

TYPES OF NOUN PHRASE USED IN ARTICLE BY LISA WALLIN IN THE TRAVEL MAGAZINE

Yunus Bayan¹, Mu'man²

IKIP Siliwangi

¹ yunusbayan@student.ikipsiliwangi.ac.id, ² muman@ikipsiliwangi.ac.id

Abstract

This article analyzed about noun phrase written by Lisa Wallin which was published in The Travel Magazine and the title is 4 Reasons for Foodies to Fall in Love with Shonai Region, Japan. The aim of this research is to find out the types of noun phrase and identify the most type which used in the Lisa Wallin's article. Classification about types of noun phrase by Frijuniarsi (2018) used in this article who classified noun phrase into 10 types. The researchers analyzed the data with some steps applying the descriptive qualitative and counting the each type of noun phrase to see the dominant type. The result shows that only three types of from ten type found in the Lisa Wallin's article, they are article + noun, adjective + noun, and article + adjective + noun type. Article + noun type is dominant type which used by Lisa Wallin with 13 phrases.

Keywords: Phrase, Noun Phrase, Types of Noun Phrase

INTRODUCTION

There are many people in the world learning English and using English as their language to communicate. It is in line with opinion from Ferdiansyah (2020) that English used by many people all over the world to communication. To signify certain concepts or meanings, all languages including English, have rules to form sound, word, phrase, clause, and sentence (Krisnawan, 2018). It means that rules of the language have relationship with the meaning. The rules of language called grammar. The sentence is the largest units of language. In making correct sentence, English has its own rules. It is composed of smaller units that are words, phrases, and clauses. Words are the smallest unit of language that have meaning, whereas phrases are words that have distinct meaning as group. It is in line with Cook (1969) as cited in (Junaid, 2018). Cook states that a phrase is a unit of grammar, a structure in which come to be potential sentence base. According to Wheeler (1998) as cited in Monica, et.al (2019) phrase can be classified into various types such as Adjective Phrase (AdjP), Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adverb Phrase (AdvP), and Prepositional Phrase (PP). And this research only focus on analysing noun phrase. There are five previous researchers which analysing about noun phrase. Some research focused on error analysis in using noun phrase (Ferdiansyah, 2020; Putri, 2020). Ferdiansyah (2020) classified error based on element of noun phrase – the head, pre modifiers, and post modifier. The highest error is in pre modifier. Meanwhile, Putri (2020) classified error into four types – omission, addition, misformation, and misordering. Error of addition is the highest error which found by researcher. Another research focused on analyzing the structure of noun phrase in some region. Polina (2019) analyse the structure of noun phrase in Kina Rutul (Lezgi, East Caucasian). The Rutul noun phrase is similar to noun phrase's of other East Caucasian Languages. It is head final, there is a tendency towards a particular order of modifiers. Most of modifiers do not agree with the head noun, the main way to make something a dependent of a noun is by means of the attributive suffix. Kibona (2019) was held a research which analyse noun phrase in Ichindali (Ndali people in southern Tanzania, Mbeya

region). The conclusion has been drawn, the structure of noun phrase in Ichindali is Noun-Determiner-Modifier. Another research is about students accuracy in constructing noun phrase which done (Junaid, 2018). Junaid 2018 classified the patterns of noun phrase were identifier, adjective, noun modifier, quantifier, preposition phrase, participle phrase, using conjunctions, and indefinite clause that all of the patterns were headed by noun. The result of the research, identifier+head as the higher percentage of students' constructing accuracy. Previous studies above discussed different goal but still in line with noun phrase. This research also different but still discuss about noun phrase but only focuses on what types of noun phrases are mostly used in the article of Lisa Wallin. A phrase can be called as a noun phrase if its head is a noun. Noun is a part of part of speech that refers to people, animals, things, and places. Based on Kibona (2019), noun phrase is the phrase which the noun become a head of its phrase, also Sharma (2020) that noun phrase is a group on words with a noun as its head.

