

Kode>Nama Rumpun Ilmu : 530/ Ilmu Bahasa Asing



LAPORAN
PENELITIAN DOSEN MANDIRI



AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH PHRASES BASED ON
SYNTACTICAL THEORY

OLEH :

SRI HARDINI, SS,MS
NIDN : 01-12-02-61-01

UNIVERSITAS MEDAN AREA MEDAN

APRIL 2014

LAPORAN
PENELITIAN DOSEN MANDIRI



AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH PHRASES BASED ON
SYNTACTICAL THEORY

OLEH :

SRI HARDINI, SS,MS
NIDN : 01-12-02-61-01

UNIVERSITAS MEDAN AREA MEDAN

APRIL 2014

**HALAMAN PENGESAHAN
PENELITIAN DOSEN MANDIRI**

Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of English Phrases Based on Syntactical Theory
Kode>Nama Rumpun Ilmu : 530 / Ilmu Bahasa Asing
Bidang Unggulan PT : Fakultas Hukum Universitas Medan Area Medan
Topik Unggulan :
Ketua Peneliti : -
a. Nama Lengkap : SRI HARDINI, SS.MS
b. NIDN : 01-12-02-61-01
c. Jabatan Fungsional : Dosen
d. Program Studi : Ilmu Linguistik
e. Nomor HP : 082160217111
f. Alamat surel (e-mail) : srihardini @yahoo.co.id.

Lama Penelitian Keseluruhan : 3 (tiga) bulan
Penelitian Tahun ke :
Biaya Penelitian Keseluruhan : Rp. 825.000.-

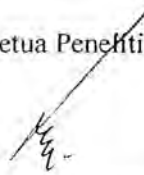
Biaya Tahun Berjalan : - diusulkan ke DIKTI Rp. -
- dana internal PT Rp. -
- dana institusi lain Rp. -
- inkind sebutkan

Medan, 16 Januari 2014


Mengetahui.


(Prof. Dr. H. Syamsul Arifin, SH, MH)

Ketua Peneliti


(Sri Hardini, SS, MS)

Menyetujui,


Ketua Lembaga Penelitian
(Ir. Suswati, MP)

L P 2 M

ABSTRACT

Judul Penelitian ini adalah “An analysis of English Phrases Based on Syntactical Theory” (Suatu Analisis tentang Frasa Bahasa Inggris).

Analisis yang dilakukan dititik beratkan hanya pada frasa yang terdapat dalam Bahasa Inggris. Frasa adalah suatu kelompok kata yang dapat berfungsi sebagai suatu nomina (kata benda), kata sifat atau keterangan didalam suatu kalimat, dan tidak berisikan suatu kata kerja tertentu.

Frasa yang terdapat dalam Bahasa Inggris antara lain frasa nomina (Noun Phrases),. Frasa adjektiva (Adjective Prases), frase adverbial (Adverb Phrases), frasa kata depan (Prepositional Prases), dan frasa verba (Verb Phrases).

Frasa-frasa inilah yang akan dianalisis. Analisis frasa dilakukan berdasarkan analisis sintaksis, yaitu suatu analisis dengan menggunakan diagram pohon (tree diagram) dan notasi segitiga (triangle notation). Setelah analisis dilakukan, diperlihatkan juga kaidah penulisan kembali (rewrite rules) terhadap struktur frasa yang bersangkutan. Hal ini dilakukan mengingat unsur pembentukan frasa perlu diperlihatkan. Unsur-unsur apa saja yang membentuk frasa tertentu itu.

Tujuan menganalisis frasa suatu bahasa adalah sangat penting bagi mahasiswa maupun dosen bidang studi Bahasa Inggris maupun mahasiswa /dosen bidang umum yang berminat ingin mempelajari tentang Frasa. Dari analisis ini dapat dilihat struktur dan unsur-unsur pembentuk frasa secara rinci dan jelas. Dengan demikian akan lebih mudah untuk kaitan dengan masalah frasa ini.

Penulis mengharapkan hasil analisis ini dapat dijadikan suatu titik tolak dalam suatu pengkajian dan menganalisis yang lebih rinci. Penulis menyadari bahwa analisis jenis ini sangat perlu untuk dilakukan dan di ketahui bagi mahasiswa dan dosen khususnya yang ingin mempelajari dan mengetahui struktur frasa, dan unsur-unsur pembentuk frasa itu kajian dasar tentang kalimat sudah dapat dikuasai. Frasa merupakan unsur pokok dalam kalimat.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the writer of this Analysis would like to express her praises and thanks to God Amighty whose blessing has been given to her in accomplishing this Analysis. Activity Research form the other one obligation The high Institution a specific obligation do for lecturers.

This Research analyze about English Phrase this source take from books, website, etc. In English Grammar is the body of rules that describe the structure of expressions in the English language. This includes the structure of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. There are eight word classes, or parts as speech, that are distinguished in English : nouns, determiners, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, preposition, and conjunctions.(Determiners, traditionally classified along with adjectives, have not always been regarded as a separate part of speech). Noun, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs form open

Classes. Word classes that readily accept new members, such as the noun *celebutante* (a celebrity who frequents the fashion circles), similar relatively new words. The others are regarded as closed classes. For example, it is rare for a new pronoun to be admitted to the language. Noun phrase are phrases that function grammatically as nouns within sentences, for example as the subject or object of a verb. Most noun phrases have a noun as their *head*.

An English noun phrase typically takes the following form (not all elements need be present). A verb together with its dependents, excluding its subject, may be identified as a verb phrase. A Verb phrase headed by a finite verb may also be called a predicate. The dependents may be objects, complement, and modifiers (adverbs or adverbial phrase). An adjective phrase is a group of words that plays the role of an adjective in a sentence. It usually has a single adjective as its head, to which modifiers and complements may be added.

Ad adverb phrase is a phrase that acts as an adverb within a sentence. An adverb phrase may have an adverb as its head, together with any modifiers (other adverbs or adverb phrases) . A preposition is usually used with a noun phrase as its complement. A preposition together with its complement is called a prepositional phrase. Examples are in England, under the table, after six pleasant weeks, between the land and the sea. A prepostiona can be used as a complement or post modifier of a noun in a noun phrase, as in *the man in the car*. Conjunction express a variety of logical relations between items, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The principal coordinating conjunctions in English are *and* , *or* , and *but*, as well as *nor*, *so*, *yet*, and *for*.

Last but not least, she is fully realizes that this Analysis is not perfect enough. Therefore, she welcomes any constructive criticisms, advice and suggestions aimed for the correction of this Analysis be warmly welcomed and highly appreciated. May Allah SWT. Bless Them All, AMIN.

Medan, 30 April 2014

SRI HARDINI, SS, MS

TABLE CONTENTS



ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
TABLE CONTENTS	iii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 The Background of the Analysis	1
1.2 The Scope of the Analysis	3
1.3 The Method of Analysis	4
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORY OF ANALYSIS	5
CHAPTER III ENGLISH PHRASES	7
3.1. Definition	7
3.1.1 Classes of Phrases	7
3.1.2 Main and Subordinate Phrases.....	14
3.1.3 Noun Phrases and Related Phrases Classes	14
CHAPTER IV THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH PHRASES	15
4.1 Noun Phrases (NP).....	15
4.2 Adverb Phrases (AdvPh).....	24
4.3 Prepositional Phrase (PPh).....	27
4.4 Genitive Phrases.....	29
4.5 Verb Phrases (VPs).....	33
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	39
1.1 Conclusions.....	39
1.2 Suggestions	39
BIBLIOGRAPHY	40



CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Analysis

Language, as a living means of communication, plays a great important role in human life. It enables someone to interact and communicate with other people in his society, and moreover, outside of his society. Whatever else we may do in our daily life, whether we just take playing, make friends, or even war, we talk. We talk by means of using words, phrases and sentence. So, without language, there is no life at all, since language is a functional means in social life. Because without using any language, a social interation will never happen. Moreover the possession of language makes us human, for language is one of the characteristic forms of human attitude. Applied linguistics, Computeralized linguistics, and Neorolinguistics.

