NOUN PHRASE CONSTRUCTION IN THE PRIDE AND PREJUDICE NOVEL

A Paper

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BEKASI

STRUKTUR FRASA BENDA DALAM NOVEL
PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis lebih dalam tentang frase nomina dalam bahasa Inggris dan bentuk-bentuk dasar dari frase kata benda. Objek yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah novel Pride and Prejudice karya Jane Austen. Pride and Prejudice adalah novel yang menarik karena merupakan gambaran budaya Inggris pada abad kesembilan belas. Novel ini telah menjadi populer di seluruh dunia. Penelitian ini diimplementasikan sejak bulan Mei sampai bulan Juli 2016. Teori yang digunakan dalam menganalisis struktur dan modifier pada frase nomina (kata benda) adalah mengombinasikan teori dari David Kristal, Noel Burton, dan Edward Payne. Selanjutnya, metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Menurut metode deskriptif kualitatif, setiap frase kata benda yang ditemukan di novel Pride and Prejudice akan dianalisis untuk menentukan empat bentuk dasar dari frase kata benda. Antara lain: 1) Determiner, 2) Pre-modifier, 3) Head dan 4) Post-modifier. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa bentuk dasar determiner adalah yang paling banyak ditemukan di dalam novel.

Kata kunci: frase, nomina, struktur, determiner, pre-modifier, head, post-modifier.

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ABSTRACT

This research is aims to analyze more deeply about English noun phrase and the basic forms of noun phrase. The object used in this study is Pride and Prejudice novel by Jane Austen. Pride and Prejudice is an interesting novel because it is a picture of England culture in nineteenth century. This novel has become popular around the world. The implementation of the research is conducted from May to July 2016. The theories used in this research to analyze the noun phrase construction and the modifier are combine from David Crystal, Noel Burton, and Edward Payne. Furthermore, the method used in this study is the analysis descriptive qualitative method. According to the descriptive qualitative method, every noun phrase that is found in the Pride and Prejudice novel will be analyzed to determine the four basic forms of noun phrase. There are: 1) Determiner, 2) Pre-modifier, 3) Head and 4) Post-modifier. The result shows that basic form determiner is the most dominant in the novel.

Keywords: phrase, noun, construction, determiner, pre-modifier, head, post-modifier.

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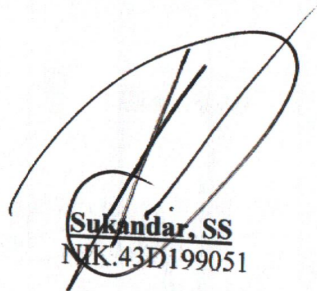Title : Noun Phrase Construction in the Pride and Prejudice Novel

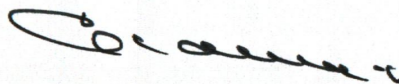Supervised and Approved by:

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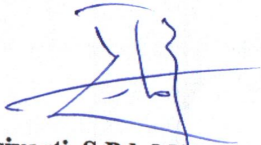
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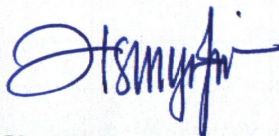Title   : Noun Phrase Construction in the Pride and Prejudice novel

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO:

"Be joyful in hope, patient in affliction, and faithful in prayer"

Romans 12:12

DEDICATION:

This paper is dedicated to my beloved Mother and Father, my big family, all of my beloved friends.

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First and foremost, the writer would like to gratitude to Jesus Christ for His wisdom, favor, spirit, happiness, stronger, and love, until the writer can finish this graduating paper. It is impossible for the writer to finish it without the mercy and guidance that has been given by Him.

This paper is written as the last assignment to fulfill one of the requirements for taking undergraduate program (S1) of English Department of School of Foreign Languages-JIA. In this paper, the writer explains and analysis about Noun Phrase Construction in Pride and Prejudice novel.

Everything which God has given for the writer, including the existence of some kind people around me are the greatest gift for me. Therefore, in this occasion, the writer would like to deliver my deepest gratitude and appreciation for those who have always given their hand, motivation, and prayer for the writer, especially to:

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At last, the writer really hopes this paper will be useful especially for him, and generally for everyone reading it.

Bekasi, July 23th 2016

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Research

Language is one of the most important things and it is used as a tool of communication. Barber (2009: 1) said "language is the most remarkable tool that human have invented, and is the one that makes most of the others possible." Furthermore, Fromkin (2014: 1) said "whatever else people do when they come together—whether they play, fight, make love, or make automobiles—they talk." We use language every day; we can express everything in our mind such as express ideas, share information, and feel directly or indirectly in a form of spoken or written by using language.

English is one of universal language and it has important function nowadays. Barber (2009: 239) stated today "English is one of the major world languages". Because of the goal of foreign language study is to learn a language in order to read its literature or benefit from the mental discipline and intellectual development that result from foreign language study.

Langue as a social fact, and as the proper object of linguistic investigation (Stainton, 2010: 345). Studying grammar is a way to learn a language in approaching the language first thought detailed analysis of its grammar rules, followed by application of this knowledge to the text into end out of the target language. Moreover, in present day, English language

becomes the language learnt by people in every country over the world, such as Indonesia.

In English itself there are four skills and four components, which have to be mastered. The skills, they are listening, speaking, reading, and writing and the components consist of phonology, grammar (structure), vocabulary, and fluency, which are different with our native language. There are no certain directions as how grammar must be taught or learnt.

As we know that there are many subjects covered in grammar study, the writer limit the discussion into syntax, which is still, has a very close relationship with grammar. Syntax is about the structure of the sentences. According to Burton (2011: 3), syntax is traditionally the name given to the study of the form, positioning, and grouping, of the elements that go to make up sentences. Based on that statement, syntax is the system of rules and categories sentence formation and discussing about the relation of words to other in phrases, clauses, and sentences.

Language is used for communicating in spoken and written. There is difference between spoken and written language. Fischer, (2004: 305) explained that the role of syntax and morphology is very substantial, and can be analyzed very precisely. Written language is more complex than spoken language, because it needs correctness of grammar, content of words (lexical items), and also punctuation.

The study of grammar is relates and exclusively to the study of writing.

vocabulary rules, spelling rules, as well as other injunctions such as "Never start a sentence with because;" "Never end a sentence with a preposition;" "Don't use first person;" "Don't use passive voice;" "Avoid fragments;" "Use I instead of *me* and *who* instead of *whom*," and so on (Lobeck, 2014: 4).

