

**SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE IN STUDENTS' WRITING
NARRATIVE TEXT AT IAIN PONOROGO**

THESIS



By

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ABSTRACT

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Noun phrase is very important because it is a central core of a sentence and it has different function in their structure such as subject, object, and complement. As the learners, by understanding noun phrase structure, it helps them to solve their problem in creating and composing sentences correctly. This research focused on syntactical analysis of noun phrase in students' writing compositions. In constructing an appropriate noun phrase, the students should understand the components structure of noun phrase. The objectives of this research are to find out the construction of noun phrase and to find out the dominant form of noun phrase used in students' writing compositions.

This research applied qualitative approach and used descriptive research design. The subjects of this research were students from fourth semester of English Department students of TBI. A class at IAIN Ponorogo, which had 24 students. The researcher got the data from documentation. The form of the data were students' worksheet, narrative text. To analyze the data, the researcher used labelled bracketing. The researcher read and learns the data carefully, then break down the constructions of noun phrase into smaller units by adding the brackets to mark of the constituents, then labelled each constituents based on grammatical category and interpreted the constructions of noun phrase based on Lesley's theories. According to Lesley the constructions of noun phrase divided into three functional elements, they were premodifier, head and postmodifier.

The result of data analysis showed that from 479 sentences in students' writing compositions, the researcher found four types of noun phrase constructions. They were 469 sentences from premodifier and head, 453 sentences from head itself, 25 sentences from head and postmodifier and 113 sentences from premodifier, head and postmodifier. Then the percentage of noun phrase constructions in premodifier and head was 44%, in head itself was 43%, in head and postmodifier was 2% and in premodifier, head and postmodifier was 11%.

From the computation above, it can be concluded that there are four types of noun phrase constructions in students' writing composition. They are premodifier and head, head itself, head and postmodifier and premodifier, head and postmodifier. Then, the most dominant form of noun phrase in students' writing compositions is premodifier and head (44%).

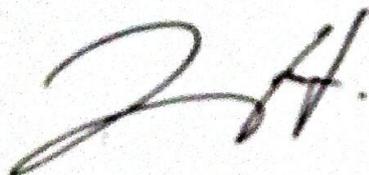
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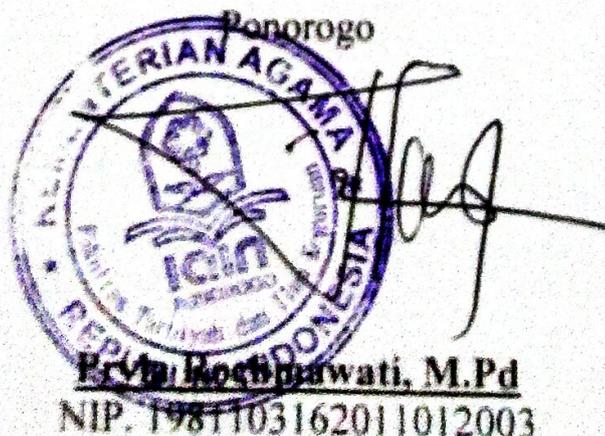


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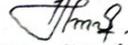
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In English, noun phrase and verb phrase are the dominant part of sentence. Noun phrase is very important, it is the basic element of making a sentence. According to Adebola Adebileje, there is any relationship between noun phrase complexities, function and text type. The data taken from texts written by two prolific Nigerian authors. As a result, the complexity of phrases reflect to the complexity of syntax in different register of English. This is revealed in the variety of noun phrase used, there are found two types of noun phrase, simple noun phrase and complex noun phrase. Moreover, the used of noun phrase created some effects in describing the characters, objects and situations in projecting themes. It also exposes the textual and functional concerns of the English noun phrase.¹ Those results represent that noun phrase was interesting to analyze because it is the central core of a sentence, it has different functions in their structure such as a subject, an object and complement. Besides that it has the different variety in their structure.

Noun phrase is a phrase that has a noun or pronoun as its headword and typically be preceded and modified by premodifier and postmodifier. Moreover noun phrase with pronoun headwords are often assumed to be single word phrase and not to include other word. e.g: *I, you, they, we, she, he, it.*² Furthermore, pronouns and

¹ Adebola Adebilije, "Forms and Functions of English Noun Phrase in Selected Nigerian Texts," *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, Vol 21, Issue 2, (2016), 45. (<http://www.iosrjournal.org/iosrjhss/papper/Vol.%2021%20Issue2/Version1/G021214549.pdf>. accessed on February 18, 2018)

² Ibid, 54.

names such as *Jennifer, Edward, Malacandra* cannot have other elements to modify or specify them and therefore we will call them as full phrases.³ It means that noun phrase is a structure based around a head noun or pronoun with optional premodifier and postmodifier.⁴

Because the important of noun phrase in a sentence, the students should pay more attention in choosing appropriate words. As the learners, by understanding noun phrase structure, it helps them to solve their problem in creating and composing sentence, as well as in applying for daily writing sentence correctly. Moreover, it also gives the beneficial for the teacher about noun phrase construction used in students composition, it will support them to point out the students' writing capability.

Based on explanation above, the researcher took pre-research on 25th December 2017 to define the syntactical analysis of noun phrase in students' composition. In this case, the researcher conducted the research at the fourth semester of English Education Department at IAIN Ponorogo and defined some construction of noun phrase such as the following examples taken from students' compositions. The first example is "**The old woman** opened **the door**".⁵ In this sentence there are two noun phrases constructions from premodifier and head. The first noun phrase consists of definite article **the**, descriptive adjective **old** as premodifier and noun **woman** as the head. The first noun phrase stands as subject. The second noun phrase consists of definite article **the** as premodifier and noun **door** as the head. The second

³ Elly van Gelderen, *An Introduction to the Grammar of English* (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2010), 39.

⁴ Lesley Jeffries, *Discovering Language: The structure of Modern English* (England: Palgrave MacMillan, 2006), 113.

⁵ Observation on 25th December 2017.

noun phrase stands as object of verb. This phrase also can be analyze based on syntactical analysis such as follow: 1) **The old woman** = [NP [DEFINITE-ART The] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ old] [N woman]], 2) **the door** = [NP [DEFINITE-ART the] [N door]]

Another example is “**They** had got married **for a long time**, but **they** did not have **a baby**”.⁶ In this sentence, there are four noun phrases and it has four constructions. The first construction is head, the second construction is premodifier and head, the third construction is head, and the fourth construction is premodifier and head. The first noun phrase consists of pronoun **they** as the head. It stands as subject of verb. The second noun phrase consists of prepositional phrase. In prepositional phrase there is a noun phrase and it consists of indefinite article **a** and descriptive adjective **long** as premodifier and noun **time** as the head. The second noun phrase stands as complement. The third noun phrase consists of pronoun **they** as the head and it stands as subject of verb. The fourth noun phrase consists of indefinite article **a** as premodifier and noun **baby** as the head. The fourth noun phrase stands as object of verb. This phrase also can be analyze based on syntactical analysis such as follow: 1) **They** = [NP [PRON They]], 2) **a long time** = [NP [INDEFINITE-ART a] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ long] [N time]], 3) **They** = [NP [PRON They]], 4) **a baby** = [NP [INDEFINITE-ART a] [N baby]]

The system of bracketing are used so far is not satisfactory. It’s difficult to see, which brackets go together to mark off a constituents. The notation introduced above could be improved by adding an appropriate grammar label to each constituents (grammatical category) is contained within the bracket. This convention

⁶ Ibid.

called labelled bracketing. The labelled bracketing is one of the most common ways of representing the constituents structure of noun phrase. The syntactic structure of noun phrase represented provisionally by marking of each constituent from noun phrase level to word level by square bracket. The label indicates what types of constituent (or grammatical category) is contained within the brackets.⁷ However, the used of labelled bracketing is more efficient, because the constituents of noun phrase explained brief and clearly.

According to the cases above, The researcher conducts this research at IAIN Ponorogo and takes fourth semester as the object of this research. As the reason, the researcher chooses TI A class of English Education Department, this class consists of 24 students. This class was appropriate to this reseach because they were got writing subject and also linguistics such as morphology and syntax. Besides they are diligent, active students, and serious in English learning process, they are also get high score on writing subject because they are active to followed the classroom lesson and collected their assignment in orderly.⁸ As a result, the researcher interested to anlyze their writing product. The data was taken from their writing comprehension examination, narrative text is the one of their product in constructing their sentence well.

⁷ Herman Wekker & Liliane Haegemen. *A Modern Course in English Syntax*, (New York: Routledge, 1985) 8.

⁸ Pre-research and interview with the writing lecture on fourth semester at IAIN Ponorogo on 20th April 2018.

B. Research Focus

The researcher focuses on syntactical analysis of noun phrase in students' writing narrative text. The object of this research are limited to the fourth semester of English Department students of TBI A class at IAIN Ponorogo in academic year 2017/2018. Then, the researcher analyzed the noun phrase constructions by using labelled bracketing and clasified the constructions based on Lesley's theories.

C. Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the reseacher formulates the problem statement as follows:

1. How are the constructions of noun phrase in students' compositions based on syntactical analysis?
2. What is the most dominant form of noun phrase used in students' compositions based on Lesley's theories?

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on research problem above, the objectives of this study are:

1. Find out the constructions of noun phrase in students' compositions based on syntactical analysis.
2. Find out the most dominant form of noun phrase used in students' compositions based on Lesley's theories.

E. Significances of the Study

This study expected to give significances presented as follows:

1. Theoretical significance

The result of this study given some information and knowledge in educational practice, especially giving description about noun phrase constructions viewed from syntactical perspective.

2. Practical significance

a. For English Students

This study gives a clear explanation about noun phrase, so the students can use the the noun phrase appropriately.

b. For English Teachers

This research expected to give description about noun phrase constructions used in students' composition, it will support them to point out the students' writing capability, especially in syntactical analysis of noun phrase.

c. For Other Researchers

This research expected to give some information and knowledge for doing a better research in the future. The reseacher hopes to the other researcher to conduct such kind of research to enrich grammar studies.

F. Organization of the Study

In organization of this thesis, it has purposes to easy understanding the thesis.

It is divided in six chapters as follows:

The first chapter is introduction. This chapter consists of background of the study, research focus, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and organization of the study.

The second chapter is review of related literatures and previous research findings. This chapter consists of explanations about the theory related to this research such as definition of noun phrase, components of noun phrase (includes head, premodifier and postmodifier), syntactical analysis, and labelled bracketing. This chapter also talks about the previous studies.