Linguistics as a specific science of the language or languages can study the language itself in terms of its internal structure and external structure. In this case, the language serves at least two functions in communication. One is linguistic, in that it serves as the vehicle of the expression system of language. Another one is non linguistic, in that it carries information of a quite different sort about the speaker.

Linguistics, in terms of internal construction of the language, works in the expression system of the language. The most basic element in the expression system are the phonemes. These are the sound features which are common to all speakers of a given speech form and which are exactly reproduced in repetition.

In any language, there is a definite number of phonemes, for example, in English language, phonemes /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, etc. The second basic unit in the expression system is morpheme. It is the unit on the expression side of language which enters into relationship with the content side. A morpheme is typically composed of one to several phonemes. The morpheme differs fundamentally from phoneme which has no such relationship content.

That is phoneme that have no meanings; although morphemes have. The largest construction of morphemes in the combination of morphemes is a sentence. As it is said before, the branch of linguistics which deals with the relationship of morpheme in a sentence is called Syntax. In other words, it is the sentence structure ; the orderly arrangement , relation, agreement of parts of the senternce in accordance usage or custom. It has to do with the use (or construction) of words, phrases and clauses in a given sentence.

Knowing and understanding a language certainly means knowing and understanding the very basic forms or morphemes of the language and their meaning. Some morphemes have been called derivational morphemes because when they are added to another morpheme they derive a new word in a different grammatical class.

For example :

<u>Consume</u>	+	- er	-----	<u>consumer</u>
(V)				(N)
<u>Direct</u>	+	- er	-----	<u>director</u>
(V)				(N)

<u>Proud</u>	+	- ly	-----	<u>proudly</u>
(Adj)				(Adv)

Some other morphemes are called as inflectional morphemes because they never change the grammatical category of the words to which they are affixed. Their addition to words (base forms) is dictated by syntactic rules of the language. The plural morphemes and the tense morpheme do not change grammatical

For example :

<u>Investor</u>	+	- s	-----	<u>investors</u>
(N)				(N)
<u>Invest</u>	+	- ed	-----	<u>invested</u>
(V)				(V)

The syntactic rules are in grammar that determine the morpheme that are combined into larger units to get intended meaning and how these morphemes are to be combined. It is said before that the term syntax has some materials such as the combination of morphemes, words and phrases in forming sentences. In order to get some clarification about what syntax is, here the writer wants to give some ideas given by some linguists. According to Dr.Radhey L.Varshney.M..Ph.d.C.T.E.(C.I.E.F.L.) The word syntax is derived from a Greek word meaning ‘ordering together,’ systematic arrangement ,’ or ‘putting together .’ it is the study of sentence –building, of the ways in which words are arranged together in order to make larger units. Briefly speaking, syntax is the grammar of sentences ; it is the, science of sentence construction.

Since we are trying to how we could formally identify the basic grammatical requirements and restrictions of a language, it will be useful to start with the most elementary pattern. Studying the syntax of a language can be done by at least three approaches, i.e. traditional Grammar: Neo Grammar; and Transformational Generative Grammar.

a. Traditional Grammar.

Traditional Grammar is an approach of syntax that analyse sentence in term of the relationship of words to one another in their combination to form sentence. In analysing sentence, traditional grammar focuses on the forms and functions of words.

In analysing phrases and clauses, the approach focuses on the function of words in forming them.

The terms used in classifying phrases and clauses are wellknown as modifier: Premodifier and Postmodifier, Head, Determinere, genitive marker. All these are for phrases. While for clauses the terms used are Predicator, Subject, Object, Complement, and Adverbial.

b. Neo Grammar

In analysing a sentence or parts of sentence (phrases and clause), it does not only focus on the form and function of the words (as the smallest unit) but also includes the structureand meaning.

The analysis of sentence and its parts by Neo-Grammar can be done in two ways,i.e.the arrangement of words in a sentence and its parts according to their

function in the syntactic process. The function of words in syntactic process would come to the categorial cases of words in a phrase and clause.

c. *Transformational Generative Grammar (T.G.Grammar)*

Transformational Generative Grammar is a grammar which is to generate an analysis of deep and surface structures of sentences and relates the two structures systematically.

T.G. Grammar, as it is called for short, operates a set of rules to convert the structure of a sentence into another structure by adding, deleting and rearranging the constituents of the sentence. It also generate the surface structure of a sentence from deep structure by means of a set of rules.

Any sentence has both its surface structure and deep structure. Surface structure is the structure of a sentence which gives the form of the sentence. Such a structure would be that of a sentence as it is actually produced by the human apparatus.

While deep structure is the structure of a sentence which conveys the meaning of the sentence, i.e. to give all the units and relationships that are necessary for interpreting of the sentence.

1.2 The Scope of the Analysis

The writer focuses on the analysis on the structure of English Phrases and Clauses only. The Phrases being analysed are Noun Phrases (NP), adjective Phrases (AP), Adverb Phrases (Adv P), Prepositional Phrases (PP), Genitive Phrases(GP)and Verb Phrases (VP).

These are all the phrases that exist in English language. Genitive and Gerundiva, phrases are part of Noun Phrases. But in this Analysis they are apart. Before she comes to the main point of her analysis, she describes some information related to the analysis.

The additional information that support the analysis is about all phrases. The analysis of these phrases uses "tree-diagram" (phrase-markers) and "triangle notation". From the diagram we can see all parts (element) of the phrases that build them. The analysis by using this way is the best one in order to know exactly the structure of the phrases.

All examples of the phrases in this Analysis are taken from some source such as text-books, magazine, newspapers and other sources. In order to have a systematic description, the classifies the analysis into four chapters. This is a common way in writing a analysis.

Before comes to the introduction (chapter one) the writer writes about an abstract and an acknowledgements. Chapter One deals with the introduction. It consists of four sub-chapters, i.e. the background of the analysis, the scope of the analysis, the theory of analysis, and the methods of analysis.

Chapter two deals with the discussion about all English phrases, main and subordinate phrases, noun phrases and related phrases classes, and adjective and adverb phrases. In chapter three all of the phrases exist in chapter two are analysed. Although the last chapter (Chapter four) is about the conclusion and suggestions.

1.3 The Method of Analysis

Descriptively, data can be collected either by field research or library research. In this Analysis the writer only concerns with one descriptive technique of collecting data, i.e. library research.

Library research is done by selecting various books that are relevant to the analysis. The examples used in the analysis is taken from some sources, such as text-book and other sources. The writer tries to choose and select the examples as familiar as possible. By doing this, she hopes that the readers will understand them easily.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORY OF ANALYSIS

In analysing English phrases and clauses in this Analysis, the writer uses some books and web.site in order to support the analysis. The main books and web site that are used in this Analysis are as follow :

1. Noel Burton-Roberts (1989) in his books entitled "Analysing Sentences : (An Introduction to English Syntax) " explains that phrase is a sequence of words that can function as a constituent in the structure of sentences.

A sequence of elements is represented as a constituent in a "phrases-marker" if there is a node that dominates all those elements and others.

Any phrase that can function as a subject is a Noun Phrase (NP). Although subjects are always Noun Phrases, this does not mean that all Noun Phrases function as subject. The subject of a sentence can be defined as that Noun Phrase which is dominated by sentence.

A predicate is a Verb Phrase immediately dominated by sentence. The basic sentence consists of a Noun Phrase (as subject) and a Verb Phrase (as predicate). Inside the verb phrase we can probably find other phrases such Adjective Phrase, Adverb Phrase, Prepositional Phrase, etc.