Of the letter, writing can be found in various media, such as books, novels, newspapers, magazine, etc. One of the media used to express the idea in written language is novel entitled 'Pride and Prejudice' by Jane Austen (1813). Pride and prejudice is one of the popular English novels. It has good story and plot. It teaches us how to love our family, and respect others. This novel is a story about Bennet's family who has five unmarried daughters. In this novel we can see how much both Elizabeth and Jane love each other as sisters. In addition, this novel describes about the condition of the society in that time. They have a good relationship between neighbors; they visited each other's, met at the balls and dances, played cards and read books and had conversation. They live in peace and harmony. *(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pride_and_Prejudice).*

There are many reasons why the writer chooses the novel, some of them are that novel is not only popular but also very interesting in its story. Besides that, in that novel the writer finds many grammatical forms like clauses and a phrases. One of the grammatical forms is phrase. There are many types of phrases in this novel such as NP, VP, PP, AP, and ADVP.

Phrases are constructed around a head word, that is, the main word of the phrase and al

(Delahunty, 2010: 73). The head of phrase can be modified by any construction or words. It can be placed before or after the head of phrase. One of phrase can be formed by another word like verb, adjective, adverb, prepositional, for example:

He is a young man from the north of England.

The sentence above is formed by pronoun subject (S): *He*, predicate (P): *is* as a full verb and complement (C): *a young man from the north of England* (NP). The category of *a young man from the north of England* is NP because it has N *man* as the head of the phrase. The NP above can be sub divided into NP *a young man* and PP *from the north of England.*

There are many phrases; *noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and pronoun phrase.* One of them is noun phrase. Noun phrase is a phrase which has a noun as a head and consists of a noun and all the words that modify it (Crystal 2003:222). Studying about noun phrase is interesting and important. As everybody knows, noun phrase is a phrase which is often used in the sentence either as the subject or object or both subject and object. Knowing about noun phrase will help us to understand about the meaning of the sentence.

In order to know about the certain meaning of the sentence, we need to study more not only noun phrase but also syntax. A phrase is a syntactic structure which has syntactic properties derived from its head. While, syntactical analysis can be used to prove the position and status of modifier

Based on the fact, the writer wants analyze about NP by analyzing English NP used in Pride and Prejudice novel by Jane Austen based on syntactical study especially structural grammar entitled "Noun Phrase Construction in the Pride and Prejudice Novel".

B. The Scope of the Problem

This research is a syntax research and focuses on the phrase construction. According to Cystal (2003: 222) there are six categories of phrase, namely; noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase, pronoun phrase. Furthermore, the writer limits her research only on noun phrase construction.

The data of noun phrase construction itself is taken from *Pride and Prejudice* novel. The writer taken the data randomly from almost 40 chapters.

C. The Question of the Research

Learning other language needs efforts since there must be some differences with own language instead similarities. That fact leads to existence of difficulties in the teaching materials of that language, including phonological, lexical, and grammatical materials. For this case is in the teaching of phrase construction. Whereas every language has its own rules, so that fact cause errors occur among the learners.

Concerning with the scope of the problem above, this paper discusses about the analysis of

1. What are varieties of noun phrase construction are found in the Pride and Prejudice novel?

2. What are the construction of noun phrase are found in the Pride and Prejudice novel?

D. The Objective of the Research

The objectives of the research of this study are answer of the problem of the research:

1. To find out varieties of noun phrase construction in the Pride and Prejudice novel?

2. To find out the construction of noun phrase in the Pride and Prejudice novel?

E. The Significance of the Research

The outcome of this research is expected to give valuable contributions theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study to contribute as the source of analysis of the noun phrase construction in in the Pride and Prejudice novel because noun phrase is a part form a sentence, so it is important to analyze it, so the readers indirectly have to know the rules build the correct phrase, because phrase is used in daily conversation. Practically, the result of the research is expected to give educative benefit and the readers have to know about the construction of noun phrase.

For the writer, she gets more knowledge about analysis of noun phrase construction in the novel, especially how to use it in a good sentence and educates her how to write a scientific paper correctly and well.

For the readers, through this paper, the writer hopes that the readers will understand more about the noun phrase construction. In reading novel "Pride and Prejudice", they can get more information about all aspect. The result of the study can be used to ease the students indirectly to master English the noun phrase construction.

For the teachers, the writer hopes that by reading this paper will help them with an important contribution in the English teaching process. The result of the study would become reference for teachers to understand more deeply about noun phrase construction and hopefully they can teach to their students about them.

F.   The Systematic of the Paper

The systematic of the writing means to present this script in well-organized composition. The writer divided this scientific paper in to five chapters as follows:

Chapter 1 is introduction, it explained about the background of the research, the scope of the problem, the question of the research, the objective of the research, the significance of the research, and systematic of the paper.

Chapter 2 is theoretical description, it consisted of the definition of language, linguistic, syntax, structure, sentence, clause, phrase, noun, noun phrase construction, and novel.

Chapter 3 is methodology of the research, this chapter explains about setting of the research, subject of the research, method of the research, instrument of the research, technique of data analysis and procedure of the research.

Chapter 4 are research findings and discussions, in this chapter the writer gave the data description, data analysis and interpretation, and discussion.

Chapter 5 are conclusion and suggestion, in this chapter the writer gave the summary from all chapters and some suggestions for the object of the research.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

In this chapter the writer will explain the theory relates to the research and be able to answer questions that were previously mentioned in chapter I. The topics which will explain are the definition of language, linguistic, syntax, structure, sentence, clause, phrase, noun, noun phrase construction and novel.

In conducting this research the writer used theory some linguists such as Crystal, Payne, Fromkin, Lobeck, Burton, Delahunty, Wren & Martin, Downing, etc. The theories used in this research to analyze the noun phrase construction and the modifier are combine from David Crystal, Noel Burton, and Edward Payne because they theories are related and substantial each other. The writer will analyze noun phrase construction, and "Pride and Prejudice" novel taken as a subject of this research.

A. Language

Language is the important tools of human life and as a media for communication. Wierzbicka (2003: 1) said language as a tool of human interaction, it investigates various kinds of meanings which can be conveyed in language meanings which in involving the interaction between the speaker and the hearer.

