

Syntactic Analysis of Noun Phrases in Analytical Exposition Text “*How Does Education Important to Children?*”

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ABSTRACT

Language is a bridge over the science of communication that can produce relationships to transfer messages. We can learn it how to use language through Analytical Exposition Text. Analytical Exposition Text is a sort of analytical text that investigates the meaning of literature from the perspective of the researcher. This text describes the phenomena that exist in the form of strong opinions. The researcher analyzed the noun which is one of the parts that are most often found in the parts of speech. Noun analyses uses syntax where nouns must be related to other words and are called noun phrases. The researchers chose an Analytical Exposition Text with the entitle “How Does Education Important to Children” as the data document analysis. This study used descriptive qualitative method. In Analytical Exposition Text, noun phrases are found in all paragraphs in the text. The domination of using NP was seen in the syntactic forms, they were NP = Det + N. The rest was NP = Det + Adj + N, NP = Adj + N, NP = DP + N', NP = N' + N', and NP = N(Num). It could be concluded that the using of NP (Det + N) in was dominated in all sentences in this text of Analytical Exposition Text.

Keywords: *analytical exposition text, noun phrase, syntax*

1. INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is defined as the scientific study of language. The goals of linguistic theory are to answer such questions as ‘What is language?’ and ‘What properties must something (an organism or a machine) have in order for it to learn and use language?’ Different theories provide different answers to these questions, and there is at present no general consensus as to what theory gives the best answers. Moreover, most linguists, when pressed, would say that these questions have not yet been satisfactorily answered by any theory (Langendoen, 1998: 235).

Based on Mariani & Mu’in (2007: 25), from different viewpoints, as a science, linguistics can be divided into several branches, among others, descriptive linguistics and historical/comparative linguistics (if it is based on its methodology), synchronic and diachronic linguistics (if is based on its aspect of time), and phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics (if it is based on a language as a system), and sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics (if it is related to or combined with the disciplines (sociology and psychology

respectively).

Linguistics must fulfill some scientific pre-requisites. First, it must have a subject matter. Language is said to be a subject matter of Linguistics. As a subject matter, a language must be clearly and explicitly defined. Before analyzing a language, some linguists define a language in different ways. Thus, the scope of analysis is based on the clearly and explicitly defined subject matter. Second, it must be based on an objective observation and/or investigation. This to say that the observation and/or investigation on the subject matter must be conducted objectively. The result of observation and/or investigation must be described objectively too and it can be verified by any competent observer or investigator. Third, the result of observation and/or investigation must be systematically arranged. This must be conducted as an effort to show relationship within the subject matter. This is also meant to make the readers easy to read and study. Thus systematicness is also needed by linguistics. Language analysis for the sake to develop linguistics is done systematically within the framework of some general theory of language

structure. The linguist tries to verify the theory by making objective observations of actual language data and modifies the theory in the light of what the researchers perceive to be patterns or regularities underlying the data.

Fromkin et al (2000: 174) states that syntax is the structure of phrases and sentences; the system of rules in the syntax of language that determines the way in which words are combined to form meaningful phrases and sentences. There are many reasons for studying syntax, from general humanistic or behavioral motivations to much more specific goals such as those in the following: 1) To help us to illustrate the patterns of English more effectively and clearly, 2) To enable us to analyze the structure of English sentences in a systematic and explicit way (Kim & Sell, 2008: 7). By learning syntax, someone is expected to know exactly how phrases and sentences are formed in meaningful way. A mastery of syntax makes the students capable to speak and write English accurately. Its areas cover the English phrases and clauses. The English phrases have various divisions, such as Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adjective Phrase (Adj P), Adverb Phrase (Adv P), and Prepositional Phrase (Prep P) (Ba'dulu, 2008: 40)

Phrase is one of the elements that can construct a sentence. According to Kim and Sells (2008:22), "Phrases are projected from lexical categories, and hence we have phrases such as noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), prepositional phrase (PP), adjective phrase (AP), and adverb phrase (Adv P)". Syntactically, phrase is a syntactic structure that consists of a word or more than one word but lacks of the subject-predicate. Phrases can have many various functions in a sentence, such as subject, object, complement, modifier, or adverb. By understanding the function of phrase, students can be helped to make a sentence correctly either in writing or in speaking.