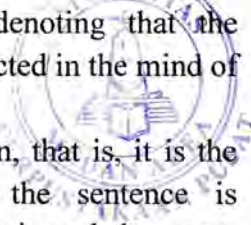
2. SK.Verma, and N.Krishnaswamy, in their book entitled "Modern Linguistics" An Introduction (1996), explains that can be briefl: Immediate Constituent Analysis is typically analytic and was evolved with a view to working out a scientific 'discovery procedure' to find out the basic linguistic units. The principle underlying the theory is to cut a sentence into two immediate constituent parts, and then cut each part into smaller parts till the smallest units (ultimate constituents), the morphemes, are reached.

A sentence consists of a noun phrase (subject) and a verb phrase (predicate). A noun phrase of consists of a noun alone, or a determiner and a noun or a determiner, an adjective and noun.

A verb phrase consists of a verb alone or a helping verb (auxilliary) and a verb, or a verb and a noun phrase, or a verb and a prepositional phrase, or a verb, a noun phrase, and a prepositional phrase.

A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition and a noun phrase.

3. Radhey L.Varshney,(1993) in his book entitled " An Introductory Textbook of Linguistics &Phonetics " says that the term'sentence has been defined in several ways. We cite below only a few definitions ;
 - a. 'A sentence is a word or set of words followed by a pause and revealing an i telligible purpose.
 - b. 'A sentence is a grammatical form which is not in construction with any other grammatical form : a constitute which is not a constituent.'
 - c. Sentence is ' an independent linguistic form, not included by virtue of any grammatical construction in any larger linguistic form.'

- 
- d. 'The sentence is the linguistic expression or symbol denoting that the combination of several ideas or groups of ideas has been effected in the mind of the speaker.
- e. ' The sentence is the largest unit of grammatical description, that is, it is the maximum unit of grammatical analysis. ' Therefore the sentence is conveniently taken as the largest unit of grammatical analysis and the upper limit of structural statement at the grammatical level.

In this book the author does not explain about phrases in detail,

It explains ' Any group of words which is grammatically equivalent to a single word and which does not have its own subject and predicate'

Is called a phrase. On the other hand , ' a group of words with its own subject and predicate , if it is included in a larger sentence ' is called clause.

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_syntax.

Words combine to form phrases. A phrase typically serves the same function as a word from some particular word class. For examples, my very good friend Peter is a phrase that can be used in a sentence as if it were a noun, and is therefore called a nounphrase. Similarly, adjective phrase and adverb phrase function as if they were adjectives or adverbs, but with other types of phrases the terminology has different implications. For example, a verb phrase consists of a verb together with any objects and other dependents : a prepositional phrase consists of a preposition together with its complement (and is therefore usually a type of adverb phrase); and a determiner phrase is a type of noun phrase containing a determiner.

2. <http://grammar.about.com/od/rs/g/syntax.htm>.

In linguistics, the study of the rules that govern the ways in which words combine to form phrases, clauses, and sentences.

3. <http://www.english-grammar-revolution.com/Nounphrase>.

A phrase is a small group of words that add meaning to a word. A phrase is not a sentence because it is not a complete idea with a subject and a predicate.

In English there are five different kinds of phrases, one for each of the main parts of speech. In a phrase, the main word, or the word that is what the phrase is about, is called the *head*.

4. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/noun-phrase>.

Traditionally, a phrase is understood to contain two or more words. The traditional progression in the size of syntactic is

word < phrase < clause, and in this approach a single word (such as a noun or pronoun) would not be referred to as a phrase.

CHAPTER III ENGLISH PHRASES

3.1. Definition

Before comes to the explanation, the writer wants to show some definition about phrases in English given by some linguists. Burton – Roberts (1989:14) states that sequences of words that can function as constituents in the structure of sentences are called “Phrases”.

Dr.Radhey L.Varshney (1993:214) Any group of words which is grammatically equivalent to a single word and which does not have its own subject and predicate ‘ is called a phrase. Words combine to form phrases. A phrases typically serves the same function as a word from some particular word class.(From wikipedia)

From the above definition, the writer can conclude that phrases are parts of sentence. They are construction of words with has no subject and predicate. A sentence, whether it is simple or complex should consist of more than one phrase. The phrases could be Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase,Preposition Phrase and others.

In analysing the elements of phrase, the parts of speech such as Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Adverb, Verb. Preposition, and Conjunction are included. The have rules as modifiers. A phrase contains modifier, the element that is modified forms the essential centre of the phrase and is said to be the head of the phrase. A phrase is a small group of words that adds meaning to a word. A phrase is not sentence because it is not a complete idea with a subject and predicate. (wikipedia)

3.1.1 Classes of Phrases

There are six classes of phrases, they are :

1. Noun Phrases (NP)
2. Adjective Phrases (AP)
3. Adverb Phrases (AdP)
4. Prepositional Phrases (PP)
5. Genitive Phrases (GP)
6. Verb Phrases (VP)

1. Noun Phrases (NP)

A Noun Phrase or nominal phrase (abbreviated NP) is a phrase which has a noun (or indefinite pronouns) as its head word, or which performs the same grammatical function as such a phrase. Noun phrases are very common cross linguistically, and they may be the most frequently occurring phrase type.

Noun phrases often function as verb **subjects** and **objects**, as predicative expressions , and as the complements of **prepositions**.Noun phrases can be embedded inside each other; for instance, the noun phrase *some of his constituents* contains the shorter noun phrase *his constituents*.

In some modern theories of grammar, noun phrases with **determiners** are analyzed as having the determiner rather than the noun as their head; they are then referred to as *determiner phrases*.

Identifying noun phrases

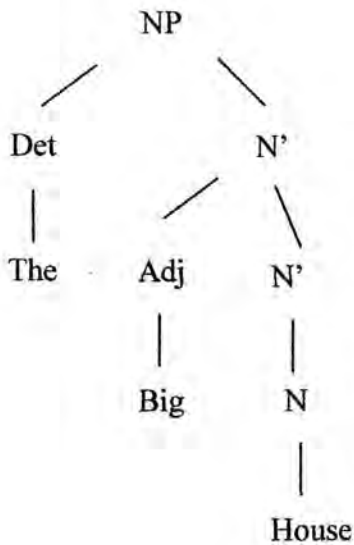
Some examples of noun phrases are underlined in the sentence below. The head noun appears in the bold.

1. The election year **politics** are annoying for many **people**
2. Almost every **sentence** contains at least one **noun phrase**.
3. Those five beautiful shiny Arkansas Black apples sitting on the chair. This is a noun phrase of which **apples** is the **head**. *They* could be substituted for the whole noun phrase; as in *they are delicious*
4. Current economic **weakness** maybe a **result of high energy prices**..

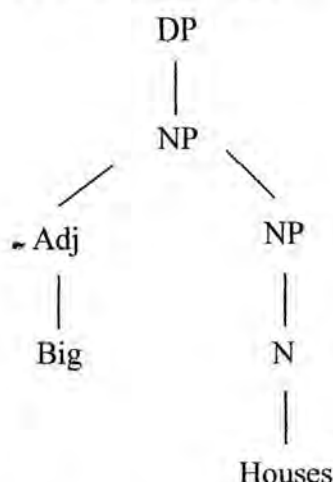
Noun Phrase can be identified by the possibility of pronoun substitution, as is illustrated in the examples below.

- a. This **sentence** contains two noun **phrases**.
- b. **It** contains **them**
- a. The subject noun **phrase** that is present in this sentence is long.
- b. **It** is long.
 - a. Noun **phrases** can be embedded in other noun **phrases**.
 - b. **They** can be embedded in **them**
5. Below are some possible trees for the two noun phrases **the big house** and **big house** (as in the sentences Here is **the big house** and I like **big houses**).