The third chapter is research methodology. This chapter consists of research approach, researcher role, research location, data source, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis and research procedures.

The fourth chapter is findings. This chapter explains about the constructions of noun phrase in students' compositions based on syntactical analysis and the most dominant form of noun phrase used in students' compositions based on Lesley's theories.

The fifth chapter is discussions. This chapter explains or describes about the constructions of noun phrase in students' compositions based on syntactical analysis and the most dominant form of noun phrase used in students' compositions based on Lesley's theories.

The last chapter is closing. This chapter consists of conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND PREVIOUS RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this chapter, the researcher explains review of related literatures and previous research findings. This chapter divided into two. The first is review of related literatures that consists of definition of noun phrase, the components of noun phrase, syntactical analysis, and labelled bracketing. The second is previous research findings.

A. Review of Related Literatures

1. Definition of Noun Phrase

Noun phrase is one of five major kinds of phrases. The noun phrase is an important part of a sentence. Noun phrase comes from two of words, noun and phrase. Noun is a word that indicates names a person, place, thing and its has the basic function to be the head of noun phrase .¹ Whereas phrase is a group of one or more words which focus around the headword element to perform the grammatical role and could be expressed by a single word.²

According to David Morley, noun phrase is a phrase that has a noun or pronoun as its headword and typically be preceded and modified by premodifier and postmodifier. Moreover noun phrase with pronoun headwords are often assumed to be single word phrase and not to include other word. e.g: *I, you, they, we, she, he, it.*³ Furthermore, according to Elly, pronouns and names such as

¹ Elly van Gelderen, *An Introduction to the Grammar of English*, 13

² G. David Morley, *Syntax in Functional Grammar: An Introduction to Lexicogrammar in Systemic Linguistics* (London: Paston Prepress Ltd, 2000), 53.

Jennifer, Edward, Malacandra cannot have other elements to modify or specify them and therefore we will call them as full phrases.⁴

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that a noun phrase is a phrase which has the main focus on noun or pronoun as the headword and optionally accompanied by a set of modifier, although a single word from noun or pronoun can be categorized as noun phrase.

2. The Components of Noun Phrases

In general, a noun phrase consists of three components there are: a head, premodifier and postmodifier.⁵ The head of noun phrase is obligatory, it is the minimal requirement to construct a noun phrase and the modifiers are optionally.⁶ The most common head of a noun phrase is a noun or pronoun.

The basic function of a noun is to be the ‘head’ of a noun phrase, which means that it can occur after a definite or indefinite article or a determiner (*the cat, some air*), and may have a number of adjectives between the article and the noun (*the fat cat, the fresh air*).⁷ However according to Radford, pronoun is the simplest construction of noun phrase. A noun phrase may consist of a noun or pronoun itself without any other elements (bare noun phrase), e.g. *He*. Bare noun phrase are possible for mass or plural noun, it is called as a minimal noun phrase.⁸ The head

³ Ibid, 54.

⁴ Elly van Gelderen, *An Introduction to the Grammar of English*, 39.

⁵ Ibid, 113.

⁶ Evelin P. Alternberg and Robert M. Vago. *English Grammar: Understanding the Basics*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010), 114.

⁷ Lesley Jeffries, *Discovering Language: The Structure of Modern English*, 85.

⁸ Andrew Radford, *An Introduction English Sentence Structure* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), 65.

may be modified in two ways, it can be premodifier or postmodifier. A premodifier is the elements of a noun phrase that occurs before the head of the noun phrase. According to Marcella Frank, a premodifier consists of determiner and descriptive adjective.⁹ The first premodifier is determiner. It has function to introduces the noun phrase and defines the head noun in certain ways related to the context. There are five main subclasses of determiner. These are the article, demonstrative adjective, possessive, indefinite quantity adjective, and numeral.¹⁰

- a. Articles divided into two categories there are definite article (the) and indefinite article (a/an). e.g. *a pencil, an eraser, the pen.*
- b. Demonstrative adjective divided into two categories there are (this plural these) and (that plural those). e.g. *this child, those boys.*
- c. Indefinite quantity adjective includes (many, much, some, any, several, few, little, every, each). e.g. *some people, more book's.*
- d. Possessive divided into two categories there are possessive from pronoun (my, our, your, their, this, his, her, it's) and possessive from nouns (John's). e.g. *my aunt, John's book.*
- e. Numeral adjective divided into two categories there are cardinal number (one, two, three,... etc) and ordinal number (first, second, third,... etc) e.g. *four girls, the fifth girls.*¹¹

⁹ Marcella Frank, *Modern English Grammar: A Practical Reference Guide*, (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc, 1972), 112.

¹⁰ Ibid, 115.

¹¹ Ibid, 19.

The second premodifier is descriptive adjective. It usually indicate an inherent quality or physical state, e.g. nationality/ethnicity (*American, Dutch, Chinese, etc*), size (*big, large, thin*), age (*young, old*), color (*red, yellow, blue*), material/personal description (*wooden, human*), or character trait (*happy, fortunate, lovely, etc*).¹² There are three sub classes of descriptive adjective. These are proper adjective, participle adjective and adjectival compound.

- a. Proper adjective, e.g. *a Catholic church, a French dish, etc.*
- b. Participle adjective divided into two categories. There are present participle, e.g. *an interesting book, a disappointing experience, a channing view*, and past participle, e.g. *a bored student, a worn tablecloth, a tired housewife.*
- c. Adjective compounds divided into two categories. There are with –ing participle, e.g. *a good-looking girl, a heartbreaking story, a Spanish-speaking student*, and with –ed, e.g. *absent-minded, ill-tempered, tear-stained.*¹³

Furthermore, according to Lesley Jeffries the final part of pre-modifier in English noun phrase is noun premodifier. This is a noun that can precede the head noun, but it has the same functions as the other premodifiers. e.g. *the Bombay duck, my bath duck, the book cupboard.*¹⁴

The last part of a noun phrase is a post-modifier. It is the elements of a noun phrase that occurs after the head of the noun phrase. They are consists of prepositional phrase and relative clause.¹⁵

¹² Elly Van Gelderen, *An Introduction to the Grammar of English* 15.

¹³ Marcella Frank, *Modern English Grammar: A Practical Reference Guide*, 110.

¹⁴ Lesley Jeffries, *Discovering Language: The Structure of Modern English*, 85.

¹⁵ Charles F. Meyer, *Introducing English Linguistics* (Cambridge: Cambridge: University Press. 2002), 121.

- a. Prepositional phrase, e.g. *the meeting of all the member on July 16 in Paris, the honey from the bees in the northern part of the country.*¹⁶
- b. Adjective clause/ Relative clause divided into five categories, there are (who, whose, whom, that) for person, e.g. *he paid the money to the man who/that had done the work*, (which, that) for thing, e.g. *here is the book which/that describes animals*, (when) for time, e.g. *this is the year when the Olympic Games are held*, (where) for place, e.g. *here is the house where I live* and (why) for reason, e.g. *give me one good reason why you did that.*¹⁷

It is the part of a noun phrase that refers back to a head whether to complete the meaning (as a complement) or to give detailed information about the specify the head (as an adjunct).¹⁸

Based on the explanation above, the researcher summarise the noun phrase into three functional elements, there are: premodifier, head and postmodifier. This is the form function relationship in the noun phrase.

Table 2.1 Noun Phrase function relationship

Premodifier	Head	Postmodifier
Article	Noun	Prepositional phrase
Descriptive Adjective	Pronoun	Relative clause
Possessive		
Indefinite Quantity Adjective		

¹⁶ Marcella Frank, *Modern English Grammar: A Practical Reference Guide*, 198-199.

¹⁷ Ibid, 277.

¹⁸ Lesley Jeffries, *Discovering Language: The Structure of Modern English*, 112-113.

Numeral		
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3. Syntactical Analysis

Syntax is a study of principle and processes of sentence constructions in particular languages. According to Noam Chomsky, syntactic given investigation to the language, its has goal in grammatical construction that can be viewed as a device in producing sentence under analysis.¹⁹ Furthermore, The syntax of a language is described the term of a taxonomy. Syntactic analysis built up of a series of constituents (syntactic units), each of which belongs to a specific grammatical category and serves a specific grammatical function.²⁰ According to Andrew Radford syntactic structure looking at how words are combined together to form phrases and sentences.²¹

According to Herman Wekker, syntactic analysis may defined as determining the relevant component part of a sentence and describing these part grammatically. The component part of sentence are called constituents.²² In other words syntax involves two closely related task of breaking down it's noun phrase into it's constituents and assigning some grammatical label to each constituents (grammatical category) and also determined the grammatical function.

Phrase structure is a representation of the set of constituents that contain an expression. For example: **this big house**. This noun phrase constructed from

¹⁹ Noam Chomsky, *Syntactic Structure 2nd Edition* (Berlin: Mouton De Gruyter,2002), 11.

²⁰ Andrew Radford, *An Introduction to English Sentence Structure*, 1.

²¹ Ibid, 39.

²² Herman Wekker & Liliane Haegemen. *A Modern Course in English Syntax*, 5.

demonstrative adjective **this** and descriptive adjective **big** as premodifier and noun **house** as the head. Phrase structure is usually represented in terms of a labelled bracketing.²³

4. Labelled Bracketing

Labelled bracketing is one of the most common ways of representing the constituents structure of noun phrase. The syntactic structure of noun phrase represented provisionally by marking of each constituent from noun phrase level to word level by square bracket: []. The label indicates what types of constituent (or grammatical category) is contained within the brackets.²⁴

According to George Yule, the structure to illustrate the form of noun phrase as follows: The first step is put the bracket (one on each side) round its constituent, and then more brackets round each combination of constituents. For example: [[The] [beautiful] [girl]] with this procedure, the different constituents of the noun phrase are shown at the word level [The], [beautiful], [girl] and at the noun phrase level [The beautiful girl]. The second step is give a label to each constituent using abbreviated grammatical term. For example: [NP[DEFINITE-ART The] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ beautiful] [N girl]]. The label NP stands for noun phrase and N for Noun.²⁵

²³ Jack C. Richards & Richard Schmidt, *Dictionary of Language Teaching & Applied Linguistics*, 400.

²⁴ Herman Wekker & Liliane Haegemen. *A Modern Course in English Syntax*, 8.

²⁵ George Yule, *The Study of Language 3rd Edition* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 80-81.

