# Noun Phrase of Culture Articles in The Jakarta Post

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*Abstract*-**This study deals with Noun Phrase of Culture article in the Jakarta Post. The objective of the study were to describe the types of Noun Phrase of Culture Article in the Jakarta Post, The most dominant types of culture article and the reason why those types emerged in the article.This study was conducted by using qualitative analysis method. The source of data were culture article in the Jakarta post.While the data were taken from the article which described the components, the functions, the formations, the examples, and three diagrams to show how the noun phrase classified with other phrases, such as: verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase. Based on analysis formations of noun phrases, it was found that the most frequent noun phrase was Determiner+Noun+Noun with 80 types, The percentage was 22%, Det+Noun+P.Phrase and infinitive have same types there were 46 types, the percentage was 13%,Det+Noun+present participial phrase, and Det+Noun+Past Participial phrase have no types, the percentage was with 0%. The study completed to find out some information about noun phrase in English and hoped, readers know well about noun phrase, the components, the functions and the formations of noun phrase in English.**

*Keywords: article, noun phrase, the components, the formation, the function*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The main objective of study language expected to develop of linguistics, to give some input for the teacher and reader, where language is the primary instrument in our life. Language also defined as one culture aspect which can never be separated by human life., which human being used both written and spoken language to express their ideas between or among themselves, to convey her/his feeling, intentions or opinions to other people in various purposes and reason they are used language. However, the unfortunate fact everyone does not speak a common language. The differences in language have always separated people, and every country has no same official language.

Knowledge in English refers to :word, phrase and sentence. Meanwhile, the study of sound system in language (phonology), the study of vocabulary (lexicon), rules for creating words (its morphology),rules for including and sequencing words within sentences (syntax) and rules for using language appropriately within in social context (pragmatic).

The development science and technology make one should know constantly with what happening in the world. One of the ways to get information as much as possible is by reading the newspaper and magazines which provide a lot of daily information. The writer chooses the culture articles to limited of many articles in editorial of the Jakarta post such as : economic, politic, business, sport articles, etc. In presenting the daily events, the situations and activities the journalist used part of speech in the articles. Meanwhile, the part of speech that are Noun, pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Preposition, Conjunction and Interinjection. In these case of part of speech is noun. Noun is very interesting part of speech; Noun is part of Noun phrase. The reason why it chosen as topic of this thesis is based on the following :

1. The students sometimes get difficulties and confusing to described noun phrase in English because they do not know the types of Noun phrase
2. Indonesian newspaper readers intend to know about the types and explanation on English noun phrase.
   Finally the writer tried to find out the noun phrase and it is considered important to conduct a
   study noun the use of *Noun Phrase of Culture Article In the Jakarta Post.*

Based on the background and the objective of the study, the research problem is formulated as follows :

1. What types of noun phrase are used of the culture article in the Jakarta Post ?
2. How are formation of noun phrase frequent used in the culture article in Jakarta post?
3. Why the reason of Noun phrase realized in culture article of Jakarta post ?

## II. The Literature Review

Syntax is the linguistic study that deals with the relationship among the grammatical units in a group of words in larger units, from phrase to complete sentences. Syntax is the linguistic study that deals with relationship usually words in larger grammatical units, from phrase to complete to complete sentences (Lambert, 1972).And also defined as the study that concern with the relationship between grammatical units in group of words. Each demension was formally referred to as linguistic level, the various level of linguistic shown as: semantic level which deals with meaning is at the top and then syntactic which deals with sentence structure,morphological level which deals with word structure and finally at the bottom is phonology that deals with sound system.

- **A phrase**

A phrase is a group of related words that does not have predicate and subject, a phrase perform terms the function of a single part of speech.Phrase consists of two words or more and the unit only limited to one function "Phrase is a group or more words that act as a simple part of a speech. A phrase is a group of related words and does not contain a subject or predicate part. The phrase can not stand alone as a grammatical unit. (Hotben D. Lingga, S.S and Lim Ali Utomo, 2003) Generally phrase divided into: Noun phrase, Verb phrase, Adjective phrases, preposition phrase and adverb phrase. For further steps the writer focus for noun phrase only.

• **Noun Phrase**

The noun phrase typically function as subject, object, complement of sentence, as the complement in the preposition phrase" ( Randolph quirk, 1973) function of noun phrases is also known as the grammatical relation because they defined noun phrases in terms of their relationship with the verb that they are argument of.Noun phrase is a noun and its modifier, Noun phrase is a group of nouns that function as noun noun phrase answering the question what (Hotben D. Lingga, S.S and Lim Ali Utomo, 2003).