A language is a system of symbols through which people communicate. Language is only one of the common activities of a society. The totality of

In addition, Sapir (Poole, 2000: 4) defined language is a purely human an non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. Language related to communication between human beings and not to communication between animals (Poole, 2000: 3).

Based on explanation above, it can conclude that language is the important thing in human life. As social creatures, people need language to communication and interact with others to fulfill their needs and as a way to communicate with one another constitute a society.

B. Linguistics

Linguistic is relating to language. Linguistic often called general linguistics. Based on Akmajian (2001: 4) fundamentally linguistic is concerned with the nature of language and communication. Meanwhile, Crystal (2008: 283-284) said linguistics is the scientific study of language; also called *linguistic science*.

> According to Akmajian and Demers (2001: vii) branch of linguistic such as *Morphology* : The Study of structure Word . *Phonology* : The study of sound structure. *Semantic* : The study of linguistic meaning. *Pragmatic* : The study of language use and communication. *Syntax* : The study of sentence structure. *Sosiolinguistic* : The study of the relationship between language and society.

This is in line with the explanation about linguistics refers to Chomsky in the Radford (2009: 3), it states that the way to knowing a language with having a mentally represented grammar. Grammar constitutes the native

understanding what it means to know a language is to understand the nature of such a grammar.

Based on explanation of linguistic above, it can be concluded that linguistics is the scientific study of language and it is concerned with the nature of language and communication. There are three aspects of the study: language form, language meaning and language in context including the sounds, words, and grammar rules.

C. Syntax

Syntax is determining the relevant component part of sentence. It also means as describing these parts grammatically (Wekker, 1985: 5). This definition of syntax implies that we start from what is regarded as the largest unit of syntactic description –the sentence- and proceed until we arrive at the smallest meaningful unit. This is called a 'top to bottom' analysis. The units smaller than the sentence will be referred to as clauses, phrases, words and morphemes respectively.

Furthermore Miller (2002: xii) said that syntax has to do with how words are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and how clauses are put together to build sentences. Moreover he said syntax begins with two central ideas, the first is that certain relationships hold between words whereby one word, the head, controls the other words, the modifiers. A given head may have more than one modifier, and may have no modifier. The second idea is

that words are grouped into phrases and that groupings typically bring together heads and their modifiers Miller (2002: 1).

Meanwhile O'Grady (1997: 163) explained that syntax is the study of how words are combined to form sentences and it is the component of the grammar. In addition Tallerman (2015: 1) said that syntax means 'sentence construction': how words group together to make phrases and sentences. Some people also use the term grammar to mean the same as syntax, although most linguists follow the more recent practice whereby the grammar of a language includes all of its organizing principles: information about the sound system, about the form of words, how we adjust language according to context, and so on; syntax is only one part of this grammar.

Based on explanation of syntax above, it can be concluded that sentence is always formed from the words which are organized by a certain rule. Syntax refers to the rules that govern the ways in which words combine to form phrases, clauses, and sentences. If a word is combined in other words in English language and form of syntactic structure, there will be a wide range of structures with various groups that make up the structure of the word.

D. Structure

Structure is the arrangement of relations between the parts or elements of something complex. Fromkin (2014: 81) explained that if we wanted to write a template that described the structure of an English sentence, and more

specifically, a template that gave the correct word order for English. We might come up with something like the following:

Det—N—V—Det—N

This template says that a determiner (an article) is followed by a noun, which is followed by a verb, and so on.

Moreover Yule (2006: 87) said that a generative grammar defines the syntactic structures of a language. The grammar will generate all the well-formed syntactic structures (e.g. sentences) of the language and will not generate any ill-formed structures.

Furthermore based on Burton (2011: 6) the concept of structure is fundamental to the study of syntax. But it is a very general concept that can be applied to any complex thing, whether it is a bicycle, a commercial company, or a carbon molecule. When we say of a thing that it is complex we mean, not that it is complicated (though of course it may be), but that:

1. It is divisible into parts (called constituents),

2. There are different kinds of parts (different categories of constituents)

3. The constituents are arranged in a specifiable way,

4. That each constituent has a certain specifiable function in the structure of the thing as a whole.

When anything can be analyzed in this way, we say that it has structure.

E. Sentence

Sentence is a syntactic category of expressions consisting minimally of a noun phrase (NP) followed by a verb phrase (VP) in the structure (Fromkin, 2014: 579). Other opinion from O'Grady (1997: 172) explained that sentences are taken to be the product which combines an NP (often called the subject) with a VP to yield structures. Meanwhile, Wekker (1985: 13) said the sentence is regarded as the largest or highest unit on the hierarchical scale of constituents; it is the largest unit of syntactic description. Moreover he represents the hierarchy of sentence constituents, as shown in the following diagram:

SENTENCE↔CLAUSE↔PHRASE↔WORD↔MORPHEME

In addition he said the arrows pointing to the right indicate that a sentence may consist of one or more than one clause that a clause may consist of one or more than one phrase, that a phrase may consist of one or more than one word, and that a word may consist of one or more than on morpheme Wekker (1985: 5)

On the other side refers to Delahunty (2010: 68), sentences are the largest grammatical units. In written English and other familiar languages, sentences are familiar to recognize: they typically begin with a capital letter and end with a period or its equivalent. They are also intuitively complete in two senses: first, they may stand alone as informative units, and second, and more importantly, they include all required grammatical elements.

Sentences recognize in a variety of shapes and sizes. Some contain of only a single clause. That is, they are simple sentences and have only one main verb, one subject, and one predicate, though they may include modifiers of various sorts. A useful way to begin identifying clauses in sentences is to count main verbs. For each main verb there will be a clause. For example:

1. Linguists write slowly.

2. Dogs chase cats.

Complex sentences also contain two or more clauses, but at least one of them is subordinate to another in the sense that it plays a grammatical role such as subject, object, or modifier in the larger sentence. Clauses that function as objects are often referred to as complement clauses.

Moreover Cook and Newson (2007: 29) said that sentence consist of phrase-structural grouping of words: sentences have phrase structure. Furthermore Radford (2009: 2) said that the sentence build up of two constituents, that each of these constituents belongs to a specific grammatical category (students being a plural noun and protested a past tense verb) and that each serves a specific grammatical function (students being the subject of the sentence, and protested being the predicate).