Tabel 1. The Big House



Tabel 2. Big Houses



2. Adjective Phrases (AP)

An adjective phrase is a group of words that plays the role of an adjective in a sentence. It usually has a single adjective as its head, to which modifiers and complements may be added. An adjective phrase may include both modifiers before the adjective and a complement after it; as in *very difficult to put away*.

Adjective phrases containing complements after the adjective cannot normally be used as attributive adjectives *before* a noun. Sometimes they are used attributively after the noun, as in *a woman proud of being a midwife* (where they may be converted into relative clauses; *a woman who is proud of being a midwife*), but it is wrong to say ** a proud of being a midwife woman*).

Exceptions include very brief and often established phrases such as *easy-to-use*. (certain complements can be moved to after the noun, leaving the adjective before the noun, as in *a better man than you, a hard nut to crack*)

3. Adverb Phrases (AdP)

An **adverb phrase** is a phrase that acts as an adverb within a sentence. An adverb phrase may have an adverb as its **head**, together with any modifiers (other adverbs or adverb phrases) and complements, analogously to the **adjective phrases** described above. For example: *very sleepily; all too suddenly; oddly enough, perhaps shockingly for us*.

5. Prepositional Phrases (PP)

A preposition is usually used with a noun phrase as its complement. A preposition together with its complement is called a prepositional phrase.

Examples are *in England, under the table, after six pleasant weeks, between the land and the sea*. A prepositional phrase can be used as a complement or post-modifier of a noun in a noun phrase, as in *the man in the car, the start of the fight*; as a complement of a verb or adjective, as in *deal with the problem, proud of oneself*; or generally as an adverb phrase.

5. Genitive Phrases (GP)

Genitive Phrases function either as premodifiers or as heads in Noun Phrases. The structure of Genitive Phrases is just like Noun Phrases except that the end with the particle 's, which is not, however, always separately pronounced. Some possessive pronouns are irregular, in that they function as Genitive Phrases, but do not end in 's for example : my, mine; your, yours; her, hers; his, his; its, its; our, ours; their, theirs.

6. Verb Phrases (VP)

A verb together with its dependents, excluding its subject, may be identified as a verb phrase (although this concept is not acknowledged in all theories of grammar. A verb phrase headed by a finite verb may also be called a predicate. The dependents may be objects, complements, and modifiers (adverbs or adverbial phrases), in English, objects and complements nearly always come after the verb; a direct object precedes other complements such as prepositional phrases, but if there is an indirect object as well, expressed without a preposition, then that precedes the direct object; *give me the book*, but *give the book to me*.

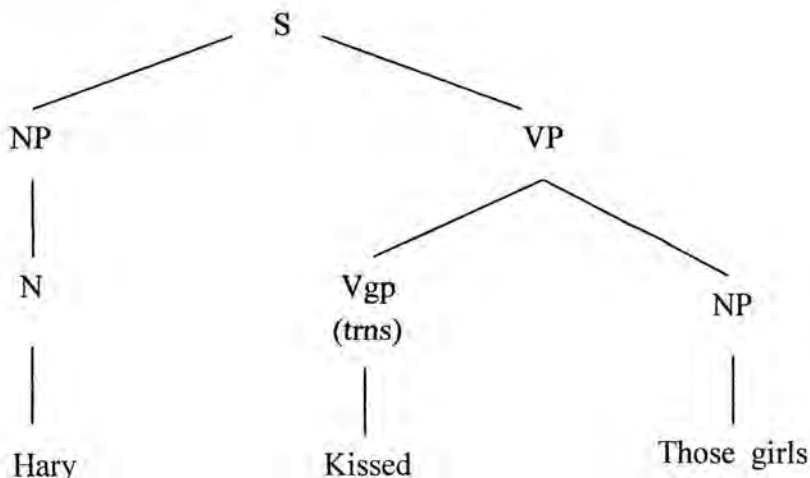
Burton-Roberts (1989:74) identifies six main subcategories of Verb Groups (Vgs). They are :

- (1) Transitive (monotransitive)
- (2) Intransitive
- (3) Ditransitive
- (4) Intensive
- (5) Complex transitive
- (6) Prepositional

Transitive (monotransitive)

A transitive (monotransitive) verb group is one which requires a single NP to complement it. The NP that complement a transitive verb is said to function as its Direct Object.

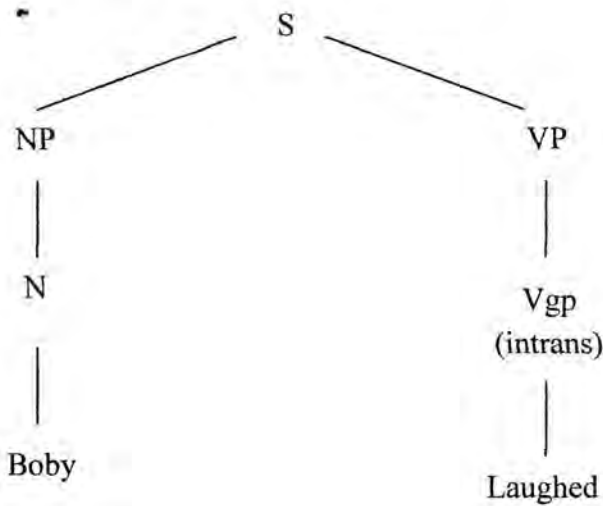
Tabel 3. *Harry kissed this girl.*



Intransitive

An intransitive verb group is one that does not require any further constituent as a sister in the VP. Since an intransitive verb group does not require any further element to form a complete predicate, a single-word verb can count not only as a complete Vgp but also as a complete VP.

Tabel 4. boby laughed



Ditransitive

A Ditransitive Vgp is one which requires two NPs as its complementation, such as teach; send and buy.

Example

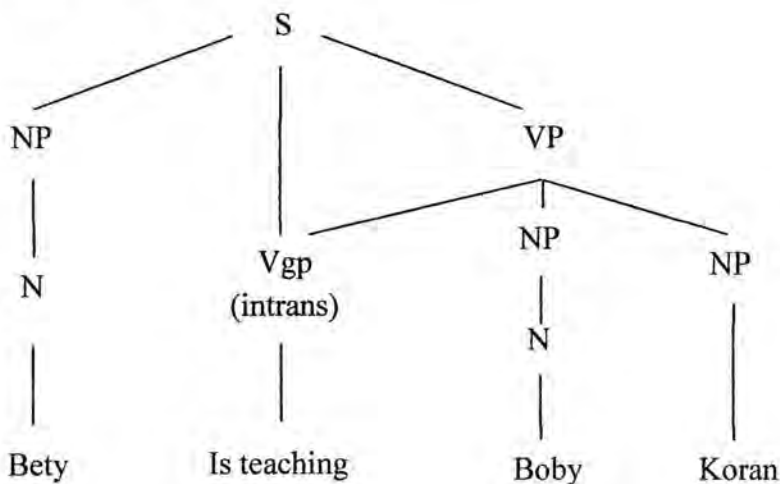
(5) Siska is teaching Ririn koran

1 2

(6) The soldiers have sent the enemies a sanction.

1 2

Tabel 5. Sisca is teaching Ririn koran



In sentence (5) the first component NP (No.1) is said to function as the indirect object of the ditransitive verb. The second complement NP (No.2) functions as the Direct Object (i.e. it has the same function as the NP that complements a monotransitive Vgp).