Related to the phrase, a noun phrase is a language construction consisting of a noun and other words such as adjectives, determiners, or prepositions that form a single unit that has a complete meaning. The structure of noun phrases is a topic of interest in linguistic research, as it provides insight into the grammatical structure of a language and the relationships between its elements. Noun phrases play an important role in the formation of meaning in language and are

often used as elements that form sentences In a sentence, noun phrase can have a function as subject, object, or complement. Based on Ibad et al (2014), they concluded that noun phrase is a phrase that plays many various functions in a sentence.

According to the function and purpose of writing analysis, the Analytical Exposition Text is included in the argumentative text. Through reading the Analytical Exposition Text, the reader is expected to be able to understand and be aware of the topic discussed. More than just understanding and being aware, the Analytical Exposition Text is also expected to provide a change in attitude or mindset based on the statements in the Analytical Exposition Text. The Analytical Exposition Text is not argumentative text but also persuasive text.

The Analytical Exposition Texts usually take the theme of phenomena that contain problems, anxiety, or anything related to problems. The Analytical Exposition Text provides the author's point of view that can provide answers to the phenomena that are currently happening. The information explained is in the form of things that are important to be discussed, like the topic of education.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Noun Phrase

Phrases are divided in terms of two components, the head as the lexical category and the projection as the phrasal category. Phrasal categories are headed by the lexical categories. A phrase might consist of a head and one modifier or a head and more than one modifier. In the present context, the head of a noun phrase is a noun; it is the virtue of the fact that it is headed by a noun that the phrase is a noun phrase.

A noun phrase is a word group with noun as its head. A noun phrase may consist of determiner which has functions as the modifiers and a noun which is the head groups, e.g., a man, the students, his book, their father, one book, many students, that book. A noun phrase may also consist of determiner, an adjective, or a noun as modifier, and a noun as a head, e.g., a clever student, the young man, the good character, the table's leg, many diligent workers, the good island, the pretty woman, some intelligent person..

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. 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.

Noun phrases are phrases that result from combining nouns, determiners, or numbers. This phrase is used when a noun is still less specific in describing the noun. Even this phrase can be divided into basic and complex noun phrases. To compose a noun phrase perfectly, there are two terms to remember: pre modifier and post modifier. Pre modifier is an affix that is added before the main noun, while post modifier is an affix that is added after a noun. Adding affixes to describe a noun is not as easy as one might think. There are several formulas that we need to remember, namely:

- Determiner + Noun

Determiner is a word that used to determine for describing value, both in quantity and quality. And usually it follows noun to determine the phrase itself, including the quantity of noun or the owner of the noun

Example: *the car, my money, this journey, etc.*

- Noun + Noun

Based on the formula above, the first way to compose a noun phrase is to combine two nouns so that they become a single unit.

For examples: *pencil box, air conditioner, school shoes, etc.*

- Determiner + Adverb + Adjective + Noun

In this pattern we can see that there is an additional adverb or adjective before a noun explains the object more clearly. For examples, a blue bird, extremely dangerous rule, a really nice, etc.

For examples: *the extremely dangerous rule, a beautiful song, etc.*

- Determiner + Noun + 'S + N

In the NP structure, the head N destruction combines with its complement and forms an intermediate phrase N' which in turn combines with the specifier DP the enemy's.