From the definitions above, it can concludes that a sentence is the largest or highest unit on the hierarchical scale of constituents; it is the largest unit of syntactic and grammatical. The canonical sentence as the largest unit of grammar, at the head of a hierarchy of grammatical units:

1. A sentence consists of one or more clauses.

2. A clause consists of one or more phrases.

3. A phrase consists of one or more words.

4. A word consists of one or more morphemes.

Technically in writing, sentences are marked by beginning with a capital letter and ending with a full stop (.), question mark (?) or exclamation mark (!). Sentences come in a variety of shapes and sizes. Some consist of only a single clause. That is, they are simple sentences and have only one main verb, one subject, and one predicate, though they may include modifiers of various sorts.

F. Clause

Clause is the smallest grammatical unit that can express a complete proposition. A typical clause consist of a subject and a predicate. Clauses have the greatest number of syntactic elements or functions of all classes of unit (Downing, 2006: 17). Meanwhile, Wren & Martin (1995: 3), clause is such a group of words which forms part of a sentence, and contains a subject and predicate. In the following sentences, the group of words in underline is clauses:

1. *People who pay their debts are trusted.*

2. *We cannot start while it is raining.*

In addition, Downing (2006: 34) give a summary of a clause there are:

1. The independent clause (or simple sentence) has two basic constituents: subject and predicate. The Subject (S) encodes the primary participant in the clause.

2. The predicate may consist simply of the Predicator (P), realized by a verb, or of a Predicator followed by one or more central constituents. These central elements, the Object (O) and the Complement (C) are, together with the Subject and the Predicator, the major functional categories of the clause.

3. More specifically, we distinguish two main types of Object: Direct (Od) and Indirect (Oi) and two main types of Complement (Subject Complement (Cs) and Object Complement (Co). A subsidiary type of Object is the Prepositional Object (Op). A further type of Complement is the circumstantial Complement, the most frequent being the Locative/Goal type (Cloc).

4. In addition, the clause may contain a number of Adjuncts (A). These are usually syntactically able to be omitted. Those of the largest class, the circumstantial Adjuncts, are the most integrated in the clause. Somewhat separated from clause structure by a pause or a comma, stance Adjuncts express a speaker's or writer's attitude, while connective Adjuncts link clauses or parts of clauses, and paragraphs.

5. Objects and Complements are determined by verb type and are limited in

6. On the simplest level, the central functional categories of the independent clause are: S, P, O and C, with Adverb usually optional.

Furthermore Crystal (2008: 78) said that clause is a term used in some models of grammar to refer to a unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence, but larger than phrases, words or morphemes. The traditional classification is of clausal units into main (independent or super ordinate) and subordinate (or dependent) clauses.

G. Phrase

Phrase is a sequence of words that can function as a constituent in the structure of sentences (Burton, 2011: 15). Meanwhile, Crystal (2008: 367) said that phrase is a term used in grammatical analysis to refer to a single element of structure typically containing more than one word, and lacking the subject–predicate. Refers to Aarts (2001: 294) defined that "Phrase is a string of words that behaves as a constituent and has a head as its principal element".

Other opinion from Wren & Martin (1995: 2) stated that "phrase is a group of words, which makes sense, but not complete sense."

Example: The sun rises in the east.

It was a sunset of great beauty.

In the sentences, the groups of words in underlines are phrases.

in other book Crystal (2003: 222) said that a phrase is a syntactic construction which typically contains more than one word, but which lacks the subject-predicate structure usually found in a clause.

This is in line with the definition of phrase from Delahunty (2010: 274) he said "phrase" is defined as "a group of words that does not contain a verb and its subject and is used as a single part of speech." They are traditionally viewed as not containing both a subject and a predicate.

In addition, Newson (2006: 60) explain phrase is two words seem to go together to make up a unit which is the functional equivalent of the proper nouns in the original sentence. Phrases are generally constituents that are built up around a particular word. The constituents in NP are syntactic units of phrase. The constituents of NP phrase consist of the head of phrase and the modifiers.

Moreover in the other book, Newson (2007: 30) said that a phrase structure analysis thus breaks the sentence up into smaller and smaller grammatical constituent, finishing with words or morphemes when the process can go no further.

According to Crystal (2003: 222), there are some phrases in English, such as:

1. Noun phrase

2. Verb phrase

3. Adjective phrase

4. Adverb phrase

5. Prepositional phrase

6. Pronoun phrase

    Now the writer wants to explain about those phrases:

1. Noun Phrase

A noun is a word used for naming some person or thing (Crystal 2003: 206). Meanwhile according to Wren and Martin, 1995: 5) said that a noun is a word used as the name of a person, place, or thing, example: *The rose smells sweet.*

Noun phrase is a group of words that does the work of a noun (Wren & Martin, 1995: 184).

Example: *The beautiful girl over there is my sister.*

            He is a governor of Surabaya.

2. Verb phrase

A verb is a word used for saying something about some person or thing (Crystal 2003: 206). Furthermore according to Wren and Martin, 1995: 4), said that a verb is a word used to say an action or state, example: *The girl wrote a letter to her cousin.* Some verbs may consist of more than one word.

A verb phrase is the predicate of the sentence is and must therefore have a verb as its head (Burton, 2011: 46).

Example: *Th*

Santy is __reading__ a newspaper.

3. Adjective Phrase

An adjective is a word used to qualify a noun and to restrict the application of a noun by adding something to its meaning (Crystal 2003: 206). Other definition from Wren& Martin (1995: 19) explained that an adjective is a word used with a noun to describe or point out, the person, animal, place or thing which the noun names, or to tell the number or quantity. So we may define an adjective as a word used with a noun to add something for its meaning, example: *That statement sounds __queer__.*

Adjective phrase are usually combinations of an adjective and a preceding intensifier (Crystal, 2003: 222).

Example: *Patrick __looks very happy__ and __not to awkward__.*

__Easy to please and loath to do it__.

4. Adverb Phrase

An adverb is a word used to qualify any part of speech except a noun or pronoun (Crystal 2003: 206). Furthermore, in other book he explained that it is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb, for example the words quickly, very, and quite (Wren and Martin, 1995: 118), example: *Govind reads __quite clearly__.*

Adverbs may be divided into the following classes, according to their meaning:

a. Adverbs of time (which show when)

Example: *I had a letter from <u>him lately.</u>*

He called here a few <u>minutes ago.</u>

b. Adverbs of frequency (which show how often)

Example: *I have told you <u>twice</u>.*

He <u>seldom</u> comes here.

c. Adverbs of place (which show where)

Example: *The little lamb followed Mary <u>everywhere.</u>*

The horse galloped <u>away.</u>

d. Adverbs of manner (which show how or in what manner)

Example: *The boy works <u>hard.</u>*

I was <u>agreeably</u> disappointed.