Intensive

An Intensive Vgp differs from a monotransitive and a ditransitive verb in that it can be complemented by a single Adjective Phrases or Noun Phrase or Prepositional Phrase. The most common and obvious intensive verb is be :

Example :

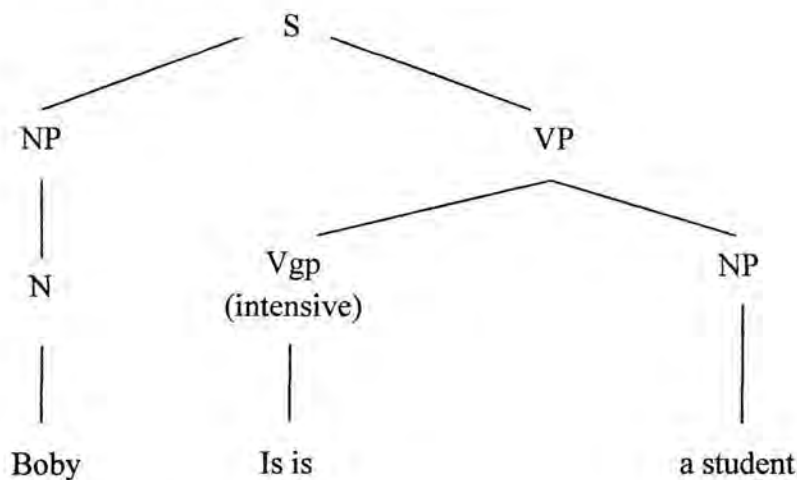
(7) Dony is being rather strange. (AP)

(8) Bobby is a student (NP)

(9) Lonna should be in the operation-room (PP)

The intensive verbs include become and, in some of their uses, seem, appear, turn, remain, look, taste, feel, smell, and sound. When an NP, AP, or PP complements an intensive verb, its function can be described as that predicative. This function is sometimes described as 'complement', in a sense that distinguishes it from 'object'. The following is a phrase-marker of sentence (8) with an (intensive) feature on the Vgp.

Tabel 6. Bobby is a student



Complex Transitive

Complex Transitive Vgp combine monotransitive complementation with intensive complementation. In other words, (like monotransitive) complex transitives are complemented by an NP, an AP, or a PP functioning as a Predicative.

Example :

(10) Bobby found his own jokes extremely funny

1 2

(11) Students are making Mr.Aman their private teacher

1 2

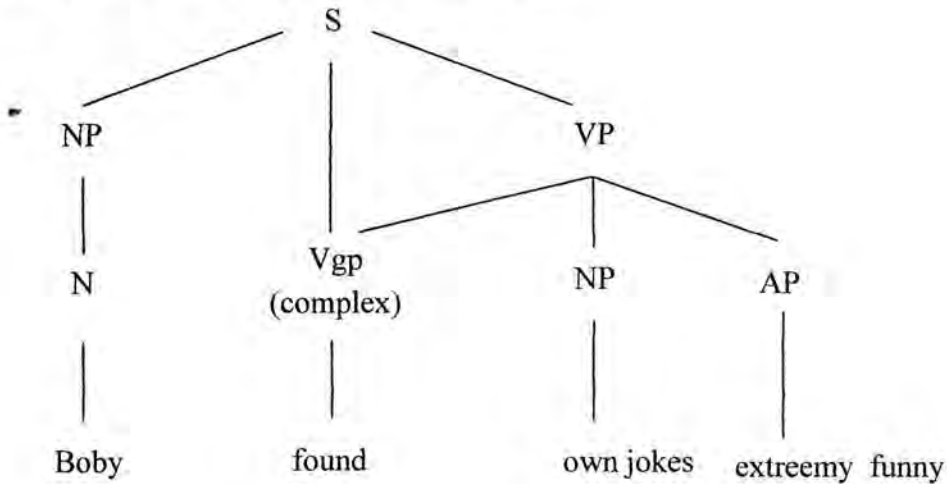
(12) Dono has been putting the cigarette under his table

1 2

Her own jokes, Mr. Aman and the cigarette (1) are called Direct Object, while extremely funny, their private teacher, and under his table (2) are called predicative.

The following is a phrase marker of sentence (10) with a (complex) feature on the Vgp.

Tabel 7. Bobby found his own jokes extremely funny.



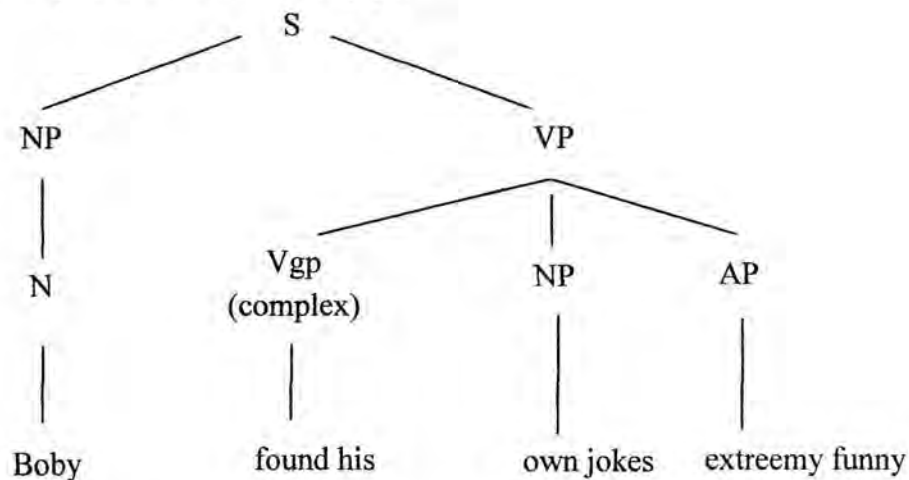
Prepositional

Prepositional Verbs are verbs that must be complemented by a Prepositional Phrase, such as glance, reply, refer, and look.

Example :

(13) Boy looked at the walking girl.

Tabel 8. Boy looked at the walking girl



In terms of these major functions, the sub-categorisation can be summarized as follows :

1. Transitive (Monotransitive) – ('trans') :
 Subject (S) – verb (V) – direct object (D0)
2. Intransitive – ('intrans')
 Subject (S) - Verb (V)

3. Ditransitive - ('ditrans')

Subject(S) – verb (V) – indirect object (IO) – direct object (DO)

4. Intensive – ('intens')

Subject (S) – verb (V) – subject predicative (SP)

5. Complex Transitive – ('complex')

Subject (S) – verb (v) – direct object (do) – object predicative (oP)

6. Prepositional- ('prop')

Subject (S) – verb (v) – prepositional complement (PC)

3.1.2 Main and Subordinate Phrases

The idea of main and subordinate clauses may be familiar, but here the writer wants to give information about the same distinction for phrases. A main phrase is one which is a direct constituent of a clause, i.e. which is not part of another phrase, while subordinate phrases are those which are part of other phrases.

Example :

(14) the student of the English literature.

(15) the students' ability

The example number 14 is an NP, and that it contains another phrase, i.e. PP as a postmodifier within it : of the English literature. Similarly, in (15) the students' ability, is an NP containing another phrase, the GP the students' as a premodifier.

3.1.3 Noun Phrases and Related Phrases Classes.

Like words, phrases can be classified partly by their external function and partly by their internal form. Form, here means the way the structure of the phrase is made up of words and other constituents. In a phrase composed of head and modifiers, premodifiers tend to be single words and postmodifiers tend to be phrases.

In the clause, NPs act as subject, as object, or as complement.

Example :

(16) The book is completely old. ---NP = Subject.

(17) She has bought the text-books, ----NP = O

(18) This must be the dictionary. -NP = C

In (16) the NP is the subject, in (17) the NP is an object, while in (18) the NP is a complement.

CHAPTER IV THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH PHRASES

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the examples of the phrases in the following analysis are taken from books, web.site, magazine, newspapers, and other resources by not mentioning the sources themselves. They are chosen and selected as familiar as possible in order to make easy understanding.