METHOD

The research employed descriptive qualitative method as the research methodology. Descriptive research is focused to make a description based on facts of the data. It is in line with Junaid (2018) the aim of descriptive research design is to describe the data of the research. In other words, the researcher analyzed the data descriptively and present the result in a form of explanation of words which supported by the data presented. In collecting the data, purposive sampling used as the sampling method. Purposive sampling was chosen because one of sampling techniques that researcher determines sampling by determining specific characteristics that suitable with the research objective. So, that is expected to be able to answer research problem. Leedy (2005) as cited in Krisnawan (2018) states that purposive sampling is a sampling method that relies on the researcher judgement also perspective on an issue when choosing the samples for the study. The data of noun phrase were collected by read and collecting all of noun phrase in the article. Then, researcher identifying the pattern that exist in the noun phrase. After that, researcher classified the noun phrase into their types. The last, researcher count the number of each types, by doing so, researcher can be found the noun phrase mostly used in the article. 10 types of noun phrase from Frijuniarsi (2018) used by researcher when classified the data of noun phrase from the article. Frijuniarsi (2018) classified types of noun phrases in 10 types, as follow:

- 1) Article + noun which consist of several article (a, an, the) and followed by noun (house, car, pen,etc.), ex: a house.
- 2) Demonstrative + noun which consist of demonstrative pronouns that type of pronouns which use to point specific things (this, that, these, and those) and followed by noun, ex: this house.
- 3) Quantifier + noun which consist quantifier or words to express the quantity of the object (some, any, a lot, etc.) and followed by noun, ex: some houses
- 4) Possessive + noun, which consist of possessive pronouns that show something belongs to someone (my, our, your, etc.) and followed by noun, ex: my house
- 5) Numeral + noun, which consist of numeral that commonly talks about numbers like one, two, three, etc, and followed by noun, ex: Two houses
- 6) Noun + noun, ex: English book (noun adjunct)
- 7) Adjective + noun, ex: Old book
- 8) Article + adjective + noun, ex: The unique book
- 9) Article + adverb + adjective + noun, ex: A really nice book
- 10) Quantifier/numeral/demonstrative + adjective + noun, ex: Some expensive books

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

After analyzing Lisa Wallin’s article, researcher found 31 list of possible noun phrases. The researcher found those phrases as noun phrase because fullfil the prerequisites the categories of noun phrase based on Frijuniarsi (2018) theory. From ten types of noun phrase based on Frijuniarsi (2018) theory, researcher only found four types which have possible phrases. The data analysis served on the following table. Table 1 shows the grouping and total of possible noun phrase in each type also researcher’s assumption and the reason why those phrases belong to noun phrase.

Table 2. The noun phrases applied in “4 Reasons for Foodies to Fall in Love with Shonai Region, Japan” article in The Travel Magazine on February 1, 2019.

No.	Types of Noun Phrases	Possible Phrases	The reason
1.	Article + Noun	The Shonai region	“The” in the phrase of “ <i>The Shonai region</i> ” consists of article and it modifies noun that formed a noun phrase (noun+noun) “ <i>Shonai region</i> ”.
		The award	“The” in the phrase of “ <i>The award</i> ” consists of article and it modifies noun “ <i>award</i> ”.
		The abundance	“The” in the phrase of “ <i>The abundance</i> ” consists of article and it modifies noun “ <i>abundance</i> ”.
		The mountain	“The” in the phrase of “ <i>The mountain</i> ” consists of article and it modifies noun “ <i>mountain</i> ”.
		The region	“The” in the phrase of “ <i>The region</i> ” consists of article and it modifies noun “ <i>region</i> ”.
		The sunset	“The” in the phrase of “ <i>The sunset</i> ” consists of article and it modifies noun “ <i>sunset</i> ”.
		The comfort	“The” in the phrase of “ <i>The comfort</i> ” consists of article and it modifies noun “ <i>comfort</i> ”.
		A sample	“A” in the phrase of “ <i>A sample</i> ” consists of article and it modifies noun “ <i>sample</i> ”.
		A Chirash sushi	“A” in the phrase of “ <i>A chirash sushi</i> ” consists of article and it modifies noun