Adverb phrase are typically found as short intensifying expressions, also common are such time phrases as *quite often* and *very soon*, and construction of the type *as quickly*(Crystal, 2003: 222).

Example: *The teacher explains the assignment <u>very quickly</u>.*

Eating out is usually <u>not very healthy</u>.

5. Prepositional Phrase

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else (Wren & Martin, 1995: 128).

Example: *There is a cow <u>in the field</u>.*

The following words are commonly used as preposition:

Table Prepositional Phrase			
Aboard	Behind	From	throughout
About	Below	In	To
Above	Beneath	Into	Toward
Across	Beside	Like	Under
After	Between	Of	On
Up	At	Before	Among
For	Without	Until	with

According to Crystal (2003: 222) says that a prepositional are combinations of a preposition plus a noun phrase. Preposition are words like *at, by, of,* and *with* that show the relation of noun or pronoun – called the object of the preposition to another word in the sentence.

Example: *Sandra has a collection of shells.*

The prepositional phrase never stands alone in a sentence. It is always used with a noun or pronoun that is called the object of the preposition. Usually the noun or pronoun follows the preposition.

Example: *You can press those leaves under glass.* (The preposition *under* relates its object, *glass*, to can press)

The quartet sang in harmony. (The preposition *in* relates its object, *harmony*, to sang). In those sentences which in underline are prepositional phrase.

0. Pronoun Phrase

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun or noun equivalent (Crystal, 2003: 206). This is in line with the definition from Wren and Martin (1995: 43), a word that is thus used instead of a noun is called a Pronoun.

Forms of the Personal Pronouns: -

a. First Person (Masculine or Feminine)

SINGULAR -- PLURAL

Nominative -- I -- We

Possessive -- my, mine -- our, ours

Accusative -- me -- us

b. Second person (Masculine or Feminine)

SINGULAR/PLURAL

Nominative -- You

Possessive -- Your, Yours

Accusative -- You

c. Third Person

SINGULAR -- PLURAL

Masculine -- Feminine -- Neuter -- All Genders

Nominative -- he -- she -- it -- they

Possessive -- his -- her, hers -- its -- their, theirs

Accusative -- him -- her -- it -- them

Pronoun phrase are restricted to a small number of construction, and tend not to be recognized as a productive type in English. Examples include *you there, she herself, we all, nearly everyone*, and such relative clause (Crystal, 2003: 222).

Example: *Those who knew Debora is only his mother*

The police arrested Paul and John at the lodging.

H. Noun

Noun is the syntactic category, also lexical category, of words that can function as heads of noun phrases. In many languages nouns have grammatical alternations for number, case, and gender and occur with determiners (Fromkin, 2014: 573)

The four most studied syntactic categories are noun (N), verb (V), adjective (A), and preposition (P). These elements, which are often called lexical categories, play a very important role in sentence formation. A fifth and less studied lexical category consists of adverbs (Adv), most of which are derived from adjectives. Languages may also contain non lexical or functional categories, including determiners (Det), auxiliary verbs (Aux), conjunctions (Con), and degree words (Deg) (O'Grady, 1997: 164).

According to Burton (2011: 148) nouns themselves may act as pre-modifiers of nouns. In addition refers to Lobeck (2014: 10) said that parts of speech, the different categories that words fall into, such as Noun, Verb, or

We can see table below about syntactic categories:

Table Syntactic Categories	
Lexical Categories	
Noun	eagle, friendship, mud, platypus, blog, fortune
Verb	encourage, forget, irritable, feel, canter, seem, text
Adjective	happy, maleovent, lovely, angry, tiny, eager
Adverb	quickly, lovingly, fast, still, now, soon
Functional Categories	
Determiner	the, a, this, that, these, those, his, my
Numeral	one, five, ten, second, eight
Quantifier	all, each, every, both, some
Pronoun	they, he, sge, her, theirs, mine, yours
Preposition	wihout, in, over, behind, above, around
Conjuction	and, or, yet, for, but, so, nor
Degree word	very, so, quite, rather, too
Auxilary verb	have, be, do
Modal	may, can, could, will, would, shall, should, must

I. Noun Phrase Construction

In the Miller (2011: 99), Cullicover has regards that "a construction as a syntactically complex expression whose meaning is not entirely predictable from the meanings of its parts and the way that they are combined in the structure. "Furthermore Miller (2002: 19), explained commonly the constructions of dependent NP are noun phrase, prepositional phrase and adjective phrase.

According to Crystal (2003: 222) defined noun phrase (NP) is the main construction which can appear as the subject, object, or complement".

definition of noun phrase from Fromkin (2014: 573) she states that noun phrase is the syntactic category, also phrasal category, of expressions containing some form of a noun or pronoun as its head, and which functions as the subject or as various objects in a sentence.
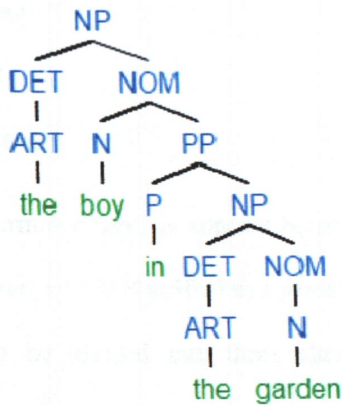
Refers to Lobeck (2014: 11), said that a noun phrase is the group of words, which the noun is the main word or head and the words that make them up are constituents. Other definitions from Aarts (2001: 293) explained that "noun phrase is a phrase headed by a noun". In addition Fromkin (2014: 84) said that the function of noun phrases as subjects or as objects in sentences.

