Noun Phrase Structures in Novel Synopsis by Jenny Han

ANISAH PUTRI[1], EDDY SETIA[2], NURLELA[3]
[1]Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia
anisah.putrie@yahoo.co.id
[2]Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia
eddy12457@yahoo.com
[3]Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia
nurlela1904@yahoo.co.id

Abstract

This article aimed to find various forms of NP (noun phrase) structures. It used Burton's theory to finding the structures. This is designed with a descriptive qualitative research design to study a synopsis of novels written by Jenny Han, including *To All the Boys* series and *Summer I Turnes Pretty* series. A tree diagram was used to reveal the detailed NP structures in the novel synopsis by Jenny Han. This study found seven types of NP structures consisting of Determiner + Head, Premodifier + Head, Head + Postmodifier, Determiner + Premodifier + Head, Determiner + Head + Postmodifier, Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier and Determiner + Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier. Last, the researcher found the most dominant noun phrase structures used by Jenny Han in her synopsis is Determiner + Head + Postmodifier with 28%.

Keywords: noun phrase, synopsis, structure, jenny han, burton's theory

Struktur Frasa Nominal pada Synopsis Novel Karya Jenny Han

Abstrak

Penelitian ini meneliti tentang struktur dari frasa nominal yang ditemukan didalam synopsis novel karya Jenny Han. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari berbagai bentuk dari struktur frasa nominal dan menemukan frasa nominal yang paling dominan yang digunakan. Untuk memecahkan permasalahan tersebut, sang peneliti mengunakan teori dari Burton. Selain itu, metode deskriptif kualitatif juga digunakan oleh peneliti untuk menganalisis data. Analisis ini menggunakan tree diagram untuk melihat secara detail struktur drai frasa nominal yang digunakan dalam synopsis. Data yang digunakan adalah synopsis dari novel-novel yang ditulis oleh Jenny Han, diantaranya, *To All the Boys series* dan *Summer I Turnes Pretti series*. Dari analisi ini ditemukan tujuh tipe struktur dari frasa nominal yang terdiri dari *Determiner + Head, Premodifier + Head, Head + Postmodifier, Determiner + Premodifier + Head, Determiner + Head + Postmodifier, Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier* dan *Determiner + Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier*. Diakhir, sang peneliti menemukan bahwa strktur frasa nominal yang paling dominan adalah *Determiner + Head + Postmodifier* dengan 28%.

Kata kunci: frasa nominal, sinopsis, struktur, jenny han, teori burton

INTRODUCTION

Shahhoseiny, (2013) defines linguistic as "the scientific study of language". Odyntsova (2021) also states that linguistics is the scientific study of grammatical system of a language and how it relates with other aspects. It's very interesting that the language we used not only the word that we can say easily with no structures but it has special grammatical to make other to understand about we're saying and we studied it in linguistic. Linguistics plays a vital role for the development of a language, explained by (Umagandhi et al., 2017).

There are two classifications of linguistics clarified by Muhassin (2017), microlinguistics and macrolinguistics. Macrolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language in relation to factors outside of the language. Microlinguistics is the study of language from the inside of the language. Both theoretical linguistics, descriptive linguistics and historical-comparative linguistics are the branches of linguistics that classified as microlinguistics. This study focused on syntactical aspects as part of descriptive linguistics. Watt and Chomsky (1970) explains that syntax is the rules of sentence formation. It shows about how the

function of sentence meaning is based on the structure. It's about sentence structure.

A sentence may consist of a clause, phrase, and word. Then, labelled it by word class, it called part of speech or syntactic categories, explained by Carnie (2015). Burton-Roberts (2013) states that the concept of structure is fundamental to the study of syntax. He explained that while sentences certainly contain words, they are not made up of words. They are made up of phrases. In the sentence, it has kind of phrases that has various function and that has its own structure. He says that noun phrases may contain more than one noun. He also explains that in a noun phrase, only one noun can serve as a head. It means noun phrase only has one noun as a head and noun phrase not only has head in its structure.

Studies related to syntactical analysis of noun phrase structures were previously conducted. Gagné, (2005) studied open-compounds and novel modifier-noun phrase; relational competition in the comprehension of modifier-noun phrases and noun–noun compounds Gagné and Spalding (2013); Juliarta (2021) studied noun phrase forms and their translationshift found in the novel "Budha, A Story of Enlightenment"; then Skarabela and Serratrice, (2009) studied syntactic priming of possessive noun phrases in English preschoolers.