B. Previous Research Findings

In this research, the researcher took previous study entitled “A Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Pattern Used in Westlife’s Song Lyrics” written by Ichwan Purwata. This study focused on the investigation of sentence pattern in some of Westlife’s song lyrics. The aim of this research was to analyze sentence pattern in some of Westlife’s song lyrics. In this study he concluded that there were found seventeen forms of sentence pattern as follow: (1) S consists of NP + VP, (2) S consists of That + NP + VP, (3) S consists of Conj + NP + VP, (4) S consists of Adv + P + NP + VP, (5) Aux consists of Tense (Present) + Have + Been, (8) Aux consists of Tense (Past) + M (Should) + Have, (9) Aux consists of Tense (Past) + M (Would) + Not, (10) VP consists of Aux + Be + Pred, (11) VP consists of Aux + Be + Not + Pred, (12) VP consists of Adv + Vt + NP, (13) VP consists of Aux + Be + NP, (14) VP consists of Aux + Vi + NP, (15) VP consists of Aux + Vt + AdvP, (16) VP consists of Aux + Vt + PP, (17) VP consists of Aux + Vt + NP.²⁶

The researcher also took Endang Chusniah thesis entitled “The Use of Syntactic Structure in Jakarta Post Breaking News”. This study focused on syntactical structure of sentences in The Jakarta Post Breaking News published in February 2014. The aims of this study were to find out the types, components, and the frequency of component forming each syntactic structure occur in the Jakarta Post Breaking News. In this study she concluded that there were found four types of syntactic structure, two components forming syntactic structure and the frequency of

²⁶ Ichwan Purwata, “A syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patterns Used in Westlife’s Song Lyrics,” (Thesis, UIN Malang, 2008). (<http://googleweblight.com/i?u=http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/4752/&hl=id-ID> accessed by 17 February 2018).

each component as follow: (1) Structure of predication consists of simple component 18.2% and complex component 81.8%, (2) Structure of modification consists of simple component 38.5% and complex component 61.5%, (3) Structure of complementation consists of simple component 36% and complex component 44%, (4) Structure of coordination consist of complex component 100%.²⁷

The aim of the previous studies is to compare this research and another. Besides that, the previous studies give information to the people about the cases of syntactical analysis.

The difference between this research and the previous studies is the researcher concerns to discuss the syntactical analysis of noun phrase in students' narrative text focussing on constructing noun phrase by using syntactical analysis. The researcher used Herman Wekker rule's to analyze the construction of noun phrase. The object of this research is students' writing of TBI. A of the fourth semester of English Department at IAIN Ponorogo in academic year 2017/2018.

²⁷ Endang Chusniah, "The Use of Syntactic Structure in Jakarta Post Breaking News," (Thesis, IAIN Tulungagung, 2014). (<http://repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/169/1/1-initial%20part.pdf> accessed by 17 February 2018).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the method used to analyzed the data. It includes research design, researcher role, research location, data sources, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis and research procedures.

A. Research Approach

In this research, the researcher used qualitative research design, because the data were from words and would be analyzed using the description not statistical numbers. Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or group ascribe to a social or human problem.¹ Furthermore, qualitative methods relies on text and image data, have a unique steps in data analysis, and draw in diverse designs.² Meanwhile, qualitative research seeks to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric analysis of data.³

The method of this research was descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research is a research concerning with qualitative phenomenon including surveys and fact-finding enquiries in which a specific situation is studied.⁴ The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically

¹ J.W. Cresswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches* (California: Sage Publication, 2014), 32.

² Ibid, 233

³ Donald Ary, et.al, *Introduction to Research in Education* (USA: Wadsworth, 2006), 29.

⁴ C. R. Kothari, *Research and Methodology: Method and Techniques* (New Delhi: New Age international, 2004), 37.

collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report has a flexible structure.

Based on the definition above, qualitative research tried to understand the phenomena by focusing on subject and explored the fact finding from data. These research aims were to explore and discover the syntactical analysis of noun phrase in students' narrative text produced by the fourth semester at IAIN Ponorogo.

B. Researcher Role

Qualitative research could not be separated from typical participants observation, but the role of researcher determined the overall scenario.⁵ In this research the researcher was a key instrument to collect and analyze the data. Qualitative research studies human experiences and situations, researcher need to talks with people in the setting, observes their activities, reads their documents and written records, and records this information in field notes and journals.⁶ As data collector, the researcher took the important roles in this research because all activities related to the data were collected by the researcher self.

C. Research Location

The research was conducted at IAIN Ponorogo on Jl. Pramuka No. 156 Ponorogo. The reasons of selecting research location were:

⁵ J.W. Cresswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*, 99.

⁶ Donald Ary, et. al, *Introduction to Research in Education*, 424.

1. The researcher is student of English Department and has been familiar with the object of the study.
2. The researcher chose the fourth semester students of English Education Department at IAIN Ponorogo. The researcher chose TBI. A class. This class was appropriate to this research because they were got writing subject, grammar subject, and also linguistics such as morphology and syntax. Besides they are diligent, active students, and serious in English learning process, they are also get high score on writing subject because they are active to followed the classroom lesson and collected their assignment in orderly.⁷ Since that, the students get enough knowledge to construct a good sentence in their composition.
3. This research was began with observation or preliminary research, choosing the participants, organizing permission, collecting the data from participants, analyzing the data and reporting the research. The researcher held preliminary research on 25th December 2017 and collecting the data on 20th April 2018.

D. Data Source

Data source is the way to get description about situation and it can help the researcher to solve the problem.⁸ The researcher divided the data into two categories, there are primary data source and secondary data source.

⁷ Pre-research and interview with the writing lecture on fourth semester at IAIN Ponorogo on 20th April 2018.

⁸ Jennifer, Mason. *Qualitative Researching*, (London: Sage Publications Ltd, 2002), 51.

1. Primary data source

The primary data are collected afresh for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character.⁹ It's means that primary data source is a main source used by the researcher to conducted the research. The data were taken from fourth semester students of English Education Department at IAIN Ponorogo in Academic year 2017/2018. The form of data were narrative text as the final examination of their writing development class. So, the researcher wanted to know the appropriateness of syntactical analysis of noun phrase from their composition.

2. Secondary data source

Secondary data refer to the data which have already been collected and archived by others. It may either be published data or unpublished data.¹⁰ In this research the researcher took other sources such as books, journals, articles and all the printer matters to support the main data related to syntactical analysis about noun phrase.

E. Technique of Data Collection

Data serve as the foundation for a research study. The term of data refers to a collection of information such as numbers, words, pictures, video, audio, and concepts.¹¹

⁹ C. R. Kothari, *Research and Methodology: Method and Techniques*, 95.

¹⁰ Ibid, 111.

¹¹ James B. Schreiber."Data," *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, Vol 1& 2, ed. Lisa M. Given, (California: SAGE Publications Inc, 2008), 185.

The data collection steps include setting the boundaries for the study, collecting information through unstructured or semi structured observations.¹² The most common data collection methods used in qualitative research are observation, interviewing, and document or artifact analysis.¹³ In this research the researcher used documentation to collect the data.

The term of document refers to text-based file that may include primary data or secondary data as well as photographs, charts, and other visual materials.¹⁴ Qualitative researchers may use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study.¹⁵ In this research, the researcher gathered the data from the fourth semester students of English Education Department at IAIN Ponorogo. The data were in the form of narrative text as the final examination of their writing development class.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is an integral part of qualitative research and essential stepping-stone toward both gathering data and linking one's findings with higher order concept.¹⁶ Data analysis involves reducing and organizing the data, synthesizing, searching for significant patterns, and discovering what is important.¹⁷ In this process,

¹² J.W. Cresswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*, 239.

¹³ Donald Ary, et.al, *Introduction to Research in Education*, 431.

¹⁴ Jean J. Schensul."Documents," *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, Vol 1& 2,ed. Lisa M. Given, (California: SAGE Publications Inc, 2008), 232.

¹⁵ Donald Ary, et.al, *Introduction to Research in Education*, 444.

¹⁶ Deborah K. van den Hoonaard and Will C. van den Hoonaard, "Data Analysis," *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Method*, vol. 1 &2, ed. Lisa M Given (California: Sage Publications Inc, 2008), 186.

¹⁷ Donald Ary, et. al, *Introduction to Research in Education*, 481.

the researcher organized what she has seen, heard, and read and try to make sense of it in order to create explanations, develop theories, or pose new questions.

Syntactical analysis is a type of linguistic analysis that focuses on syntactic structures found in the language. Syntactical analysis were determined as the relevant component parts of a sentence and would be describe grammatically.¹⁸

Referring to the statement above, the researcher would be analyze the data as follow:

1. Read and learn the data carefully. The researcher read the sentence in students composition to find the construction noun phrase. e.g. *The best fruit* is grown on *the west coast*.
2. Break down the construction of noun phrase into smaller units (constituents) and added the brackets to mark off the constituents. e.g. [[The] [best] [fruit]] is grown on [[the] [west] [coast]].
3. Labelled each constituents. In this step, the researcher assigned some grammatical label to each constituent and stated each constituent based on grammatical category. e.g. [NP [DEFINITE-ART The] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ best] [N fruit]] is grown on [NP [DEFINITE-ART the] [N west] [N coast]]
4. Interpreted the data. In this process, the researcher used Lesley's theories to analyze noun phrase constructions on students' compositions. Then the researcher made conclusion of noun phrase construction.

According to Milles and Huberman there are three steps of analyzing data presented in the following:

¹⁸ Herman Wekker & Liliane Haegemen. *A Modern Course in English Syntax*, 5.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction referred to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes and transcriptions. Data reduction occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project.¹⁹

a. Selecting data

In this research, the researcher selected the data from students compositions to know the construction of noun phrase.

b. Focussing data

There were many aspect in students composition were analyzing but the researcher only focussed on syntactical analysis.

c. Simplifying data

In this process, the researcher add and marked the sentences to find the construction of noun phrase.

d. Abstracting data

The researcher abstracted the construction of noun phrase into each constituents by using labelled bracketing. The appropriateness constituents reflected to the correct construction of noun phrase.

e. Transforming data

The researcher transformed the students composition into syntactical analysis of noun phrase and reported the result in the form of thesis.

¹⁹ Milles Matthew and Michael Huberman, *An Expanded Sourcebook: Qualitative Data Analysis* (California: Sage Publications Inc. 1994), 10.