Crystal (2003: 222) explained noun phrase can be analyzed into one or more of the following four constituents:

1. Head

The head is the the most important constituent, around which any other constituent cluster. It is the head which controls any agreement with other parts of the sentence. For example: the pretty **girl**, the bright **day**, the **boy** in the garden, the reasonable **price**. According to Aarts (2001: 291), "Head is a functional label which refers to the principal element in a phrase whose category determines the category of that phrase".
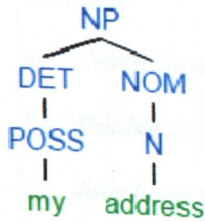
Example: *The boy* in the garden

```
                    NP
              ┌──────┴──────┐
            DET           NOM
             │        ┌─────┴─────┐
           ART  N    N          PP
             │   │            ┌───┴───┐
           the boy  P         P      NP
                              │   ┌───┴───┐
                             in  DET    NOM
                                  │       │
                                 ART      N
                                  │       │
                                 the   garden
```

In this NP, the words **"*boy*"** is a head noun of the NP **"the boy in the garden"**.

2. Determiner

The determiner appears before the noun. This constituent which determines the reference of the noun phrase in its linguistic or situational context. Determiners includes quite a diverse said of grammatical word: the, a/an, some, any, this, these, that, those, etc (Crystal, 2003: 222).

According to Lobeck (2014 : 60) explained that "not all nouns must occur with a determiner, every determiner must occur with a noun". While, Aarts (2001: 289), "Determiner is a class of words that occur before the noun as Specifiers in Noun Phrase structure".

Example: *My* address

```
                NP
          ┌─────┴─────┐
        DET          NOM
         │            │
        POSS          N
         │            │
         my         address
```

In this NP, determiner *"my"* is appears before the noun *"address"*
and *"my"* is a *pronoun*, so it is classified as a ***pronoun determiner.***

Determiner can be divided into three classes according to the
position, there are :

a. Pre-determiner

According to Payne (2011: 229) pre-determiner appears before
most forms that function as determiners, including personal
pronouns, genitive pronouns, genitive noun phrases, and articles. In
these examples, the PD is italicized and the determiner
isunderscored.

It used to give even more information about the noun that comes
after. Pre-determiner can be classified into three types as shown in
the below :

1) Quantifier :

   a) ***All*** we students

   b) ***Both*** my parents

   c) ***Half*** a day's pay

   d) ***Both*** a teacher and a priest

2) Multiplier :

    a) *Twice* <u>his</u> age

    b) *Double* <u>the</u> books

    c) *four times* <u>my</u> salary

    d) *three times* <u>his</u> current $457premium

3) Fraction :

    a) *one-third* <u>the</u> width

    b) *two-third* <u>smy</u> salary

    c) *two fifths* <u>the</u> width

    d) *one fourth* <u>the</u> population of the United States

b. **Central Determiner**

Central determiner usually it can appear before post-determiner or after pre-determiner or directly appear before a noun (Payne, 2011: 233). It can be classified into three types as shown in the below :

1) Article   : *An* apple, *a* cat, *the* chair

2) Pronoun   : *That* bird, *my* boss, *what*is your name?

c. **Post-determiner**

According to Payne (2011: 232) post-determiner often come after a central determiner. It can be classified into two types as shown in the below :
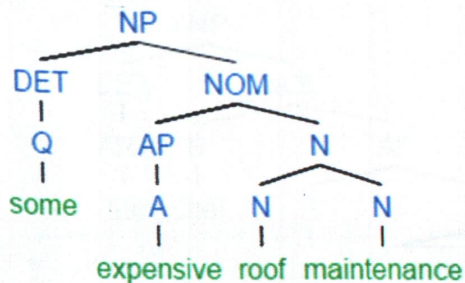
1) Quantifier : Much, **several** times

3. Pre-modifier

The premodifier is an adjective, or other modifying word that appears before a noun (Feist, 2012: i). In addition, he explained, the order of pre-modifiers in English nominal phrases is the nature of the rules (Feist, 2012: 1).

The pre-modifier comprises any other words appearing between the determiner and the head noun-mainly adjectives or adjective like words, for example,in the phrase *those lovely old French wooden spoons,* everything between *those* and *spoons* or said to "premodify" the noun. Pre-modifier includes determiners (a/an, the, this, all, ets), adjectives (happy, black, young, etc) and other nouns (student, cat, book, pen, etc) (Crystal, 2003: 222).

Example: Some expensive *roof maintenance*

In this NP, word *"roof maintenance"* is a pre modifier because noun themselves may act as pre-modifiers of noun. The relation between a head noun and pre-modifying noun is much closer than that between the head noun and any other pre-modifier.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Setting of the Research

This research covers the entire process of work begin from the determination of title to the reporting process research. The research was conducted within 4 months from March 2016 to July 2016 in Bekasi.

The writer has collected data and data sources in the form of a wide variety of books as a necessary reference obtained from the library of JIA and also from e-book as a reference used in completing the paper. The writer conducted data collection of data and theory needed for the writing process. Writing activity consists of collecting reference, collects data, and analyze the data.

B. Subject of the Research

The subject of the research is noun phrase construction are taken from pride and prejudice novel. Pride and Prejudice is a novel of manners by Jane Austen, first published in 1813. The story follows the main character, Elizabeth Bennet, as she deals with issues of manners, upbringing, morality, education, and marriage in the society of the landed gentry of the British Regency. Elizabeth is the second of five daughters of a country gentleman, Mr. Bennet, living in Longbourn.

Thus, the writer choose Pride and Prejudice because it is retains a fascination for modern readers, continuing near the top of lists of "most loved books". It has become one of the most popular novels in English literature, selling over 20 million copies, and receives considerable attention from literary scholars. Likewise, it has paved the way for archetypes that abound in many contemporary literature of our time. Modern interest in the book has resulted in a number of dramatic adaptations and an abundance of novels and stories imitating Austen's memorable characters or themes. There are a lot of utterances and sentences containing noun phrase. It made the writer more excited to read and analysis too.

C. Method of the Research

Knowing that purposes this study are to explain noun phrase in English, and to discover varied of noun phrase construction in Pride and Prejudice novel are developed and to find out the most dominant kinds of noun phrase constructions found in Pride and Prejudice novel textbooks, the writer will involve several steps.

The writer uses two approaches in conducting this research, they are theory approach and methodology approach. The theory approach in this research using syntax approach and descriptive analysis as the methodology of this research.

The writer uses qualitative approach as a methodology approach.

taken of words, sentences, paragraphs, chapters or whole publications. Therefore, the research draws the sample by picking out of 21 noun phrase to be analyzed. Meannwhile, Krippendorff (2004: 84) explained qualitative research involves data collection procedures that result primerly in open-ended, non numerical data which is then analyzed primaly by non- statistical methods. This research type uses a descriptive qualitative methods. Based on Moleong (2006: 11) descriptive data could be data collected in the form of words, pictures, and not the numbers. In addition, Creswell (2009: 4) "Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem".