This study focuses in analyzing the noun phrase structures in the synopsis of one of the best novelists, Jenny Han, an American author of young adult fiction and children's fiction. The objectives of this study are to identify the extent and frequency of Jenny Han's uses of noun phrase structure. It also provides clear evidence that noun phrases do not always have just the noun. To analyze it, the researcher used a tree diagram analysis based on Burton's theory. (Burton-Roberts, (2016) says that tree diagrams illustrate structure by indicating which sequences of word in a sentence are its constituent phrases.

METHOD

This study adopted Miles, Huberman and Saldana's data analysing technique. Miles et al. (2014) consider that analysis consists of three concurrent flows of activity: data condensation or data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion or verification. The source data is the synopsis of the novel by Jenny Han and the data is the noun phrases in her synopsis novel. The researcher analyzed the synopsis of *To All the Boys* and *Summer I Turned Pretty* edition by Jenny Han. The steps in analysis the problem, first, the researcher collected all of synopsis in the novel of *To All the Boys series* and *Summer I Turned Pretty series*. Second step, all

the noun phrases structures that have determiner or modifier in the synopsis novel will be collected by the researcher. Next, the researcher used tree diagram base on Burton's theory to analyze the structure of noun phrases. Last, the researcher found out the dominant of noun phrases structure by Burton in a table.
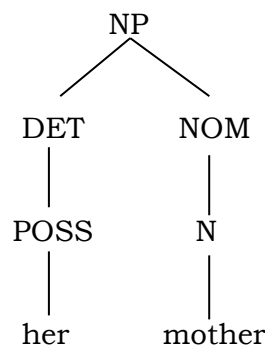
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher used tree diagram of Burton's theory to analysis the tree diagram of noun phrase based on its structure to show the head and modifier of the noun phrases. The researcher found some different construction. There are 7 noun phrase structures in Jenny Han synopsis, *Determiner + Head, Premodifier + Head, Head + Postmodifier, Determiner + Premodifier + Head, Determiner + Head + Postmodifier, Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier* and *Determiner + Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier*. Here some findings that found in this study.
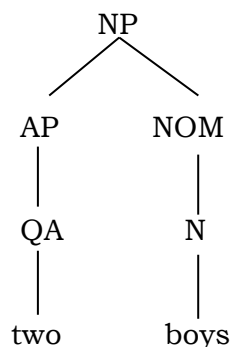
Findings

a. Determiner + Head

Noun phrase: her mother, which consists of *her* as determiner and *mother* as a head.

```
                    NP
                   /  \
                 DET   NOM
                  |     |
                POSS    N
                  |     |
                 her   mother
```

PS RULES: NP → DET + NOM

b. Premodifier + Head
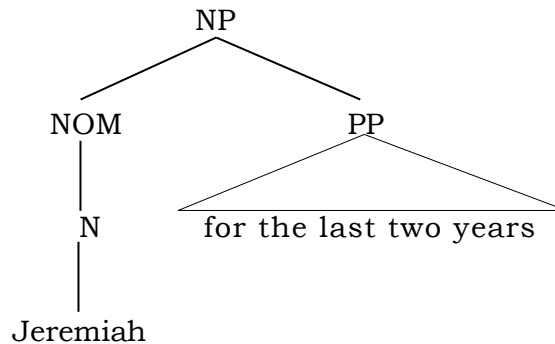
Noun phrases: two boys, which consists of *two* as premodifier and *boys* as a head.

```
                    NP
                   /  \
                  AP   NOM
                  |     |
                 QA     N
                  |     |
                 two   boys
```

PS RULES: NP → AP + NOM

c. Head + Postmodifier
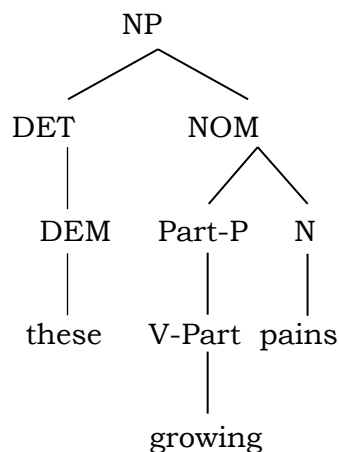
Noun phrases: Jeremiah for the last two years, which consists of *Jeremiah* as a head and *for the last two years* as a postmodifier.

```
                    NP
                   /  \
                  /    \
               NOM      PP
                |       / \
                |      /   \
                N   for the last two years
                |
                |
             Jeremiah
```