For examples: *John's eagerness, the enemy's lies, etc*

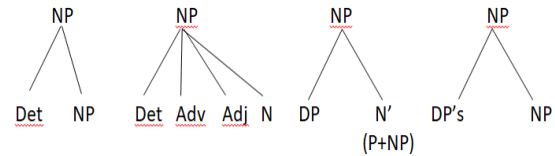
- Determiner + Noun + Prep + NP

The combination between N structure can combine with PP that ii includes with

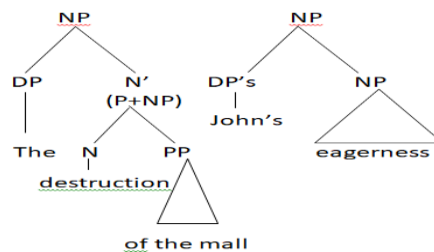
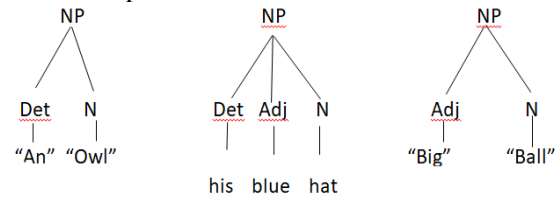
Preposition and NP.

For examples: *the king of the Pop Song, a destruction of the Mall, etc.*

For a tree diagram that discusses noun phrases, here is the patterns :



The examples :



Determiners usually contain demonstrative pronouns and possessive pronouns. Noun themselves contain noun such as people, animals, or place names, even numbers. Adjective contains the character, colour, or shape. N' = Noun Bar usually contains about N + PP/N + Adv.

B. Syntax

The term "syntax" is from the Ancient Greek *syntaxis*, a verbal noun which literally means "arrangement" or "setting out together". Each of them has different function and purposes. In linguistics, syntax the study of the rules that govern the ways in which words combine to form phrases, clauses, and sentences. Syntax is one of the major components of grammar. Syntax relates to grammar and grammar is the most difficult part in studying and learning English. Grammar looks difficult because it consists of many aspects that should be studied and mastered by the students.

Syntax is the rules that are combined to make statements. Syntax can also be said to be the science of breaking down sentence structures

grammatically. Syntax is a rule that places signs to make statements. Syntax combines grammar from phrases, clauses, to sentences. Syntax is included in the section of linguistics that discusses language. Producing sentences is an important part in understanding phenomena. The correct syntax is that the entire sentence produced is important in its meaning. If there is a slight change in the word, then the meaning will change. Jim Miller (2002: 63) explains that syntax cannot be isolated from others areas of language; and individual lexical items, particularly verbs, exercise strong control over syntactic structure.

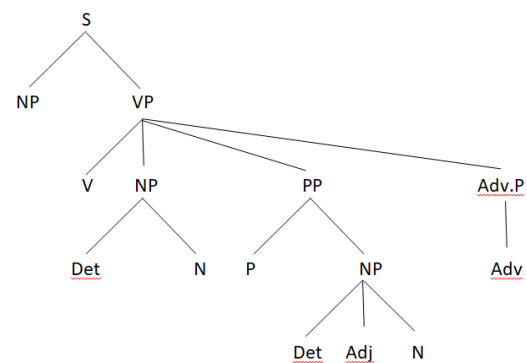
There are lots of rules in applying syntax. Many explanations from vary sources regarding the rules in applying the syntax. It takes a high level of understanding to understand the syntax. If there is a misunderstanding it will cause confusion about the science of syntax. From the conclusions obtained, there are five rules for applying the syntax properly and appropriately.

These rules are:

1. Every sentence has a subject and a verb, except for imperative sentences. Because the imperative sentence contains an order for someone who is addressed.
2. One sentence should include one main idea.
3. The subject always comes before the verb.
4. Subordinate clauses (dependent clauses) also require a subject and a verb.
5. Adjectives and adverbs are placed in front of the words that have been described.

First and foremost, syntax relates to the way in which the sentence is produced and the placement of the parts of speech so as to form a conspicuous meaning. One of the most obvious but important ways in which language differ is the order of the main elements in a sentence.

Learning syntax is closely correlated with tree diagrams that show how sentences are constructed and arranged to be thoughtful and meaningful. In this case, students learn how to break sentences into several lexical elements and apply them to tree diagrams. It is conceivable that it is quite difficult for lecturers and students how to draw tree diagrams virtually as one of the core of the syntax course.