There are six kinds phrases altogether that are going to be analysed in this Article. They are Noun Phrases, adjective Phrases, adverb Phrases, Prepositional Phrases, Genitive Phrases, and Verb Phrases.

4.1 Noun Phrases (NP)

Noun Phrases (NP) can be divided into five types, they are :

- (1) Determining NP
- (2) Adjectival NP
- (3) Determining Adjectival NP
- (4) Proper NP
- (5) Gerundive NP

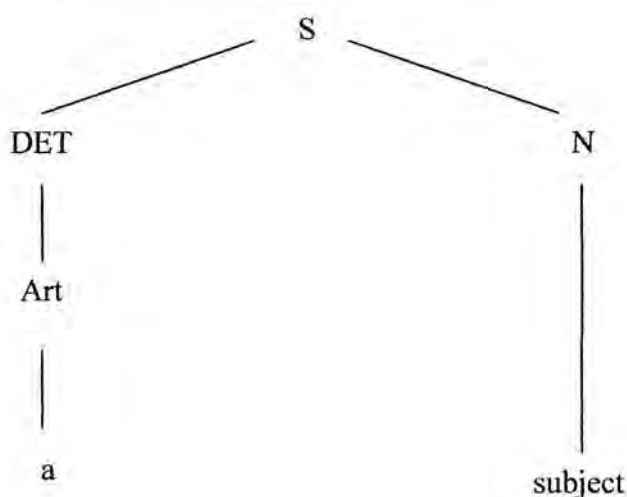
1. Determining Noun Phrase

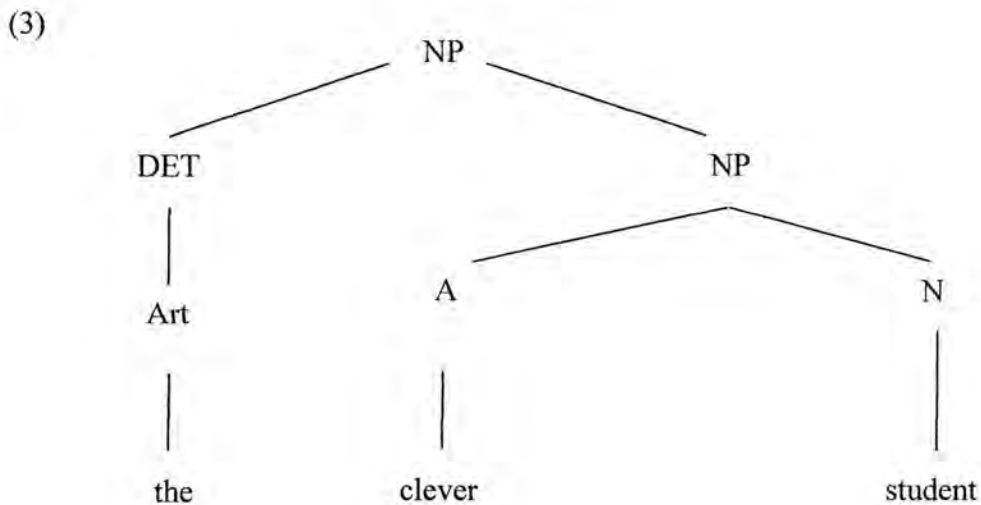
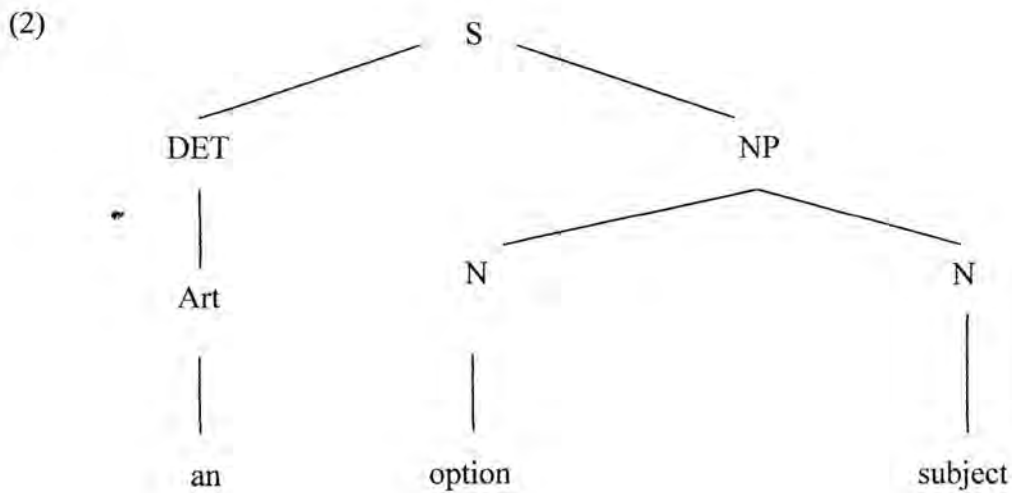
Examples :

1. A subject
2. An option subject
3. The clever student

ANALYSIS

(1)





COMMENT

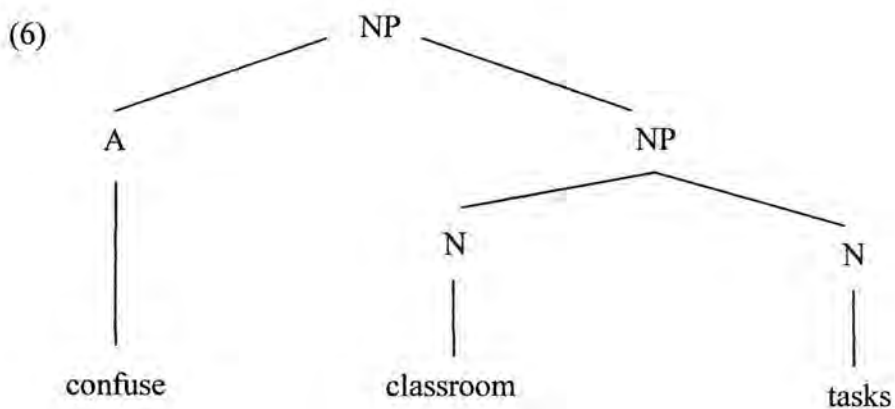
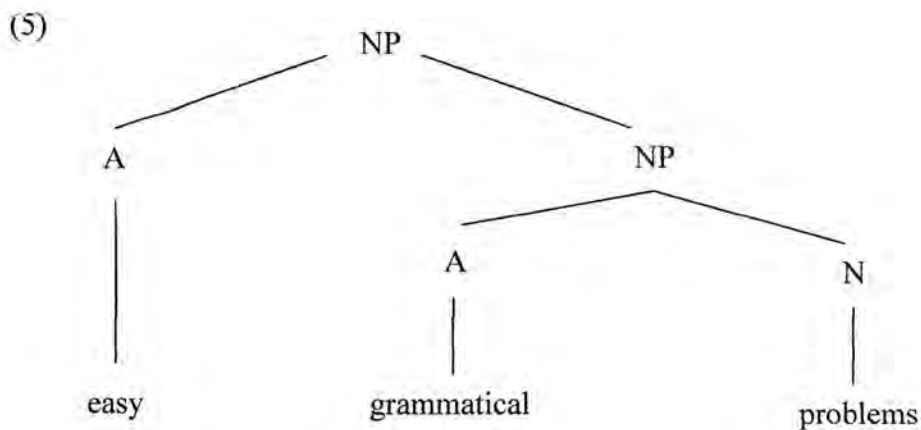
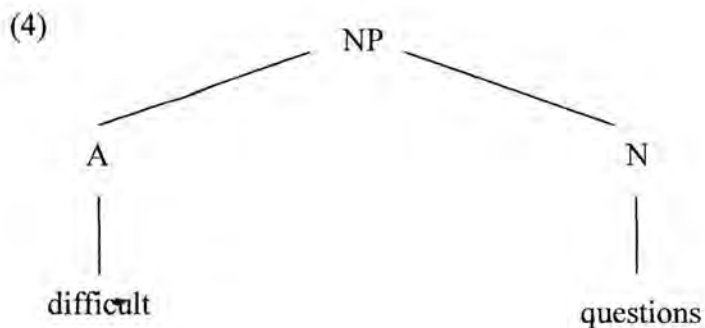
Determiner (DET) in the analysis above indicates information about quantity and proportion such as indefinite a / an (in 1,2) and definite article the (in 3).