2. Data Display

Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action.²⁰ The display help us to understand what is happening and to do something, either analyze further or take action based on that understanding. In this process the researcher tries to display the data in the form of brief description by analyzed the students' writing composition by using Lesley's theories to found the construction of noun phrase. The researcher used the table to classify the noun phrase construction on students' composition as follow;

No	Students' Sentence	Noun Phrase Construction Using Labelled Bracketing
1	They played fire. (13A)	[PRON they] subject [N fire] object

3. Drawing Conclusion/ Verification

The researcher analyzed the data constantly during or after the data being collected to get the research conclusion.²¹ Conclusions are also verified as the analysis proceeds.²² In this process the researcher described and explained meaningful conclusions about syntactical analysis of noun phrase, interpreted the specific analysis, drawn and explained the conclusions. Verification used to revise

²⁰ Ibid, 11

²¹ Donald Ary, et.al, *Introduction to Research in Education*, 465.

²² Milles Matthew & Michael Huberman, *An Expanded Sourcebook: Qualitative Data Analysis*,

or verify the data. The researcher used reflective journal or other resources to verify the data.

Then to find out the most dominant form of noun phrase, the researcher counted noun phrase construction into percentages by using a simple formula as follows:²³

$$X = \frac{N}{\Sigma N} \times 100\%$$

ΣN

X = Percentage one of noun phrase construction found in students' compositions.

N = One of noun phrase construction found in students' compositions.

ΣN = The total number of noun phrase construction found in students' compositions.

G. Research Procedure

In this research, there were some procedures of research which must be done. They were planning, applicating and reporting.

1. Planning

Before doing the research activity, the researcher prepared the research material. The preparation in this research activities were proposing the title of research, reviewing references related to the research problem, making proposal of the research, and arranging the research instruments.

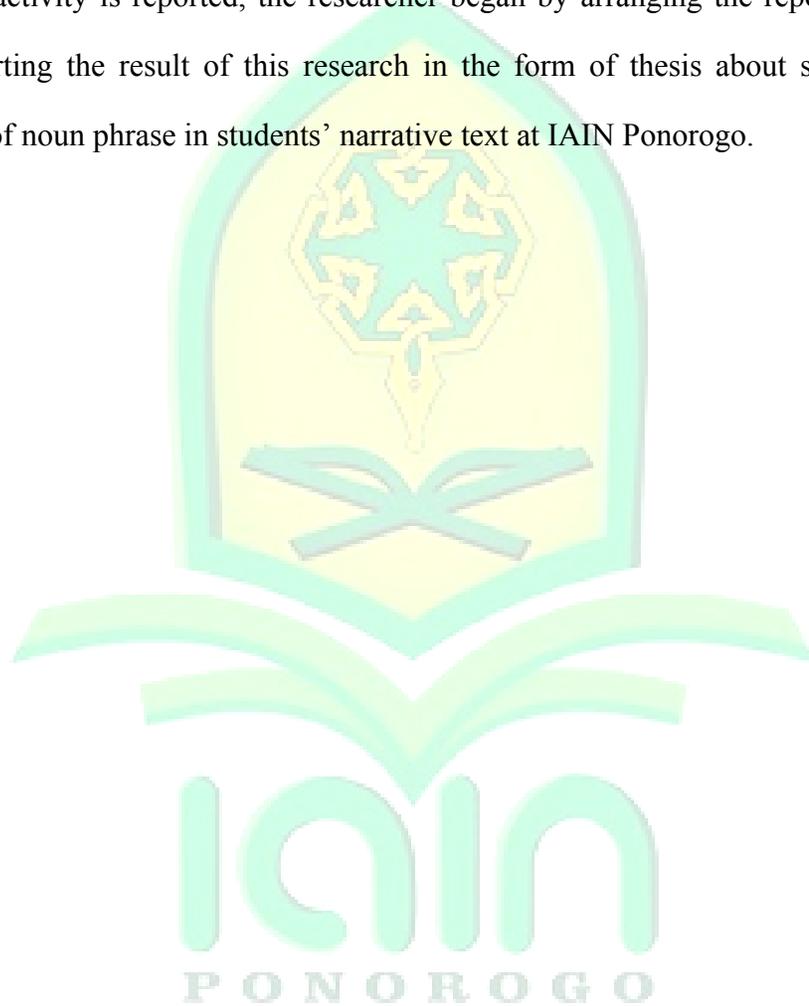
²³ Diah Mawarni Ayuningsih, "Noun Phrase Construction Found in Report Genres in the First Year Senior High School Students' Textbooks," (Thesis, UNNES Semarang, 2007). (<http://lib.unnes.ac.id/974/1/2621.pdf> accessed 25 December 2018).

2. Applying

The researcher applied the research by collecting the data, analyzing data, and making the conclusion of the data analysis.

3. Reporting

The last activity is reported, the researcher began by arranging the report format and reporting the result of this research in the form of thesis about syntactical analysis of noun phrase in students' narrative text at IAIN Ponorogo.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS

In this chapter, the researcher presents finding of the study that consists of noun phrase constructions and the most dominant form of noun phrase on students' compositions.

A. Constructions of Noun Phrase

After collecting and analyzing the data, the researcher found 4 types of noun phrase constructions on 479 sentences from 24 students' writing compositions. To describe the noun phrase constructions, the researcher used Lesley's theories which consists of three functional elements, they are premodifier, head and postmodifier.¹ The form of noun phrase typically found in subject, object and complement of a sentence.² They were summarized in the appendixes and presented in summary of data analysis.³ The constructions of noun phrase as follows:

1. Noun Phrase Constructed from Premodifier and Head

Premodifier is an element of a noun phrase that occurs before the head of noun phrase. Premodifier consists of a number of word classes determiner they are: articles, demonstrative adjective, indefinite quantity adjective, possessive and numeral.⁴ In this research, the researcher found 367 sentences constructed from premodifier and head.

¹ Lesley Jeffries, *Discovering Language: The Structure of Modern English*, 113.

² Marcella Frank. *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide* 9-11.

³ Table Analysis of Students' Noun Phrase Constructions in Writing Composition.

⁴ Marcella Frank. *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide*. 115.

a. Articles

In this research, the researcher found 111 noun phrase constructions from premodifier *a/an* (indefinite article) and 200 noun phrase constructions from premodifier *the* (definite article). There were some examples that were found in this research:

1) Then they went home and left **the snow girl**. [6A]

- [DEFINITE-ART the] [N snow] [N girl]

2) Perfectly he had **a beautiful wife**. [14B]

- [INDEFINITE-ART a] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ beautiful] [N wife]

3) **The villagers** recognized him. [16B]

- [DEFINITE-ART The] [N villagers]

4) Suddenly, **a thunderstorm** came. [27B]

- [INDEFINITE-ART a] [N thunderstorm]

5) **The woodcutter** was happy. [11C]

- [DEFINITE-ART The] [N woodcutter]

6) **The poor princess** walked alone. [16D]

- [DEFINITE-ART The] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ poor] [N princess]

7) Juliet is **a beautiful girl**. [4E]

- [INDEFINITE-ART a] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ beautiful] [N girl]

8) **The fox** was **a conceited creature**. [2J]

- [DEFINITE-ART The] [N fox]

- [INDEFINITE-ART a] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ conceited] [N creature]

9) She cut it and found **a baby girl**. [8P]

- [INDEFINITE-ART a] [N baby] [N girl]

10) On sunny day, **an ant** was seeking some water. [1R]

- [INDEFINITE-ART an] [N ant]

In this findings, the researcher only gave ten sentences as sample. The complete finding data were explained in appendix table analysis of students' noun phrase constructions by using labelled bracketing.

b. Demonstrative Adjective

In this research, the researcher found 9 noun phrase constructions from premodifier demonstrative adjective. There were some examples that were found in this research:

1) **That night**, Romeo who's an ordinary young man from Montage saw the party. [7E]

- [DEMONSTRATIVE-ADJ that] [N night]

2) Since **that meeting**, Romeo and Juliet were madly in love. [10E]

- [DEMONSTRATIVE-ADJ that] [N meeting]

3) **This fight** caused Mercutio dead. [14E]

- [DEMONSTRATIVE-ADJ This] [N fight]

4) **This incident** made the relationship between Montage and Capulet family heated up. [16E]

- [DEMONSTRATIVE-ADJ This] [N incident]

5) **This plan** worked and the marriage can be canceled. [24E]

- [DEMONSTRATIVE-ADJ This] [N plan]

6) Surprisingly, **this fish** turned into a beautiful princess. [5H]

- [DEMONSTRATIVE-ADJ this] [N fish]

7) He thought **that caps** had been stolen by somebody then he began to weep.[10I]

- [DEMONSTRATIVE-ADJ that] [N caps]

8) **That night**, the donkey went out of his stable. [5L]

- [DEMONSTRATIVE-ADJ That] [N night]

9) **This shape** was beautiful and very light. [22O]

- [DEMONSTRATIVE-ADJ This] [N shape]

c. Indefinite Quantity Adjective

In this research, the researcher found 7 noun phrase constructions from premodifier indefinite quantity adjective. There were some examples that were found in this research:

1) **Every minutes**, they prayed to God begged for a baby but their dreams never came true. [3A]

- [INDEFINITE QUANTITY ADJ Every][N minutes]

2) He had a huge ship and **many ship crews**. [13B]

- [INDEFINITE QUANTITY-ADJ many] [N ship] [N crews]

3) **Every evening**, the king of the mice gave a piece of gold to the woodcutter. [9C]

- [INDEFINITE QUANTITY-ADJ Every] [N evening]

- 4) The following day, the woodcutter cut down the Bayan tree but he did not find **any gold**. [13C]
 - [INDEFINITE-QUANTITY-ADJ any] [N gold]
- 5) The king was very sad he invited **many physicians** to cure her daughter illness. [12D]
 - [INDEFINITE-QUANTITY-ADJ many] [N physicians]
- 6) The rabbit shot and killed **many buffaloes**. [5M]
 - [INDEFINITE QUANTITY-ADJ many] [N buffaloes]
- 7) Dayang sumbi agreed Sangkuriang's proposal but she had **any requirement**. [36X]
 - [INDEFINITE QUANTITY-ADJ any] [N requirement]

d. Possessive

In this research, the researcher found 116 noun phrase constructions from premodifier possessive adjective and 10 noun phrase constructions from premodifier possessive pronoun. There were some examples that were found in this research:

- 1) The girl said that she is Snow Maiden, **her daughter**. [9A]
 - [POSS-ADJ her][N daughter]
- 2) **Her friends** were so sorry about this. [19A]
 - [POSS-ADJ Her] [N friends]
- 3) **Her mother** tried to entertain **Snow Maiden's friends** and asked them to make a new Snow Maiden. [20A]