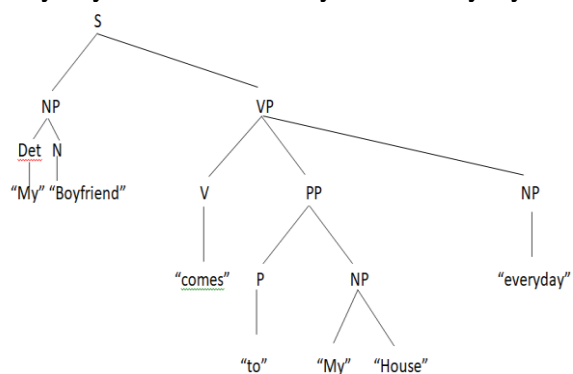


Notes :

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| S = Sentence | PP = Prepositional Phrase |
| NP = Noun Phrase | P = Preposition |
| VP = Verb Phrase | Adj = Adjective |
| V = Verb | Adv.P = Adverb Phrase |
| Det = Determiner | Adv = Adverb |

Example:

My boyfriend comes to my house everyday



C. Analytical Exposition Text

Damayanti et.al (2013: 34) states that analytical exposition is one of argumentative essay. A text that discusses an event in society is called an analytical exposition text. Analytical Exposition is a kind of text that elaborates the writer's idea regarding a phenomenon. The authors share their thoughts on the topical phenomenon. Its social function is to persuade the reader that the idea is essential, and to analyze the issue in order to prove that the thesis/opinion is valid by developing an argument to support it.

According to Budiman (2014: 30) the social function of analytical exposition text is to persuade the readers or listener that there is a case to pay attention. The purpose of Analytical Exposition Text is to convince the reader that the topics presented was an important topic to be discussed or gained attention by way of providing arguments or opinions that support the

main idea or topic.

Generic Structure of Analytical Exposition

Text:

1. Thesis: Introducing the topic and indicating the writer's point of view.
2. Argument: Explaining the argument to support the writer's position. The number of arguments may vary, but each argument must be supported by evidence and explanation.
3. Reiteration: Restating the writer's point of view / to strengthen the thesis. We can use the following phrase to make conclusion in reiteration:
 - From the fact above ...
 - I personally believe ...
 - Therefore, my conclusion is ...
 - In conclusion ...

The Characteristics/ Language Feature of Analytical Exposition Text:

1. Using relational process
2. Using internal conjunction
3. Using causal conjunction
4. Using Simple Present Tense
5. Using compound and complex sentence.
6. Use word that link argument, such as firstly, secondly, and reasoning through causal conjunction, such as in addition, furthermore, however, therefore.

Example of Analytical Exposition Text

How Does Education Important to Children

Thesis: Education means studying in order to obtain a deeper knowledge and understanding of a variety of subjects to be applied to daily life. These are the proofs that education is not limited to just knowledge from books, but can also be obtained through practical experiences outside of the classroom.

Argumentations: There are many different understandings and definitions of what education is, but one thing can be universally agreed upon, which is the importance of education, and here's why.

First, education provides stability in life, and it's something that no one can ever take away from you. By being well-educated and holding a college degree, you increase your chances for better career opportunities and open up new doors for yourself.

On top of stability, education also provides financial security, especially in today's society. A good education tends to lead to a higher paying job, as well as provide you with the skills needed to get there.

In order for the entire world to really become equal, it needs to start with education. If everyone was provided with the same opportunities to education, then there would be less gaps between social classes. Everyone would be able to have an equal chance at higher paying jobs — not just those that are already well-off.

If you can dream it, you can achieve it. An education is the most powerful weapon you can possibly have, and with it, you can make all of your dreams come true. There are of course certain exceptions, depending on what you're aiming for, but generally an education will take you as far as you're willing to go.

Reiteration: During the childhood development stages, the importance of education is stronger than ever. Education is crucial for their growth and success in the future. Education at childhood also offers a chance for self-discovery and to learn about their unique interests.

As in the example above is one of the

Analytical Exposition Text. There are three generic structures to form Analytical Exposition Text, namely:

1. Thesis

Thesis contains the author's point of view based on the topic to be discussed and is still in the introductory stage. The thesis is always in the first paragraph.