The research does the following procedures, they are such as reading, finding the data, putting sign and making checklist on it, and the last is taking data and presenting them in data display.

D. Instrument of the Research

The writer focus on qualitative research and instrument of this study is the writer herself. According to Meleong (2006: 9), the writer is the main instrument which means the writer is also planner, data collector, data interpreter, and finally as a reporter research result.It is mean that the writer as an instrument should be more active search for any materials or necessary supporting data in this research as an instrument. The writer found a variety of noun phrase construction in the sentences and utterances from Pride and

Prejudice novel. Beside that the writer also collect references such as books and ebooks.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the writer analyzed the data using some theories and references from books and e-books which are related to this research. In analyzed the data, there are some steps that the writer had done and it is explained in the following.

First, the technique of collecting data, according to Creswell (2009: 175) the writer collect the data through documents, in this case, *Pride and Prejudice* novel. The data is noun phrase is searched in the *Pride and Prejudice* novel, the writer limitation only several chapters from 61 chapters. There is a reason that the writer choose documents as the data collecting type, because based on Creswell (2009: 180) there are the advantages of document type, they are the writer can obtain the language of data, can access everywhere and every time, represent data have given which are compiling and it can save the writer's time and expense. It means, the writer read the sentences and utterances in the novel that contain noun phrase. Then, these noun phrase are reviewed, collected and sorted based on sequence construction by making a table.

Second, looking for the determiner, head, and modifier that formed the noun phrase. After the noun phrase are found in the sentences or utterances

analyzed. Then, the writer began to make noun phrase syntax tree diagram. In this step, the construction of noun phrase is also presented.

Third, explained the process of how the noun phrase is formed. Based on Burton (2011: 141) said that all other NPs have branching representations. They all have two immediate constituents. In the basic case, the two immediate constituents of NP are: DET and NOM. DET always has NOM as its sister. All modifiers of the head noun fall under NOM.

The next step was calculating and classifying noun phrase constructions. And the last, the writer interpreting the result and give the conclusion.

F. Procedure of the Research

After understanding the role of systematical and arranged steps of the research, it comes to the procedure of the research. The steps as follows:

1. Preparation

The several basic things that the research works during the writing are to identify the problem, select the fix title, formulate and limit the statement of the research and consider what advantage later. Then books research correlated to what the writer analyzes and also what the method of the research that she uses that finish to prove and strengthen the analysis. Accordingly, she always consultation with the first and the second counselor related to the process of writing routinely.

2. Implementation

To obtain the research well, implementation present of the processing analyzing type of noun phrase construction can be found in the novel, to classify construction of noun phrase into sub class based on the table, explaining the type classification of basic form noun phrase construction to collect the data, and arranging the result to make report the result.

3. Finishing

a. Composing the analyzed data

Before reported the result to be finished the paper, the research needs to compose the data analysis, and after giving mark, gathering the classification of noun phrase construction, the writer makes the table to show the good result.

b. Discussing with counselor

Discussing with the first and second counselor has been done every time whether the research found the difficult and did not understand about the procedure and material this research.

c. Revising the result

During the analysis, the important role for the research is consultation about everything with the first and the second counselors. The counselors give some correction and criticize any mistakes in the material or technical in writing.Revising mistake in

this paper is hoped to minimize some errors and make this paper better.

d. Concluding the Result

The final phase to make the readers understand the main focus easily is by arranging the conclusions from all chapters. She guides and explains all the terms of the material.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Data Description

After understanding the theory review in chapter II and determining the method and technique which is appropriate in chapter III, next step is to collected the data description which are related to noun phrase construction. The research a novel Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen had done.

The data found in the Pride and Prejudice novel, based on following steps. First, in the sentence and utterance is that have noun phrase. Second, the writer classified the noun phrase into kind of noun phrase and make NP syntax tree diagram. The last, the writer explained and described the way of the word construction into noun phrase.

B. The Data Analysis and Data Interpretation

This chapter presented data analysis of 21 data about kind and how word put together into noun phrase taken from novel entitled 'Pride and Prejudice' by Jane Austen in 1813. The data analyed based on the noun phrase construction based on Crystal and Burton theories. Here are the analyses of noun phrase that have been found from the novel.
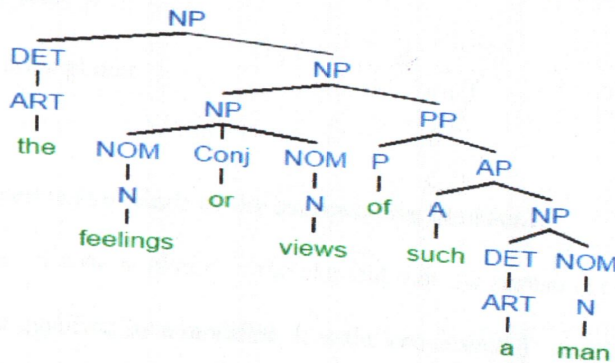
Determiner as Pre-Determiner in quantifier sub class

Datum 1

However little known the feelings or views of such a man...

Central determiner is a determiner which appears before post-determiner or after Pre-Determiner. It can also come alone before a noun.

Noun phrase	Central Determiner
<u>the</u> feelings or views of such a man (p.4)	the

In this NP, determiner "*the*"is a central determiner because appears before noun "*feelings*".Because "*the*" is a basic form of a NP and the classes of position is in central determiner in the NP with Article sub class and the component of this determiner is the Definite class, so we can conclude that it is classified as a *definite article of a central determiner*.

Tree diagram syntax NP rules:

NP ⟶ Det + NP2

NP2 ⟶ NP3 + PP

NP3 ⟶ Nom+Conj+Nom

Nom ⟶ N

PP ⟶ P + AP

AP ⟶ A + NP
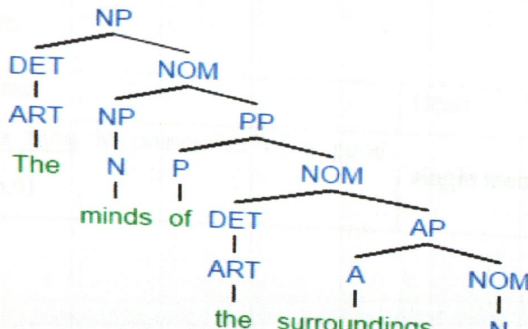
NP4 ⟶ Det +Nom

Det ⟶ Art

Nom ⟶ N

Head in the noun phrase

Datum 2

...so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families...