- [POSS-GEN Snow Maiden's] [N friends]
- 4) **Her mother** was a single parent because **Malin Kundang's father** had passed away when he was a baby. [3B]
 - [POSS-GEN Malin Kundang's] [N father]
- 5) **His mother** was sad and angry. [24B]
 - [POSS-ADJ his] [N mother]
- 6) **His huge ship** was wrecked and he was really too late to apologize. [28B]
 - [POSS-ADJ His] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ huge] [N ship]
- 7) She wanted to curse Kadita, **her step daughter**. [8D]
 - [POSS-ADJ her] [N step] [N daughter]
- 8) At night, **Kadita's body** has been full with scabies and itch.[10D]
 - [POSS-GEN Kadita's] [N body]
- 9) She wanted to curse Kadita, **her step daughter**. [8D]
 - [POSS-ADJ her] [N step] [N daughter]
- 10) One day, the family leader of Capulet celebrated **his daughter's birthday** named Juliet. [3E]
 - [POSS-ADJ his] [POSS-GEN daughter's] [N birthday]

In this findings, the researcher only gave ten sentences as sample. The complete finding data were explained in appendix table analysis of students' noun phrase constructions by using labelled bracketing.

e. Numeral

In this research, the researcher found 46 noun phrase constructions from premodifier numeral. There were some examples that were found in this research:

- 1) **Once upon a time**, there lived a couple in a village. [1A]
 - [MULTIPLIER **Once**] [ADV **upon**] [INDEFINITE-ART **a**] [N **time**]
- 2) **One day**, Snow Maiden played with her friends. [12A]
 - [CARDINAL-NUM **One**] [N **day**]
- 3) **One day**, they went to Snow Mountain. [4A]
 - [CARDINAL-NUM **One**] [N **day**]
- 4) **Once upon a time**, there was a beautiful princess named Kadita. [1D]
 - [MULTIPLIER **Once**] [ADV **upon**] [INDEFINITE-ART **a**] [N **time**]
- 5) **One day**, the woodcutter's wife asked him to cut down the tree and take **all the gold**. [12C]
 - [CARDINAL-NUM **One**] [N **day**]
 - [QUANTIFIER **all**] [DEFINITE-ART **the**] [N]
- 6) In Verona city Italy, there lived **two great families**, they were the Capulet and Montague families. [1E]
 - [CARDINAL-NUM **two**] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ **great**] [N **families**]
- 7) Juliet sent a letter to Romeo; she will pretend to be dead and asked Romeo to pick up after **three days**. [22E]
 - [CARDINAL-NUM **three**] [N **days**]
- 8) **Once upon a time**, there were **two close friends** named Tono and Toni. [1Q]

- [MULTIPLIER **Once**] [ADV upon] [INDEFINITE-ART a] [N time]

- [CARDINAL-NUM **two**] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ close] [N friends]

9) **One day**, there was an arrogant girl named Amy. [1S]

- [CARDINAL-NUM **One**] [N day]

10) **One day**, there was a beautiful queen. [1T]

- [CARDINAL-NUM **One**] [N day]

In this findings, the researcher only gave ten sentences as sample. The complete finding data were explained in appendix table analysis of students' noun phrase constructions by using labelled bracketing.

2. Noun Phrase Constructed from Head Itself

The head is an important part of a noun phrase. The head of noun phrase is obligatory, it is the minimal requirement to construct a noun phrase and a modifier are optionally.⁵ Pronouns and proper noun cannot have other elements to modify or specify them, its called as full phrases.⁶ In this research, the researcher found 321 noun phrase constructions from head itself.

a. Noun

In this research, the researcher found 192 noun phrase constructions from noun itself. There were some examples that were found in this research:

1) Then they went **home** and left the snow girl. [6A]

⁵ Evelin P. Alternberg and Robert M. Vago. *English Grammar; Understanding The Basics*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010), 114.

⁶ Elly van Gelderen, *An Introduction to the Grammar of English*, 39.

- [N home]
- 2) One day, **Snow Maiden** played with her friends. [12A]
 - [N Snow Maiden]
- 3) They played **fire**. [13A]
 - [N fire]
- 4) **Dewi Mutiara** wanted her son to be a king in the future. [6D]
 - [N Dewi Mutiara]
- 5) She wanted to curse **Kadita**, her step daughter. [8D]
 - [N Kadita]

b. Pronoun

In this research, the researcher found 261 noun phrase constructions from pronoun itself. There were some examples that were found in this research:

- 1) **They** had got married for a long time but **they** did not have a baby. [2A]
 - [PRON They], [PRON They]
- 2) The following morning, **someone** knocked the door. [7A]
 - [INDEFINITE-PRON someone]
- 3) But her friends forced **her** to jump on. [17A]
 - [PRON her]
- 4) Finally, **She** jumped to the fire and melted. [18A]
 - [PRON She]
- 5) Her mother tried to entertain Snow Maiden's friends and asked **them** to make a new Snow Maiden. [20A]

- [PRON them]

In this findings, the researcher only gave ten sentences as sample. The complete finding data were explained in appendix table analysis of students' noun phrase constructions by using labelled bracketing.

3. Noun Phrase Constructed from Head and Postmodifier

Postmodifier is an element of a noun phrase that occurs after the head of noun phrase. Postmodifier consists of prepositional phrase and relative clause.⁷ In this research, the researcher found 25 sentences constructed from head and postmodifier.

a. Noun and Prepositional Phrase

In this reseach, the researcher found 21 noun phrase constructions from noun and prepositional phrase. There were some examples that were found in this research:

1) Juliet's father made a huge party and introduced **Valiant Paris to Juliet**.

[5E]

- Noun [N Valiant Paris] Prepositional Phrase [PREP to] [N Juliet]

2) Suddenly, a mysterious voice asked him to meet **Naga Besukih at Agung Mount**. [7G]

- Noun [N Naga Besukih] Prepositional Phrase [PREP at] [N Agung] [N Mount]

3) He would give **gold to the woodcutter everyday**. [7C]

⁷ Charles F. Meyer, *Introducing English Linguistics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2002), 121.

- Noun [N gold] Prepositional Phrase [PREP to] [DEF-ART the] [N woodcutter]
[ADV everyday]
- 4) She cursed **Malin Kundang into the stone** if he didn't apologize. [25B]
 - Noun [N Malin Kundang] Prepositional Phrase [PREP into] [DEFINITE-ART the]
[N stone]
- 5) One day, her daughter brought **lunch to her father in the fields**. [10H]
 - Noun [N lunch] Prepositional Phrase [PREP to] [POSS-ADJ her] [N father] PP
[PREP in] [DEFINITE-ART the] [N fields]

b. Noun and Relative Clause

In this research, the researcher found 3 noun phrase constructions from noun and relative clause. There were some examples that were found in this research:

- 1) That night, **Romeo who's an ordinary young man from Montage** saw **the party**. [7E]
 - N [N Romeo] RC [RELATIVE-PRON who] NP [INDEFINITE-ART an] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ ordinary] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ young] [N man] PP [PREP from] [N Montage] [DEFINITE-ART the] [N party]
- 2) She tried to tell **Romeo that she will foil this wedding**. [21E]
 - N [N Romeo] RC [RELATIVE-PRON that] Pron [PRON she] NP [DEMONSTRATIVE-ADJ this] [N wedding]
- 3) The bear came to **Toni who was lying on the ground**. [9Q]
 - N [N Toni] RC [RELATIVE-PRON who] PP [PREP on] [DEFINITE-ART the] [N ground]

4. Noun Phrase Constructed from Premodifier, Head and Postmodifier

In this research, the researcher found 113 sentences constructed from postmodifier, head and postmodifier.

a. Noun Phrase and Prepositional Phrase

In this research, the researcher found 95 noun phrase constructions from premodifier, head and postmodifier (prepositional phrase). There were some examples that were found in this research:

- 1) He ate **the food on the table** and picked a rose from the garden.[7F]
 - NP [DEFINITE-ART the] [N food] PP [PREP on] [DEFINITE-ART the] [N table]
- 2) She always helped **her father in the farm**. [4F]
 - NP [POSS-ADJ her] [N father] PP [PREP in] [DEFINITE-ART the] [N farm]
- 3) There lived **many monkeys in that tree**. [6I]
 - NP [INDEFINITE-QUANTITY-ADJ many] [N monkeys] PP [PREP in] [DEMONSTRATIVE-ADJ that] [N tree monkeys]
- 4) They put **these cap on their heads** and went up the tree. [8I]
 - NP [DEMONSTRATIVE-ADJ these] [N cap] PP [PREP on] [POSS-ADJ their] [N heads]
- 5) She turned into a fish again and the man became **the island of Samosir**. [19H]
 - NP [DEFINITE-ART the] [N island] PP [PREP of] [N Samosir]

b. Noun Phrase and Relative Clause

In this research, the researcher found 18 noun phrase constructions from premodifier, head and postmodifier (relative clause). There were some examples that were found in this research:

1) One day, Malin Kundang saw **a merchant's ship which** was being raided **by a small band of pirates.** [7B]

- NP [INDEFINITE-ART a] [N merchant's] [N ship] RC [RELATIVE-PRON which] PP [PREP by] [IND-ART a] [DES-ADJ small] [N band] PP [PREP of] [N pirates]

2) Her ulcer has gone and there was **no sign that she** ever had **a scabies or itch.** [20D]

- NP [QUANTIFIER no] [N sign] RC [RELATIVE-PRON that] [PRON she] NP [IND-ART a] [N scabies] [CNJ or] [N itch]

3) They were **two families which** feud **each other.** [2E]

- NP [CARD-NUM two] [N families] RC [REL-PRON which][RECIPROCAL-PRON each other]

4) She agreed but the man should keep **the secret that she** was **a fish** if he broke his promise there will be a huge disaster. [7H]

- NP [DEF-ART the] [N secret] RC [REL-PRON that] [PRON She] NP [IND-ART a] [N fish]

5) Suddenly, there was **a hunter who** was throwing out **his net toward the dove.** [8R]

- NP [IND-ART a] [N hunter] RC [REL-PRON who] [POSS-ADJ his] [N net] [ADV towards] [DEFINITE-ART the] [N dove]

In this findings, the researcher only gave ten sentences as sample. The complete finding data were explained in appendix table analysis of students' noun phrase constructions by using labelled bracketing.

B. Dominant Form of Noun Phrase

After analyzing the data the researcher tried to calculate the percentage of all the noun phrase constructions. The most dominant form of noun phrase in students' writing composition was calculated using this formula.