	that formed by nounphrase (noun+noun) “ <i>chirash sushi</i> ”.
The bottom of Mount Haguro	“ <i>The</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>the bottom</i> ” consist of an article and it modifies noun “ <i>bottom</i> ”, “ <i>Of</i> ” as a simple preposition that determine noun phrase noun+noun “ <i>mount Haguro</i> ” as an owner of the nounphrase “ <i>the bottom</i> ”
A variety of edamame	<i>A variety</i> and <i>edamame</i> as a noun. “ <i>A</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>A variety</i> ” consist of an article and it modifies noun “ <i>variety</i> ”, “ <i>Of</i> ” as a simple preposition that determine noun “ <i>edamame</i> ” as an owner of the noun phrase “ <i>a variety</i> ”
The Sea of Japan	“ <i>the</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>the sea</i> ” consist of an article and it modifies noun “ <i>sea</i> ”. “ <i>Of</i> ” as a simple preposition that determine noun “ <i>japan</i> ” as an owner of the noun phrase “ <i>the sea</i> ”.
The Emperor of Japan	<i>The Emperor</i> as adjective modifies noun. “ <i>the</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>the emperor</i> ” consist of an article and it modifies noun “ <i>emperor</i> ”. “ <i>Of</i> ” as a simple preposition that determine noun “ <i>japan</i> ” as an owner of the noun phrase “ <i>the emperor</i> ”

It has been mentioned before “*The and A*” can be called as an article if it stands alone but if it is seen from the function, “*The and A*” has function as adjective because the basic formulation of noun phrase is adjective modifies a noun.

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2.	Demonstrative + Noun	-	-
3.	Quantifier + Noun	-	-
4.	Possessive + Noun	-	-
5.	Numeral + Noun	-	-
6.	Noun + Noun	-	-
7.	Adjective + Noun	Unique Region	“ <i>Unique</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>Unique region</i> ” consist of an adjective and it modifies noun “ <i>region</i> ”
		Serious matter	“ <i>Serious</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>Serious matter</i> ” consist of an adjective and it modifies noun “ <i>matter</i> ”
		Seasonal ingredients	“ <i>Seasonal</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>seasonal ingredients</i> ” consist of an adjective and it modifies noun “ <i>ingredients</i> ”
		Better way	“ <i>better</i> ” that uses comparative text in the phrase of “ <i>better way</i> ” consist of an adjective and it modifies noun “ <i>way</i> ”
		Fantastic location	“ <i>fantastic</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>fantastic location</i> ” consist of an adjective and it modifies noun “ <i>location</i> ”
		Isolated location	“ <i>isolated</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>isolated location</i> ” consist of an adjective using past participle text and it modifies noun “ <i>location</i> ”
		Traditional technique	“ <i>traditional</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>traditional technique</i> ” consist of an adjective and it modifies noun “ <i>technique</i> ”.
		Delicious dishes	“ <i>Delicious</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>Delicious dishes</i> ” consist of an adjective and it modifies noun “ <i>dishes</i> ”.