2. Adjectival Noun Phrase

3. Difficult questions
4. Easy grammatical problems
5. Confuse classroom tasks

ANALYSIS

- (4) Difficult questions
- (5) Easy grammatical problems
- (6) Confuse classroom tasks



COMMENT

Noun Phrase comprises a noun combined with an adjective or more than one adjectives. In (4) the NP consists of an adjective followed by a noun an in (6) an adjective followed by two nouns. In (5) the NP consists of two adjective followed by a noun.

3. Determining Adjectival NP

Examples :

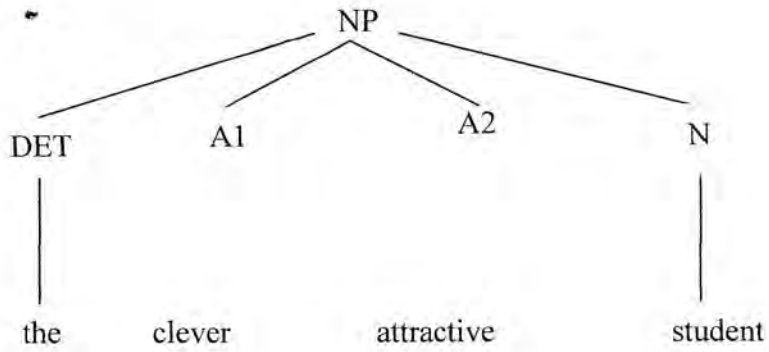
(7) The clever attractive student

(8) A smart lecturer

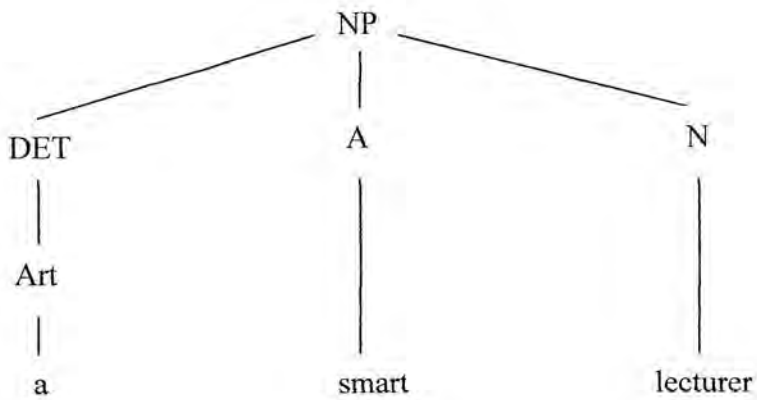
(9) More incredible solutions

ANALYSIS

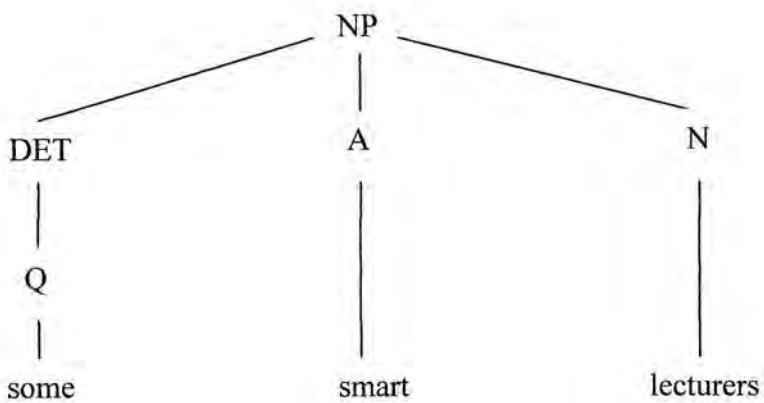
(7)



(8)



(9)





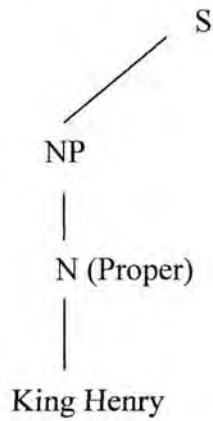
4. Proper NP

Example

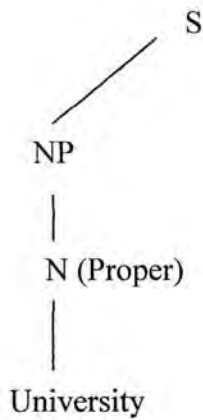
- (10) King Henry
- (11) University.....
- (12)Australia.....
- (13).....Panasonic Awards
- (14).....Nobel

ANALYSIS

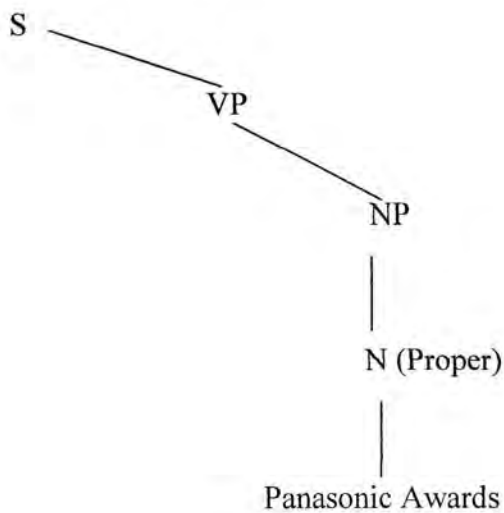
(10)



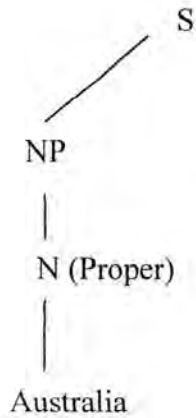
(11)



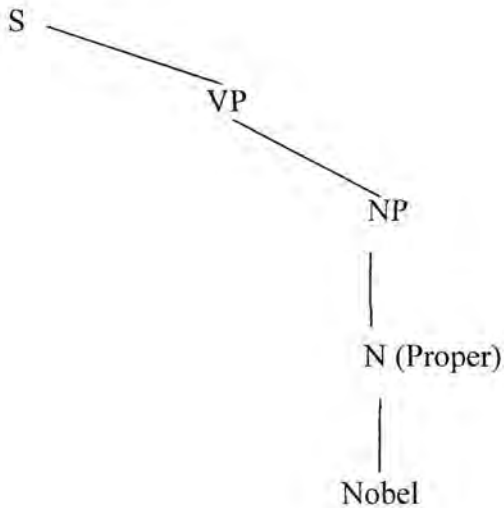
(12)



(13)



(14)



COMMENT

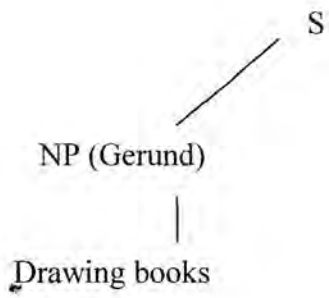
As mentioned before, NP can be a proper noun. Proper noun is the name of a particular person, place or object. All proper nouns refer to someone or something and serve as subject (10, 11,12), or as an object (13, 14).