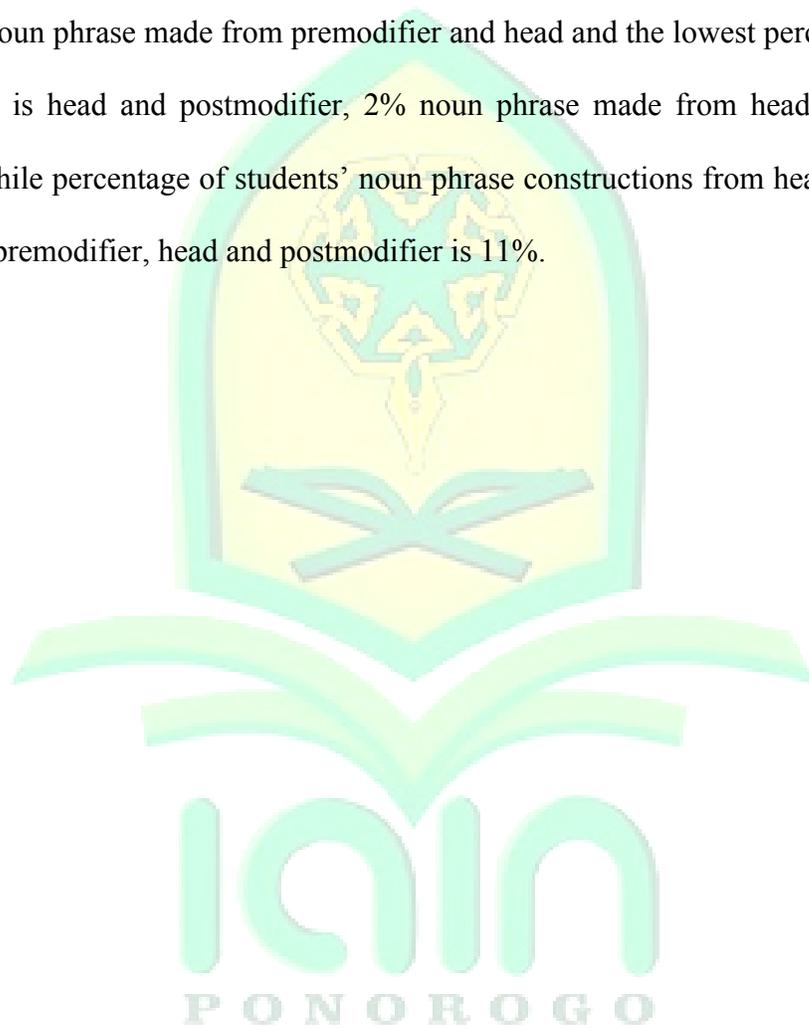
$$X = \frac{N}{\Sigma N} \times 100\%$$

The data were from syntactical analysis of noun phrase produced by fourth semester of English department of IAIN Ponorogo. The result noun phrase constructions can be described as follow:

Table 4.1
The Percentage and The Amount of All Noun Phrase Construction

Noun Phrase Construction	Amount	Percentage
1. Premodifier and Head	469	44%
1) Articles	311	66%
a) Definite Article	200	42%
b) Indefinite Article	111	23%
2) Demonstrative Adjective	9	2%
3) Indefinite Quantity adjective	7	1%
4) Possessive	126	26%
a) Possessive Adjective	116	24%
b) Possessive Pronoun	10	2%
5) Numeral	46	10%
2. Head Itself	453	43%
1) Noun	192	42%
2) Pronoun	261	58%
3. Head and Postmodifier	24	22%
1) N + Prepositional Phrase	21	88%
2) N + Relative Clause	3	12%
4. Premodifier, Head and Postmodifier	113	11%
1) NP + Prepositional Phrase	95	84%
2) NP + Relative Clause	18	16%

Based on the findings, the researcher concluded that there were four types of noun phrase constructions found in students' compositions, there were premodifier and head, head itself, head and post modifier, and premodifier, head and postmodifier. The highest percentage of noun phrase constructions is premodifier and head, 44% noun phrase made from premodifier and head and the lowest percentage of noun phrase is head and postmodifier, 2% noun phrase made from head and post modifier. While percentage of students' noun phrase constructions from head itself is 43% and in premodifier, head and postmodifier is 11%.



CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher gives explanation and description about the noun phrase constructions and the most dominant form of noun phrase in students' composition.

A. Constructions of Noun Phrase

In the previous chapter, there were four types of noun phrase constructions based on Lesleys' theories, there were 469 noun phrases from premodifier and head, 453 noun phrases from head itself, 25 noun phrases from head and postmodifier and 113 noun phrases from premodifier, head and postmodifier.

1. Noun Phrase constructed from Premodifier and Head

Premodifier is an element of a noun phrase that occurs before the head of noun phrase. Premodifier consists of a number of word classes determiner they are: articles, demonstrative adjective, indefinite quantity adjective, possessive and numeral.¹ In this research, the researcher found 367 sentences constructed from premodifier and head.

a. Articles

In this research, the researcher found 111 noun phrase constructions from premodifier *a/an* (indefinite article) and 200 noun phrase constructions from premodifier *the* (definite article).

The first, there was the sentence "Then they went home and left **the snow girl**." In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from definite

¹ Marcella Frank. *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide*. 115.

article **the** and noun **snow** as premodifier and noun **girl** as the head. This noun phrase stands as object of verb.

The second, there was the sentence “Perfectly he had **a beautiful wife**.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from indefinite article **a** and descriptive adjective **beautiful** as premodifier and noun **wife** as the head. This noun phrase stands as object of verb.

The third, there was the sentence “**The villagers** recognized him.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and noun plural villagers as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

The fourth, there was the sentence “Suddenly, **a thunderstorm** came.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from indefinite article **a** as premodifier and noun **thunderstorm** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

The fifth, there was the sentence “**The woodcutter** was happy.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and noun **woodcutter** as the head. This noun phrase stands as subject of verb.

The sixth, there was the sentence “**The poor princess** walked alone.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from definite article **the** and descriptive adjective **poor** as premodifier and noun **princess** as the head. This noun phrase stands as subject of verb.

The seventh, there was the sentence “Juliet is **a beautiful girl**.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from indefinite article **a** and descriptive adjective **beautiful** as premodifier and noun **girl** as the head. This noun phrase stands as complement.

The eighth, there was the sentence “**The fox was a conceited creature**” In this sentence, there were two noun phrases constructed from premodifier and head. The first noun phrase constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and noun **fox** as the head. The first noun phrase stood as subject of verb. The second noun phrase constructed from indefinite article **a** and descriptive adjective **conceited** as premodifier and noun **creature** as the head. The second noun phrase stands as complement.

The ninth, there was the sentence “She cut it and found **a baby girl**.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from indefinite article **a** as premodifier and noun **baby** as pre-modifier and noun **girl** as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

The tenth, there was the sentence “On sunny day, **an ant** was seeking some water.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from indefinite article **an** as premodifier and noun **ant** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

In the previous chapter the researcher only gave 10 sentences as sample. The complete finding data were existed in appendix table analysis of students’ noun phrase construction by using labelled bracketing.

b. Demonstrative Adjective

In this research, the researcher found 9 noun phrase constructions from premodifier demonstrative adjective.

The first, there was the sentence “**That night**, Romeo who’s an ordinary young man from Montague saw the party.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from demonstrative adjective **that** as premodifier and noun **night** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

The second, there was the sentence “Since **that meeting**, Romeo and Juliet were madly in love.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from demonstrative adjective **that** as premodifier and noun **meeting** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

The third, there was the sentence “**This fight** caused Mercutio dead.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from demonstrative adjective **this** as premodifier and noun **fight** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

“**This incident** made the relationship between Montague and Capulet family heated up.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from demonstrative adjective **this** as premodifier and noun **incident** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

The fourth, there was the sentence “**This incident** made the relationship between Montague and Capulet family heated up.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from demonstrative adjective **this** as premodifier and noun **incident** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

The fifth, there was the sentence “**This plan** worked and the marriage can be canceled.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from demonstrative adjective **this** as premodifier and noun **plan** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

The sixth, “Surprisingly, **this fish** turned into a beautiful princess.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from demonstrative adjective **this** as premodifier and noun **fish** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

The seventh, “He thought **that caps** had been stolen by somebody then he began to weep.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from demonstrative adjective **that** as premodifier and noun **caps** as the head. This noun phrase stood as relative clause.

The eighth, there was the sentence “**That night**, the donkey went out of his stable.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from demonstrative adjective **that** as premodifier and noun **night** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

The ninth, there was the sentence “**This shape** was beautiful and very light.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from demonstrative adjective **this** as premodifier and noun **shape** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

c. Indefinite Quantity Adjective

In this research, the researcher found 7 noun phrase constructions from premodifier indefinite quantity adjective.

The first, there was the sentence “**Every minutes**, they prayed to God begged for a baby but their dreams never came true.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from indefinite quantity adjective **every** as premodifier and noun **minutes** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

The second, there was the sentence “He had a huge ship and **many ship crews**.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from indefinite quantity adjective **many** and noun **ship** as premodifier and noun **crews** as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

The third, there was the sentence “**Every evening**, the king of the mice gave a piece of gold to the woodcutter.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from indefinite quantity adjective **every** as premodifier and noun **evening** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

The fourth, there was the sentence “The following day, the woodcutter cut down the Bayan tree but he did not find **any gold**.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from indefinite quantity adjective **any** as premodifier and noun **gold** as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

The fifth, there was the sentence “The king was very sad he invited **many physicians** to cure her daughter illness.” In this sentence, there was a

noun phrase constructed from indefinite quantity adjective **many** as premodifier and noun **physicians** as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

The sixth, there was the sentence “The rabbit shot and killed **many buffaloes.**” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from indefinite quantity adjective **many** as premodifier and noun **buffaloes** as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

The seventh, there was the sentence “Dayang sumbi agreed Sangkuriang’s proposal but she had **any requirement.**” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from indefinite quantity adjective **any** as premodifier and noun **requirement** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

d. Possessive

In this research, the researcher found 116 noun phrase constructions from premodifier possessive adjective and 10 noun phrase constructions from premodifier possessive pronoun

The first, there was the sentence “The girl said that she is Snow Maiden, **her daughter.**” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective **her** as premodifier and noun **daughter** as the head. This noun phrase stands as complement.

The second, there was the sentence “**Her friends** were so sorry about this.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive

adjective **her** as premodifier and noun **friends** as the head. This noun phrase stands as subject of verb.

