play the piano, drums, guitar and trumpet.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object, called direct object because the phrase is affected by verb *play*. In this case, the phrase is consists of modifier and head. Thead word is grew, and modifier is he that functioned as subject pronoun.

(45)[73]

Malette posted a video of the performance on youtube for their family and friends to see.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that function is object, called direct object because the phrase is affected by verb *posted* . this phrase consist pre-head modifier, head, article, and post-head modifier.

Furthermore, the head word of those statement is posted, pre-head modifier is Mallette, articles is a, and post-head modifier is video.

(46)[74]

She **continued to upload video** of Bieber singing covers of various R&B songs, and Justin Bieber popularity on youtube grew.

The bold statement above is noun phrase that functions as object, called direct object because the phrase is affected by verb *covers*. This phrase is consists of pre-head modifier, article, head and post-head modifier. Furthermore, the head word is upload. She functioned as subject pronoun.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

After completed analyze data, the researcher concluded that there were 4 types of subject from 8 types in the textbooks published by Bumi Aksara. Those were agent, patient, instrument and temporal. Next, there was two types of objects from two types which found, named direct object and indirect object.

The researcher indicate 73 noun phrases that functioned as subjects and objects. For the subjects, the researcher was found 10 data of temporal, 10 data of agent, 7 data of patient, and 3 data of instrument. Meanwhile, data was found from the objects are; 30 data of direct object and 16 data of indirect object. additionally, the types of objects like indirect object was frequently used by the writer in writing in the textbooks that published by Bumi Akasa. Lastly, instrument was type of subjects that rarely used.

Furthermore, there were seven forms of components phrases found in the textbooks. They were head + determiner, determiner + head + post-head modifier, pre-head modifier + head + post-head modifier, head + determiner + post-head modifier, head + modifier + post-head modifier, head + post-head modifier, pre-head modifier + determiner + head + post-head modifier.

4.2 Suggestion

The writer would like to suggest some point for the readers and the other researcher. This research is expected to an application of noun phrase theory analysis.

Finally, for others researcher are suggested to take various texts as an object of the study, because noun phrase can be applied in every text. And the most expected is this research can give contribution as reference for;

1. General

For general, it is expected that the research is theoretically very significant for better understanding about basic principles of noun phrase. So the reader will understand the context of the texts.

2. Future researcher

It is good for the future researchers to conduct a research about phrases. Hence, it is not only about noun phrase but more than it. It may like verb phrase, adjectives phrase, and the other kinds. The researcher can give information that a phrase is also has a big role in constructing a sentence, a noun phrase , for instance, is not only functions as subjects but may like adverbial. On the other hand, the orther researchers have not only to analyze phrases in the textbooks, but also other text reading like newspaper or novel

3. Teachers

It is also useful for the teacher to get more undersatnding about comprehend the noun phrase in the text of text book which used in the classroom. Because the object of this research is English Book.



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