PS RULES: NP → NOM + PP

d. Determiner + Premodifier + Head

Noun phrase: these growing pains, which consist of *these* as determiner, *growing* as premodifier and p*ains* as a head.

```
                NP
               /  \
              /    \
           DET      NOM
            |       / \
            |      /   \
           DEM  Part-P  N
            |     |      |
          these V-Part pains
                  |
                  |
               growing
```
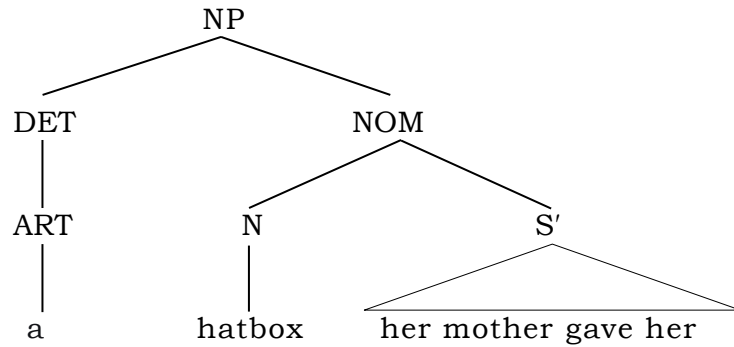
PS RULES: NP   → DET   + NOM
          NOM → Part-P + N

e. Determiner + Head + Postmodifier

Noun phrase: a hatbox her mother gave her, which consist of *a* as determiner, *hatbox* as a head and *her mother gave her* as postmodifier.
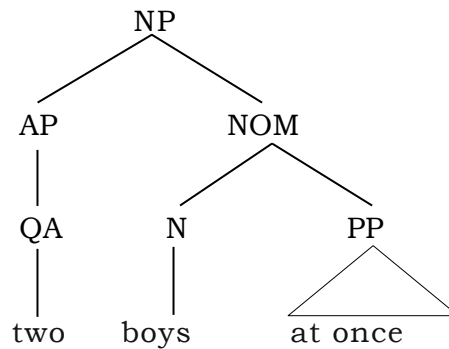
```
                          NP
                  _____|_____
                 DET             NOM
                  |          _____|_____
                 ART        N            S′
                  |         |         ___/\___
                  a       hatbox    her mother gave her
```

PS RULES: NP → DET + NOM

NOM → N + S′

f. Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier
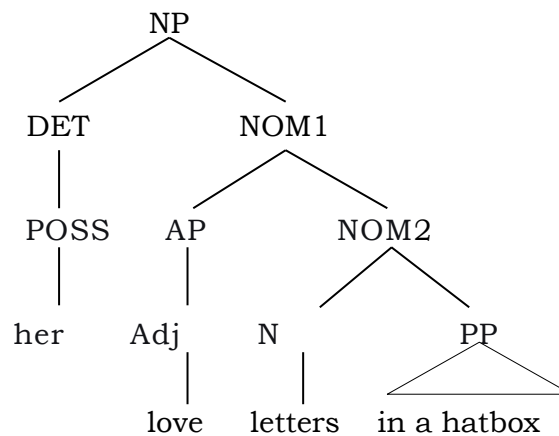
Noun phrase: two boys at once, which consist of *two* as premodifier, *boys* as a head and *at once* as postmodifier.

```
                    NP
              _____|_____
             AP          NOM
             |        ____|____
             QA      N        PP
             |       |       /\
            two     boys   at once
```

PS RULES: NP → AP + NOM

g. Determiner + Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier

Noun Phrase: her love letter in a hatbox, which consists of *her* as determiner, *love* as premodifier, *letter* as a head and *in a hatbox* as postmodifier.

```
                      NP
                _____|_____
               DET         NOM1
                |        ____|____
               POSS     AP      NOM2
                |       |      ___|___
               her     Adj    N      PP
                       |      |     /\
                      love  letters in a hatbox
```

PS RULES: NP → DET + NOM1

$$\text{NOM}_1 \rightarrow \text{AP} \quad + \text{NOM}_2$$
$$\text{NOM}_2 \rightarrow \text{N} \quad + \text{PP}$$

Results

After the researcher analyses all the data and descriptive them into tree diagram to categorize the noun Phrase structure, it finds:

NO	Noun Phrases Structures	Number	%
1.	Determiner + Head	17	25%
2.	Premodifier + Head	5	7%
3.	Head + Postmodifier	10	14%
4.	Determiner + Premodifier + Head	11	16%
5.	Determiner + Head + Postmodifier	19	28%
6.	Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier	2	3%
7.	Determiner + Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier	5	7%
	TOTAL	69	100%

Based on the table above, it could be known that the noun phrase of Determiner + Head + Post modifier is the most dominant noun phrase structure used by Jenny Han in her synopsis novel with 19 numbers. The next highest is Determiner + Head with 17 numbers. The third highest is Determiner + Premodifier + Head with 11 numbers. It's followed by Head + Postmodifier with 10 numbers. The fifth, Premodifier + Head and Determiner + Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier with 5 numbers. The last one is the lowest number is Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier with 2 numbers.