The third, there was the sentence “**Her mother** tried to entertain **Snow Maiden’s friends** and asked them to make a new Snow Maiden.” In this sentence there were two noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective and possessive genitive. The first noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective **her** as premodifier and noun **mother** as the head. This noun phrase stands as subject of verb. The second noun phrase constructed from possessive genitive **Snow Maiden’s** as premodifier and noun **friends** as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

The fourth, there was the sentence “**Her mother** was a single parent because **Malin Kundang’s father** had passed away when he was a baby.” In this sentence there was two noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective and possessive genitive. The first noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective **her** as premodifier and noun **mother** as the head. This noun phrase stands as subject of verb. The second noun phrase constructed from possessive genitive **Malin Kundang’s** as premodifier and noun **father** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

The fifth, there was the sentence “**His mother** was sad and angry.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective **his** as premodifier and noun **mother** as the head. This noun phrase stands as subject of verb.

The sixth, there was the sentence “**His huge ship** was wrecked and he was really too late to apologize.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective **his** and descriptive adjective **huge** as premodifier and noun **ship** as the head. This noun phrase stands as subject.

The seventh, there was the sentence “She wanted to curse Kadita, **her step daughter**.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective **her** and noun **step** as premodifier and noun **daughter** as the head. This noun phrase stands as complement.

The eighth, there was the sentence “At night, **Kadita’s body** has been full with scabies and itch.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive genitive **Kadita’s** as premodifier and noun **body** as the head. This noun phrase stands as subject of verb.

The ninth, there was the sentence “She wanted to curse Kadita, **her step daughter**.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective **her** and noun **step** as premodifier and noun **daughter** as the head. This noun phrase stands as complement.

The tenth, there was the sentence “One day, the family leader of Capulet celebrated **his daughter’s birthday** named Juliet.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective **his** and possessive genitive **daughter’s** as premodifier and noun **birthday** as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

In the previous chapter the researcher only gave 10 sentences as sample. The complete finding data were existed in appendix table analysis of students' noun phrase construction by using labelled bracketing.

e. Numeral

In this research, the researcher found 46 noun phrase constructions from premodifier numeral.

The first, there was the sentence “**Once upon a time**, there lived a couple in a village.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from multiplier **once**, adverb **upon** and indefinite article **a** as premodifier and noun **time** as the head. This noun phrase stands as complement.

The second there was the sentence “**One day**, Snow Maiden played with her friends.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from cardinal number **one** as premodifier and noun **day** as the head. This noun phrase stands as complement.

The third, there was the sentence “**One day**, they went to Snow Mountain.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from cardinal number **one** as premodifier and noun **day** as the head. This noun phrase stands as complement.

The fourth, there was the sentence “**Once upon a time**, there was a beautiful princess named Kadita.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from multiplier **once**, adverb **upon** and indefinite article **a** as

premodifier and noun **time** as the head. This noun phrase stands as complement.

The fifth, there was the sentence “**One day**, the woodcutter’s wife asked him to cut down the tree and take **all the golds**.” In this sentence there were two noun phrases constructed from premodifier and head. The first noun phrase constructed from cardinal number **one** as premodifier and noun **day** as the head. The first noun phrase stands as complement. The second noun phrase constructed from quantifier **all** and definite article **the** as premodifier and noun **gold** as the head. The second noun phrase stands as complement.

The sixth, there was the sentence “In Verona city Italy, there lived **two great families**, they were the Capulet and Montague families.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from cardinal number **two** and descriptive adjective **great** as premodifier and noun **families** as the head noun. This noun phrase stands as complement.

The seventh, there was the sentence “Juliet sent a letter to Romeo; she will pretend to be dead and asked Romeo to pick up after **three days**.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from cardinal number **three** as premodifier and noun **days** as the head. This noun phrase stands as complement.

The eighth, there was the sentence “**Once upon a time**, there were **two close friends** named Tono and Toni.” In this sentence there were two noun phrases constructed from premodifier and head. The first noun phrase constructed from multiplier **once**, adverb **upon** and indefinite article **a** as

premodifier and noun **time** as the head. The first noun phrase stands as complement. The second noun phrase constructed from cardinal number **two** and descriptive adjective **close** as premodifier and noun **friends** as the head. The second noun phrase stands as subject of verb.

The ninth, there was the sentence “**One day**, there was an arrogant girl named Amy.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from cardinal number **one** as premodifier and noun **day** as the head. This noun phrase stands as complement.

The tenth, there was the sentence “**One day**, there was a beautiful queen.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from cardinal number **one** as premodifier and noun **day** as the head. This noun phrase stands as complement.

In the previous chapter the researcher only gave 10 sentences as sample. The complete finding data were existed in appendix table analysis of students’ noun phrase construction by using labelled bracketing.

2. Noun Phrase constructed from Head Itself

The head is an important part of a noun phrase. The head of noun phrase is obligatory, it is the minimal requirement to construct a noun phrase and a modifier are optionally.² Pronouns and proper noun cannot have other elements to modify

² Evelin P. Alternberg and Robert M. Vago. *English Grammar; Understanding The Basics*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010), 114.

or specify them, its called as full phrases.³ In this research, the researcher found 321 noun phrase constructions from head itself.

a. Noun

In this research, the researcher found 192 noun phrase constructions from noun itself.

The first, there was the sentence “Then they went **home** and left the snow girl.” In this sentence there was a noun phrases constructed from noun itself **home** as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

The second, there was the sentence “One day, **Snow Maiden** played with her friends.” In this sentence there was a noun phrases constructed from noun itself **snow maiden** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

The third, there was the sentence “They played **fire.**” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from noun itself **fire** as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

The fourth, there was the sentence “**Dewi Mutiara** wanted her son to be a king in the future.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from noun itself **Dewi Mutiara** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

The fifth, there was the sentence “She wanted to curse **Kadita**, her step daughter.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from noun itself **Kadita** as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

³ Elly van Gelderen, *An Introduction to the Grammar of English*, 39.

b. Pronoun

In this research, the researcher found 261 noun phrase constructions from pronoun itself.

The first, there was the sentence “**They** had got married for a long time but **they** did not have a baby.” In this sentence there was two noun phrases constructed from personal pronoun **they** as the head. These noun phrases stood as subject of verb.

The second there was the sentence “The following morning, **someone** knocked the door.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from indefinite pronoun **someone** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

The third, there was the sentence “But her friends forced **her** to jump on.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from objective pronoun **her** as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

The fourth, there was the sentence “Finally, **She** jumped to the fire and melted.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from personal pronoun **she** as the head. This noun phrase stood as subject of verb.

The fifth there was the sentence “Her mother tried to entertain Snow Maiden’s friends and asked **them** to make a new Snow Maiden.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from objective pronoun them as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

In the previous chapter the researcher only gave 10 sentences as sample. The complete finding data were existed in appendix table analysis of students' noun phrase construction by using labelled bracketing.

3. Noun Phrase Constructed from Head and Postmodifier

Postmodifier is an element of a noun phrase that occurs after the head of noun phrase. Postmodifier consists of prepositional phrase and relative clause.⁴ In this research, the researcher found 24 sentences constructed from head and postmodifier.

a. Noun and Prepositional Phrase

In this research, the researcher found 21 noun phrase constructions from noun and postmodifier.

The first, there was the sentence “Juliet’s father made a huge party and introduced **Valiant Paris to Juliet.**” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed head and postmodifier. This noun phrase constructed from noun **Valiant Paris** as the head and prepositional phrase **to Juliet** as postmodifier. In prepositional phrase there is a noun phrase constructed from noun **Juliet** as the head. This noun phrase stands as object of verb.

The second, there was the sentence “Suddenly, a mysterious voice asked him to meet **Naga Besukih at Agung Mount.**” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from head and postmodifier. This noun phrase

⁴ Charles F. Meyer, *Introducing English Linguistics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002), 121.

constructed from noun **Naga Besukih** as the head and prepositional phrase **at Agung Mount** as postmodifier. In prepositional phrase there is a noun phrase constructed from noun **Agung** as premodifier and noun **mountain** as the head. This noun phrase stands as complement.

The third there was the sentence “He would give **gold to the woodcutter everyday.**” In this sentence there was a single noun phrase constructed from head and postmodifier. This noun phrase constructed from noun **gold** as the head and prepositional phrase **to the woodcutter** and adverb **every day** as postmodifier. In prepositional phrase there is a noun phrase constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and noun **woodcutter** as the head. This noun phrase stands as complement.

The fourth, there was the sentence “She cursed **Malin Kundang into the stone** if he didn’t apologize.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from head and postmodifier. This noun phrase constructed from noun **Malin Kundang** as the head and prepositional phrase **into the stone** as postmodifier. In prepositional phrase there is a noun phrase constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and noun **stone** as the head. This noun phrase stands as object of verb.

The fifth, there was the sentence “One day, her daughter brought **lunch to her father in the fields.**” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from head and postmodifier. This noun phrase constructed from noun **lunch** as the head and followed by two prepositional phrase **to her father** and **in the fields** as postmodifier. In prepositional phrase there is a noun

phrase. The first noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective **her** as premodifier and noun **father** as the head. The second noun phrase constructed from indefinite article **the** as premodifier and noun **fields** as the head. This noun phrase stands as complement

b. Noun and Relative Clause

In this research, the researcher found 3 noun phrase constructions from noun and postmodifier.

The first, there was the sentence “That night, **Romeo who’s an ordinary young man from Montage** saw **the party**.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from noun **Romeo** as the head and relative clause as postmodifier. In relative clause there is a noun phrase constructed from relative pronoun **who** stood as complement and a noun phrase constructed from indefinite article **an** and descriptive adjective **ordinary young** as premodifier and noun **man** as the head. This noun phrase also followed by prepositional phrase. In prepositional phrase there is a noun phrase constructed from noun **Montage** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

The second, there was the sentence “The bear came to **Toni who** was lying **on the ground**.” In this sentence there was a single noun phrase constructed from noun **Toni** as the head and relative clause as postmodifier. In relative clause there is a noun phrase constructed from relative pronoun **who** stood as complement and a prepositional phrase. In prepositional phrase there is

a noun phrase constructed from noun **Montage** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

The third there was the sentence “She tried to tell **Romeo that she** will foil **this wedding.**” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from noun **Romeo** as the head and relative clause as postmodifier. In relative clause there is a noun phrase constructed from relative pronoun **that** stood as complement, pronoun **she** as subject and a noun phrase constructed from demonstrative **this** as premodifier and noun **wedding** as the head. This noun phrase stood as object of verb.

In this findings, the researcher only gave ten sentences as sample. The complete finding data were explained in appendix table analysis of students’ noun phrase constructions by using labelled bracketing.