The head of a noun phrase is the element that the phrase is centered on and it can be qualified by a modifier. It is the one essential – or obligatory – element in that phrase.

Noun phrase	Head
the **minds** of the surroundings families (p.4)	minds

In this NP, the words *"minds"* is a head noun of the NP *'the minds of the surrounding families"*.

Because the word *"minds"* is a noun, so the **head of the NP** is the word *"minds"*.

Tree diagram syntax NP rules:

NP ⟶ Det + Nom

Nom ⟶ NP + PP

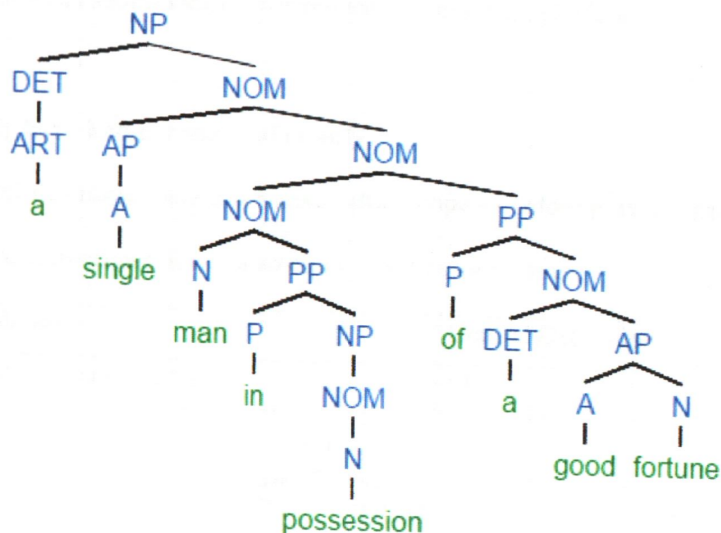PP ⟶ P + Nom

Nom2 ⟶ Det + AP

AP ⟶ A + Nom3

Nom3 ⟶ N

Head in the noun phrase

Datum 3

It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune...

The head of a noun phrase is the element that the phrase is centered on. It can be qualified by a modifier. It is the one essential – or obligatory – element in that phrase.

Noun phrase	Head
a **single man** in possession of a good fortune (p.4)	single man

NP
DET NOM
ART AP NOM
a A NOM PP
single N PP P NOM
man P NP of DET AP
in NOM a A N
N good fortune
possession

In this NP, the words *"single man"* is an adjective phrase that became as a head noun of the NP 'a single man in possession of a good fortune".

Because the word *"single man"* is *"an adjective phrase"*, so the head of the NP is the word "single man".

Tree diagram syntax NP rules:

NP $\longrightarrow$ Det + Nom

Nom $\longrightarrow$ AP + Nom2

Nom2 $\longrightarrow$ Nom3 + PP

Nom3 $\longrightarrow$ N + PP

PP $\longrightarrow$ P + Nom3

Nom3 $\longrightarrow$ Det + AP

AP $\longrightarrow$ A + N
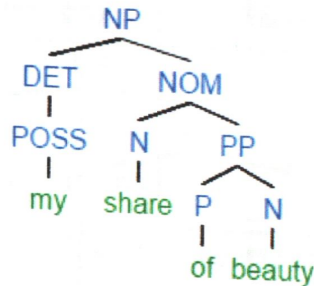
Determiner as a Central Determiner possessive pronoun sub class.

Datum 4

I certainly have had my share of beauty...

Central determiner is a determiner which appears before post-determiner or after Pre-Determiner. It can also come alone before a noun.

Noun phrase	Central Determiner
my share of beauty (p.5)	My

In this NP, determiner "*my*" is a central determiner because appears before the word "*share of beauty*" as a noun head.

Because "*my*" is a *possessive pronoun of determiner* sub class, so it is classified as a *possessive pronoun of central determiner*.

Tree diagram syntax NP rules:

NP ⟶ Det + Nom

Det ⟶ Possessive

Nom ⟶ N + PP

PP ⟶ P + N

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis and discussion, finally the writers concluded that is noun phrase and the basic forms of noun phrase which successfully have been analyzed. The writers discussed the forms of the English of Noun Phrase (NP), this paper also learn the position and the categories of basic form of Noun Phrase.

After analyzing the noun phrase in the sentences and utterance in Pride and Prejudice novel, it can be concluded that noun phrase are quite often used in the novel. It is important thing in forming a sentence to avoid the saturation of the readers.

In this analyze the writers taken of four sources each of them who define about noun phrase. And then the writers conclude that noun phrase has four basic form of noun phrase, there are determiner, pre-modifier, head, and post-modifier. Determiner can be divided into three classes according to its position, there are : 1) Pre-determiner, 2) Central determiner, 3) Post-determiner.

The second form is pre-modifier it divided into three subclass they are determiner, adjective phrase, and gradable. The third form is head, and the subclass are noun, adjective, and pronoun. The last form of NPs is post-

modifier and it have two subclass they are preposition phrase and adjective phrase.

Finally, the writers find and conclude that learn about noun phrase, especially in analysis of basic form of noun phrase from Pride and Prejudice novel is really important for the readers and especially for the students of English Literature.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, after collecting the data analyzing and made conclusion from Pride and Prejudice novel. The writers has to give some suggestion that may be useful in the future for readers and students.

1. For Readers

In this research the writers expects the readers can be understood easily about noun phrase. It is important to get more information about the noun phrase which can be analyzed from the syntax. As well as the using of the basic form of noun phrase.

2. For Students

For the students, it needs to be learn and understood an English language and they can recognize the pattern of noun phrase in English syntax. It can teach such individual to use more complicated structure or pattern by the theory.

3. For Next Researcher

This research of noun phrase is still far away from perfectness, the writer suggest the next researcher to do further research on noun phrase; about their structure and how they modified with other constituent.

4. For Teacher

The ways of learning are very important in language learning. The students sometimes feel getting bored when the teachers do not varied the way of learning. Thus, it is will be more interesting if the teachers vary the way of learning, and use novel as one of teaching tools.

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