2. Argument

The argument contains the author's point of view based on the data that has been obtained with real facts. Usually in the argument there are at least two arguments to strengthen the author's point of view. The more arguments are, the stronger the texts.

3. Reiteration

This section is usually located at the end of the paragraph to provide a conclusion from the topic discussed.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to Gay et al (2006), qualitative research is the collection, analysis, and interpretation of comprehensive narrative and visual data in order to gain insights into a particular phenomenon. This technique was designed to describe everything connected to the topic of the research. The research technique is a strategy to assist us addresses the challenges of the study while also demonstrating the validity of the report. It illustrates how the research process is initiated, from data collection to data presentation in a report.

Qualitative method is process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting data by observing what people do and say. Qualitative method refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things. Qualitative method is subjective and uses very different methods of collecting information, including individual, in depth interviews and focus groups. The nature of this type of method is exploratory and open ended.

Moleong (2002: 3) states that qualitative methodology is research procedure that produce descriptive data in written or oral words from people and observed act". In other words, this research is Qualitative research because there is no counting in the research.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Analyzing the data is peeling off the data in

detail. In this lesson, the analysis process will be carried out with Analytical Exposition Text. The analysis carried out is an analysis in the science of syntax.

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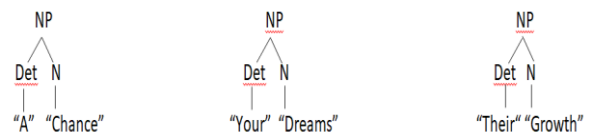
Reiteration: During the childhood development stages, the importance of education is stronger than ever. Education is crucial for their growth and success in the future. Education at childhood also offers a chance for self-discovery and to learn about their unique interests.

This is the Analysis of Noun Phrases of the Analytical Exposition in Text:

NO.	NOUN PHRASES	FORM OF NOUN PHRASES (NP)
1.	A Deeper Knowledge	Det + Adj + N

2.	Understanding Of A Variety	
3.	Daily Life	Adj + N
4.	The Proofs	Det + N
5.	That Education	Det + N
6.	Practical Experiences	Adj + N
7.	The Classroom	Det + N
8.	Different understanding	Adj + N
9.	One Thing	N (Num) + N
10.	The Importance of Education	DP + N' : N + PP
11.	Stability in Life	N + PP : P + N
12.	A College Degree	Det + N + N
13.	Your Chances	Det + N
14.	Better Career Opportunities	Adj + N + N
15.	New Doors For Yourself	N' (NP (Adj + N) + PP (P + N))
16.	Top of Stability	N' (NP (N) + PP (P + N))
17.	Financial Security	Adj + N
18.	Today's Society	DP + N
19.	A Good Education	Det + Adj + N
20.	A Higher Paying Job	Det + Adj + N + N
21.	The Skills	Det + N
22.	The Same Opportunities	Det + Adj + N
23.	Social Classes	Adj + N
24.	An Equal Chance	Det + Adj + N
25.	An Education	Det + N
26.	Your Dreams	Det + N
27.	Certain Expectations	Adj + N
28.	The Childhood	Det + N
29.	Development Stages	N + N
30.	Their Growth	Det + N
31.	The Future	Det + N
32.	A Chance	Det + N
33.	Their Unique Interests	Det + Adj + N

From the analysis of Noun Phrase (NP) of Analytical Exposition Text above, it could be seen that the form of NP are Det + N was dominated, in where, the syntactic form of these NP are:



5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies language. Syntax explores the grammatical structure of sentence forming. A noun phrase is a group of words consisting of a noun, its object, and any word that modifies the object.

After analyzing the text above, several conclusions were made. All forms of noun phrase in the text above with the title "How Does Education Important To Children?" dominated by NP = Det + N and NP = Det + Adj + N.

It can be concluded that the use of nouns in

sentences is very important because it serves to determine the actor or object in the sentence. Therefore, a phrase is needed to show a special indication to reveal the relationship or object in the sentence.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My very special words of thanks go to my family, all of my friends who always support help and support me.

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