4. Noun Phrase Constructed from Premodifier, Head and Postmodifier

In this research, the researcher found 113 sentences constructed from postmodifier, head and postmodifier.

a. Noun Phrase and Prepositional Phrase

In this research, the researcher found 95 noun phrase constructions from premodifier, head and postmodifier (noun phrase and prepositional phrase).

The first, there was the sentence “He ate **the food on the table** and picked a rose from the garden.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and noun **food** as the head,

this noun phrase stood as object. This noun phrase also followed by a prepositional phrase **on the table**. In prepositional phrase there is a noun phrase constructed from definite article **the** and noun **table** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

The second there was the sentence “She always helped **her father in the farm**.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective **her** as premodifier and noun **father** as the head, this noun phrase stood as object. This noun phrase also followed by a prepositional phrase **in the farm**. In prepositional phrase there is a noun phrase constructed from definite article **the** and noun **farm** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

The third, there was the sentence “There lived **many monkeys in that tree**.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from indefinite quantity adjective **many** as premodifier and noun **monkeys** as the head, this noun phrase stood as object. This noun phrase also followed by a prepositional phrase **in that tree**. In prepositional phrase there is a noun phrase constructed from demonstrative adjective **that** and noun **tree** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

The fourth, there was the sentence “They put **these cap on their heads** and went up the tree.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from demonstrative adjective **these** as premodifier and noun **cap** as the head, this noun phrase stood as object. This noun phrase also followed by a prepositional phrase **on their heads**. In prepositional phrase there is a noun

phrase constructed from possessive adjective **their** and noun **heads** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

The fifth, there was the sentence “She turned into a fish again and the man became **the island of Samosir**.” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and noun **island** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement. This noun phrase also followed by a prepositional phrase **of Samosir**. In prepositional phrase there was a noun phrase constructed from noun itself **Samosir** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

b. Noun Phrase and Relative Clause

In this research, the researcher found 18 noun phrase constructions from premodifier, head and postmodifier (noun phrase and relative clause).

The first, there was the sentence “One day, Malin Kundang saw **a merchant’s ship which** was being raided **by a small band of pirates**.” In this sentence there was two noun phrase constructed from indefinite article **a** and possessive genitive **merchant’s** as premodifier and noun **ship** as the head, this noun phrase stood as object. This noun phrase also followed by a relative clause. In relative clause there is a noun phrase constructed from relative pronoun **which**, stood as complement. This noun phrase also followed by two prepositional phrase **by a small band of pirates**. In prepositional phrase there is a noun phrase. The first noun phrase constructed from indefinite article **a** and descriptive adjective **small** as premodifier and noun **band** as the head. This

noun phrase stood as object. The second noun phrase constructed from noun **pirates** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

The second, there was the sentence “Her ulcer has gone and there was **no sign that she** ever had **a scabies or itch.**” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from quantifier **no** as premodifier and noun **sign** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement. This noun phrase also followed by a relative clause. In relative clause there is a noun phrase constructed from relative pronoun **that** and pronoun **she** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement. In relative clause there are two noun phrases. The first noun phrase constructed from indefinite article **a** and noun **scabies** as the head. The second noun phrase constructed from noun **itch** as the head. These noun phrases stood as complement.

The third, there was the sentence “They were **two families which** feud **each other.**” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from cardinal number **two** as premodifier and noun **families** as the head, this noun phrase stood as object. This noun phrase also followed by a relative clause. In relative clause there is a noun phrase constructed from relative pronoun **which**, stood as complement. This noun phrase also followed by reciprocal pronoun **each other** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

The fourth, there was the sentence “Suddenly, there was **a hunter who** was throwing out **his net toward the dove.**” In this sentence there was a noun phrase constructed from indefinite article **a** as premodifier and noun **hunter** as the head, this noun phrase stood as object. This noun phrase also followed by a

relative clause. In relative clause there is two noun phrases. The first noun phrase constructed from relative pronoun **who** stood as complement. The second noun phrase constructed from possessive adjective **his** as premodifier and noun **net** as the head. This noun phrase stood as object. This noun phrase also followed by prepositional phrase **toward the dove**, in prepositional phrase there is a noun phrase constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and noun **dove** as the head noun. This noun phrase stood as complement.

The fifth, there was the sentence “She agreed but the man should keep **the secret that she was a fish** if he broke his promise there will be a huge disaster.” In this sentence, there was a noun phrase constructed from definite article **the** as premodifier and noun **secret** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement. This noun phrase also followed by a relative clause. In relative clause there is a noun phrase constructed from relative pronoun **that** and pronoun **she** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement. In relative clause there is a noun phrase. This noun phrase constructed from indefinite article **a** and noun **fish** as the head. This noun phrase stood as complement.

In this findings, the researcher only gave ten sentences as sample. The complete finding data were explained in appendix table analysis of students’ noun phrase constructions by using labelled bracketing.

B. Dominant form of noun phrase

After analyzing the data the researcher tried to calculate the percentage of noun phrase constructions based on Lesley's theories.

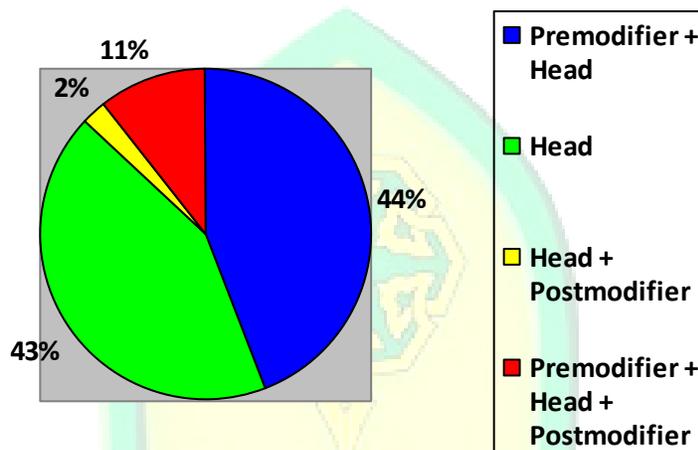


Figure 5.1

Percentage of Noun Phrase Construction Based on Lesley's Theories

Based on the findings, the researcher concluded that there were four types of noun phrase constructions found in students' compositions, there were premodifier and head, head itself, head and post modifier, and premodifier, head and postmodifier. The highest percentage of noun phrase constructions is premodifier and head, 44% noun phrase made from premodifier and head and the lowest percentage of noun phrase is head and postmodifier, 2% noun phrase made from head and post modifier. While percentage of students' noun phrase constructions from head itself is 43% and in premodifier, head and postmodifier is 11%.

CHAPTER VI

CLOSING

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion of data findings and discussions. The researcher also gives suggestions related to this research.

A. Conclusions

Based on the data analysis, the researcher makes conclusion as follow:

1. There are four types of noun phrase constructions in students' writing compositions. They are 469 sentences from premodifier and head, 453 sentences from head itself, 25 sentences from head and postmodifier and 113 sentences from premodifier, head and postmodifier.
2. The highest percentage of noun phrase constructions is premodifier and head, 44% noun phrase made from premodifier and head and the lowest percentage of noun phrase constructions is head and postmodifier, 2% noun phrase made from head and postmodifier. While percentage of students' noun phrase constructions from head itself is 43% and in premodifier, head and postmodifier is 11%.

B. Recommendations

From the conclusions above, the researcher would like to give some suggestions. The suggestions are presented below:

1. For English Teachers

From the result of this research, it indicates that the students' are able to make the noun phrase construction. The teacher should give more deeper materials about

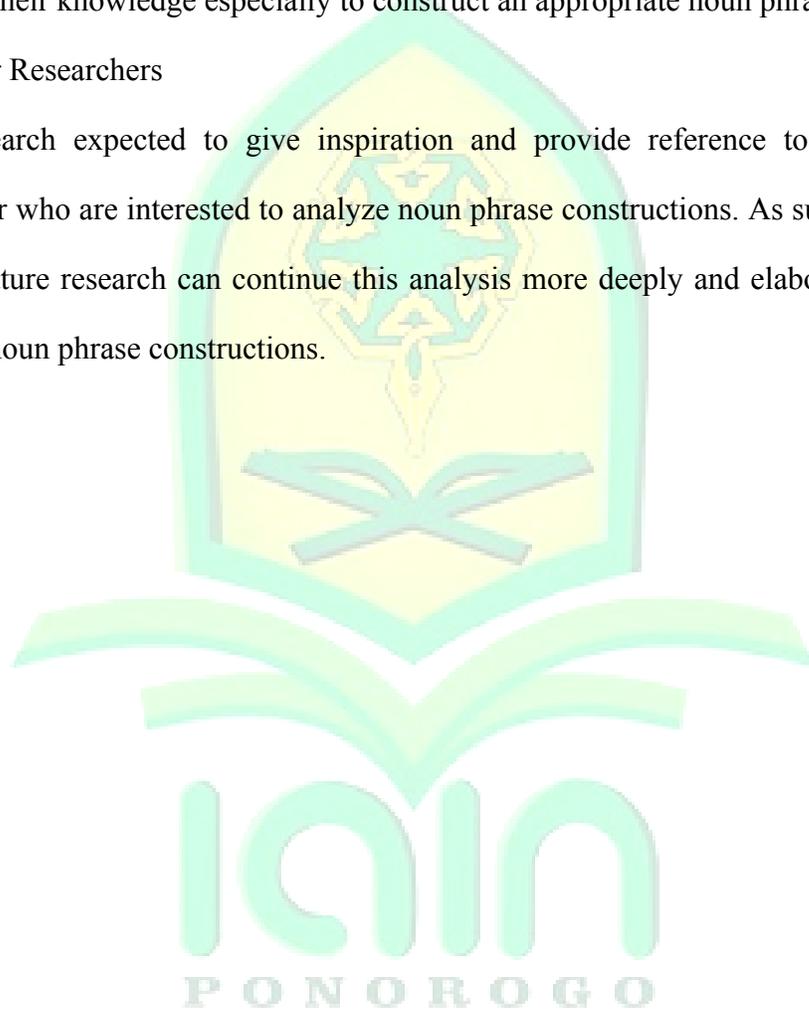
noun phrase and support them to point out their writing capability, especially in constructing noun phrase.

2. For English Students

The students' should study hard and seriously in learning grammar subject to improve their knowledge especially to construct an appropriate noun phrase.

3. For Other Researchers

This research expected to give inspiration and provide reference to the next researcher who are interested to analyze noun phrase constructions. As suggestion, for the future research can continue this analysis more deeply and elaborate each types of noun phrase constructions.



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