• **The components of noun phrase**

In describing noun phrase, we distinguish threecomponents:

The Head ,The premodification , which comprises all items placed before the head notably adjective and noun. Basically any modification given to such a head is additional information which is not essential for identifying the head. And called non-restrictive. The head can be viewed as member of a class which can be linguitically identified only through the mofification that has been supplied its called retrictive. For example : The pretty girl who standing in the corner is Rini. The girl is only identifiable as Rini provided we understand that it is particular girl who is pretty, and who was standing in the corner. This modification is restrictive, Then The postmodification, comprising all items placed after the head-notably prepositional phrase, non-finite clausesand relative clauses. In other word, post modification modifies all constituents which placed after the head, and also called complements. This element provided information about entities and locations whose existence is implied by meaning of the head. For example : The girl in the corner ,The girl who stood in the corner ,The girl standing in the corner last night is my sister ,The sentences in Italic above is the postmodification of Noun phrase. However the rest is the head (girl) and premodification (the). Function of noun phrase can be classified into :

## III. METHODOLOGY

The researcher has attempted analysis qualitative method,exploratory and text analytic design of research.After collecting data, the writer classified and analyze the noun

phrase of culture article in jakarta post based on first, formations that consist of componets of noun phrase such as the head,the premodification,the post modification. Second function that classified into function as subject,object of transitive verb,object of preposition, appositio and complement. And the last classified as formation which cinsist of Noun, Determiner +Noun+Prepositional PhraseNoun+Gerund,Gerund,Gerund+Noun,Determiner+Noun,Determiner+Noun+Noun,Noun+Clause,Infinitive, Determiner +Noun+infinitive,Wh Infinitive,Clause, Determiner +Noun+Present participial Phrase. Determiner +Noun+past participial phrase.

## IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing qualitative method and classified collecting data, the result of this study show that in preliminary study, the research finding was Det+Noun +Noun with 80 types, the percentage of it types is 22% and then Det+Noun+P.Phrase and infinitive have same types there are 46 types the percentages are 13% and then Det+Noun 43 types 12%, meanwhile at the bottom there are Noun+Gerund,Wh+Infinitive, Det+Noun+Present Participial phrase, and Det+Noun+Past Participial phrase have no types in the culture articles with 0%.

**Table 1. Formation of Noun phrase**

| No | Formation of noun phrase | Total Types of articles | The percentage |
|----|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Noun | 37 | 10% |
| 2 | Det+noun +p. Phrase | 46 | 13% |
| 3 | Noun + gerund | 0 | 0% |
| 4 | Gerund | 17 | 5% |
| 5 | Gerund + noun | 11 | 3% |
| 6 | Det + noun | 43 | 12% |
| 7 | Det + adjective + noun | 35 | 10% |
| 8 | Det+ gerund | 9 | 3% |
| 9 | Det+noun+noun | 80 | 22% |
| 10 | Noun+clause | 3 | 1% |
| 11 | Infinitive | 46 | 13% |
| 12 | Noun+infinitive | 7 | 2% |
| 13 | Wh+infinitive | 0 | 0% |
| 14 | Clause | 23 | 6% |
| 15 | Det+noun+present participle phrase | 0 | 0% |
| 16 | Det+noun+past participle phrase | 0 | 0% |

The words as a basic grammatical unit one may say that the least of grammar is the part of which deals with the pattern interaction of this the words in the sentences of the language and with the means of analyzing them and starting them systematically. If a language had no grammar, no systematic ordering of its words in sentences. It cannot be learned by a native speaker or by foreigner nor could two people understand one another in that problem. Indeed, no language without grammar because language without grammar in a contradictions in terms. In the traditional grammar generally provided statements like the following describing, sentences, phrase and words. A sentence consist

of noun phrase ( subject) and the verb phrase (predicate). A noun phrase consist of a noun alone or a determiner adjective and noun. Even in verb phrase consist of verb alone or a helping verb (auxiliary) and a verb or noun phrase, or a verb prepositional phrase, or a verb, noun phrase and prepositional phrase. However, prepositional phrase consists of a preposition and noun phrase.

## V. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the noun phrases in the culture articles the writer concludes the three components of noun phrases there are : the head,the premodification and the postmodification and then the writer concludes the functions of noun phrases there are: Functions as subject,as object of transitive verb, as object preposition, as apposition and complement. Finally, the main point of this thesis the writer concludes the formations of noun phrase in the culture articles in the Jakarta post there are : Noun,Det+ Noun+ Prepositional Phrase,Noun+ Gerund, Gerund, Gerund+ Noun,Det+ Noun,Det+ Adjective+ Noun,Det+ Noun+ Noun,Det+ Noun+ Clause,Infinitive,Noun+ Infinitive, WH+ Infinitive, Clause,Det+ Noun+ Present Participial Phrase,Det+ Noun+ Past Participial Phrase.

The most frequent noun phrase based on the formations in the culture articles that have analyze by the writer are :

Det+Noun +Noun with 80 types, the percentage of it types is 22% and then Det+Noun+P.Phrase nd infinitive have same types there are 46 types the percentages are 13% and then Det+Noun 43 types 12%, meanwhile at the bottom there are Noun+Gerund,Wh+Infinitive, Det+Noun+Present Participial phrase, and Det+Noun+Past Participial phrase have no types in the culture articles with 0%.

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