8. Article + Adjective + Noun	The western side of Yamagata prefecture	“ <i>The</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>The western side</i> ” consist of an article and “ <i>western</i> ” as an adjective it modifies noun “ <i>side</i> ”, “ <i>Of</i> ” as a simple preposition that determine noun phrase noun+noun “ <i>Yamagata prefecture</i> ” as an owner of the noun phrase “ <i>the western side</i> ”
	A detailed food calendar	“ <i>A</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>A detailed food calendar</i> ” consist of an article and “ <i>detailed</i> ” as an adjective using past participle text it modifies noun “ <i>food</i> ”.
	An ancient cedar forest	“ <i>An</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>An ancient cedar forest</i> ” consist of an article and “ <i>ancient</i> ” as an adjective it modifies noun that formed by noun phrase (noun+noun) “ <i>cedar forest</i> ”.
	A small grove	“ <i>A</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>A small grove</i> ” consist of an article and “ <i>small</i> ” as an adjective it modifies noun “ <i>grove</i> ”.
	The stunning Sanjin Gosaiden	“ <i>The</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>The stunning sanjin Gosaiden</i> ” consist of an article and “ <i>stunning</i> ” as an adjective using present participle word it modifies noun that formed by nounphrase (noun+noun) “ <i>Sanjin Gosaiden</i> ”.
	A perfect place	“ <i>A</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>A perfect place</i> ” consist of an article and “ <i>perfect</i> ” as an adjective it modifies noun “ <i>place</i> ”.
	A traditional Japanese inn	“ <i>A</i> ” in the phrase of “ <i>A traditional Japanese inn</i> ” consist of an article and “ <i>traditionnal</i> ” as an adjective it modifies noun that formed by noun phrase (noun+noun) “ <i>Japanese inn</i> ”.

	A luxurious view		“A” in the phrase of “ <i>A luxurious view</i> ” consist of an article and “ <i>luxurious</i> ” as an adjective it modifies noun “ <i>view</i> ”.
	An exquisite bento lunch		“An” in the phrase of “ <i>An exquisite bento lunch</i> ” consist of an article and “ <i>exquisite</i> ” as an adjective it modifies noun that formed by noun phrase (noun+noun) “ <i>bento lunch</i> ”.
	A scattered sushi		“A” in the phrase of “ <i>A scattered sushi</i> ” consist of an article and “ <i>scattered</i> ” as an adjective it modifies noun “ <i>sushi</i> ”.
9.	Article + Adverb + Adjective + Noun	-	-
10	Quantifier/Numeral /Demonstrative + Adjective + Noun	-	-

Discussion

Language is a primary tool for human to communicate in social life because there is no society without communication. Nowadays, people is not only using their mother tongue to communicate with each other but also they use foreign language sometimes. Since English has become an international language, a lot of people in all over the world use English in their daily communication. All languages including English, have rules to form sound, word, phrase, clause, and sentence which called grammar and that rules have relationship with the meaning. As explained before, this research focused on noun phrase, what is noun phrase, how about the types of noun phrase and more focused on analyzing the most types of noun phrase which used by the article written by Lisa Wallin. Based on the results, there were 31 noun phrases which found in the Wallin’s article. The most frequent noun phrase is article+noun type which consists of 13 phrases. In doing this research, types of noun phrases from Frijuniarsi (2018) was used as grand theory. The result of Frijuniarsi’s research is quite different with the result of this research. Adjective + noun type is the most type which found in her research. Although, Frijuniarsi states the suggestion for the other researcher which similar topic to conduct a review from another point of view as an additional alternative reference for further research. Researcher found the similarity in the result of Junaid (2018) research which discuss about the construct of noun phrase in students’ paragraph. The result showed that identifier + head pattern obtain the biggest percentage, which the article (i.e., a, an, and the) includes to the class of identifier in the types of noun phrase based on Junaid (2018) theory and the head is a noun.

CONCLUSION

This research focused on analyzing dominant type of noun phrase in 4 Reasons for Foodies to Fall in Love with Shonai Region, Japan article by Lisa Wallin in the Travel Magazine. Noun phrase is a kind of phrase with noun as the head. There are a lot of previous studies which states about the type of noun phrase but Frijuniarsi (2018) type of noun phrase is used for this research.

Frijuniarsi (2018) divided noun phrase into 10 types. From the data which analyzed in result and discussion, researchers found 31 possible noun phrases in the article. Based on Frijuniarsi (2018) theory for the types of noun phrase, the most frequent noun phrases in Lisa Wallin's article is article + noun type with 13 noun phrases.

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