After analysing the data, the researcher found 7 types of noun phrases structure by using tree diagram, Determiner + Head, Premodifier + Head, Head + Posmodifier, Determiner + Premodifier + Head, Determiner + Head + Posmodifier, Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier, and Determiner + Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier. It approved that Burton's theory is valid that a noun phrase is not only a single noun but it has many structures. Finally, the researcher found that Determiner+Head+Postmodifier is the most structure used by Jenny Han in her synopsis with 28%.

CONCLUSION

From analyze the noun phrase structures used by Jenny Han in the synopsis novel, the researcher confirmed Burton's theory with the results of the present

study. First, it is indicated that the noun phrase does not only consists of a single noun. The tree diagram showed that noun can be accompanied by adjective, participle and prepositional. Second, the noun phrase has various structures which may have determiner, premodifier and postmodifier. Therefore, the tree diagram allows it easier for the researcher to identify the noun phrase structure based on Burton's theory.

The researcher found the types of noun phrases structures with the dominant Determiner + Head + Postmodifier. This result should motivate other researchers to explore the fact that all synopsis shares the same dominant noun phrase structure. It can also be taken as a further analysis for those who wish to delve deeper into the category of the noun phrase used in synopsis. This study is absolutely fascinating for those who wish to learn more about sentence structure, particularly noun phrases. Noun phrase structure is one of the patterns that has many significant and interesting hidden things to discover.

REFERENCES

Burton-Roberts, N. (2013). Analysing sentences: An introduction to english syntax, third edition. In *Analysing Sentences: An Introduction to English Syntax, Third Edition.* https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315833477

Burton-Roberts, N. (2016). Analysing Sentences: An Introduction to English Syntax: Fourth Edition. In *Analysing Sentences: An Introduction to English Syntax: Fourth Edition.* https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315646046

Carnie, A. (2015). Formal Syntax. In *The Routledge Companion to English Studies.* https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315852515.ch15

Gagné, C. L., & Spalding, T. L. (2013). Conceptual composition: The role of relational competition in the comprehension of modifier-noun phrases and noun-noun compounds. In *Psychology of Learning and Motivation - Advances in Research and Theory* (Vol. 59). https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-407187-2.00003-4

Gagné, C. L., Spalding, T. L., & Gorríe, M. C. (2005). Sentential context and the interpretation of familiar open-compounds and novel modifier-noun phrases. In *Language and Speech* (Vol. 48, Issue 2). https://doi.org/10.1177/00238309050480020401

Juliarta IM. (2021). Noun phrase and its translation in the novel "Budha, a story of enlightenment" I Made Juliarta. In *Journal of Applied Studies in Language* (Vol.

5, Issue 1).

http://ojs.pnb.ac.id/index.php/JASLhttp://ojs.pnb.ac.id/index.php/JASL

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook. Fourth Edition. In *The SAGE Handbook of Applied Social Research Methods*.

Muhassin, M. (2017). Telaah Linguistik Interdisipliner Dalam Makrolinguistik. *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris, 6*(1).

ODYNTSOVA, H. (2021). FORMATION OF GRAMMATICAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS BY MEANS OF INTERESTING LINGUISTICS. *The Scientific Issues of Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University. Series: Pedagogy, 1*(1). https://doi.org/10.25128/2415-3605.21.1.13

Shahhoseiny, H. (2013). Differences between language and linguistic in the ELT classroom. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies, 3*(12). https://doi.org/10.4304/tpls.3.12.2234-2239

Skarabela, B., & Serratrice, L. (n.d.). *Syntactic priming of possessive noun phrases in English preschoolers Stepping stones: First steps for mums View project Corpus Analysis of Early Grammatical Development in English View project "The doctor's mother" or "the mother of the doctor"?: Syntactic priming of possessive noun phrases in English preschoolers*. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/266214859'Thedoctor'smother'or'themotherofthedoctor'?:

Umagandhi, R., Vinothini, M., & Mca, Mp. (2017). Leech's seven types of meaning in semantics. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development Www.Allsubjectjournal.Com, 4*(3).

Watt, W. C., & Chomsky, N. (1970). Aspects of the Theory of Syntax. *College Composition and Communication, 21*(1). https://doi.org/10.2307/354598