5. Gerundive NP

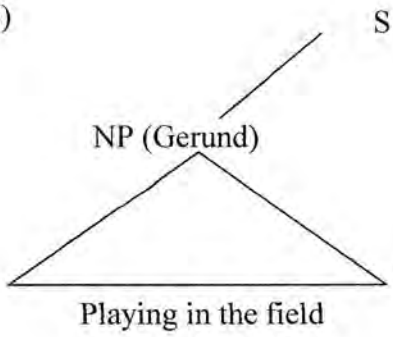
Example :

- (15) Drawing books
- (16) Playing in the field.....
- (17).....Listening the radio.
- (18).....collecting stamps
- (19).....Climbing the mountain.

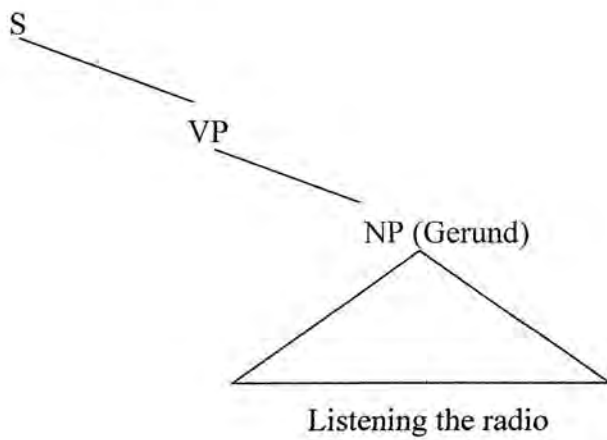
(15)



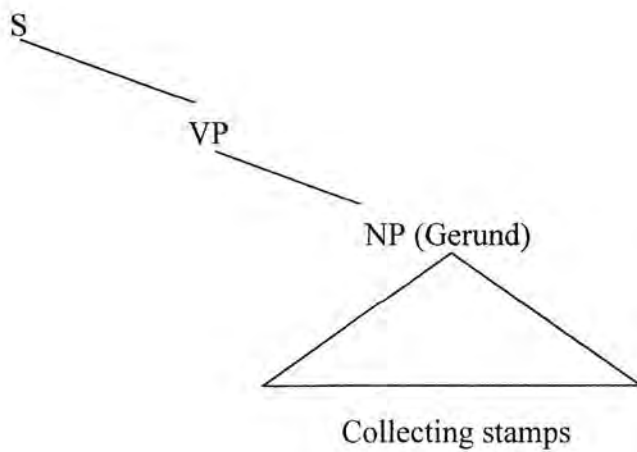
(16)



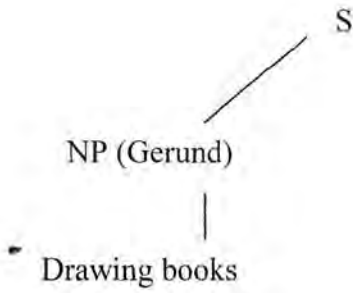
(17)



(18)



(19)



COMMENT

Gerund in Noun Phrase can serve as noun. It can be a subject of sentence when an action is being consider in a general sense.

Adjective Phrase (AP)

Example :

(20).....pretty

(21).....very clean

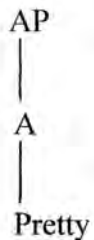
(22)..... deligent and smart

(23).....closer identical problem

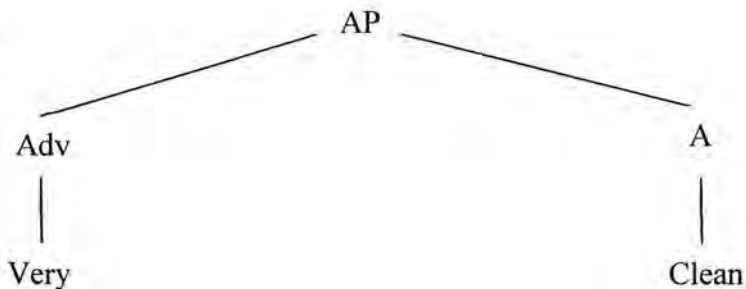
(24)rather difficult

(25).....too difficult and complicated

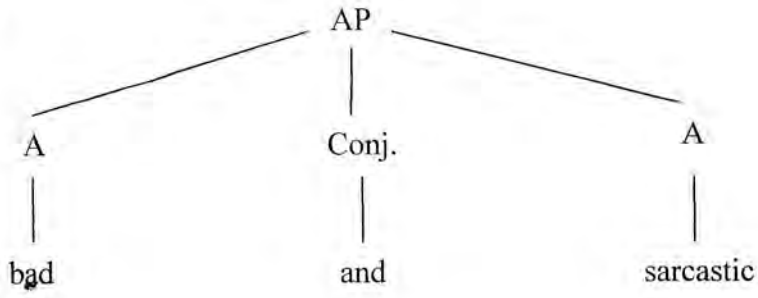
(20)



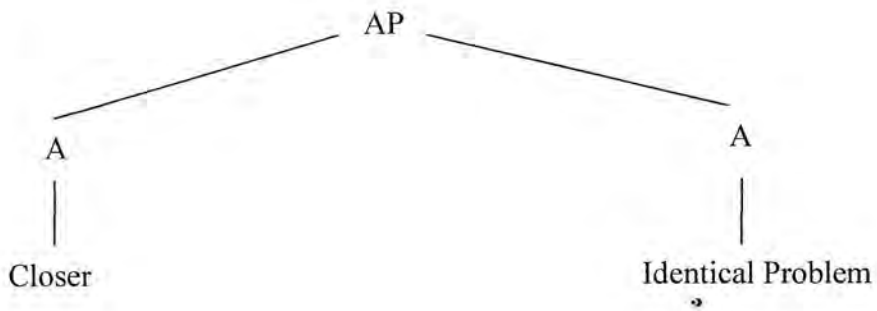
(21)



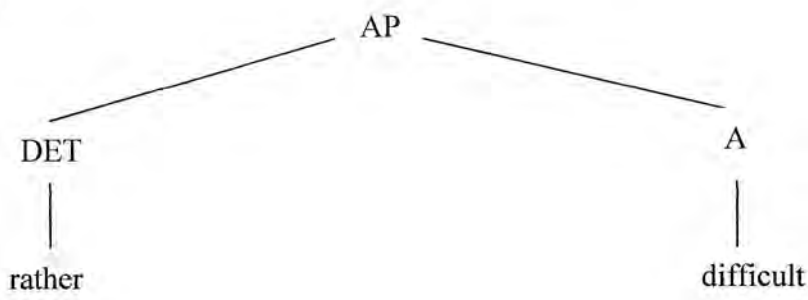
(22)



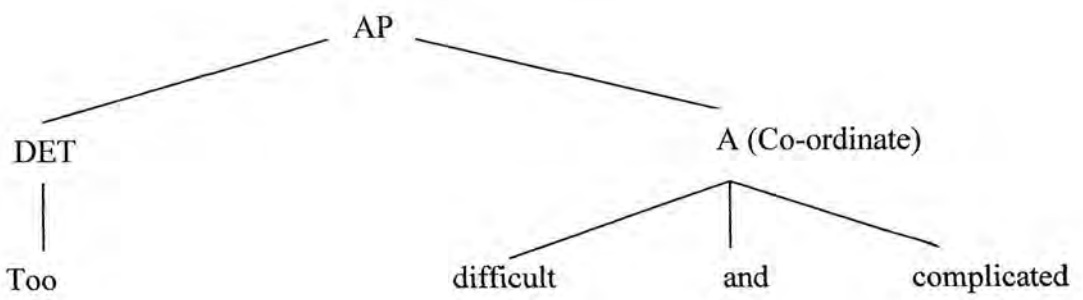
(23)



(24)



(25)



COMMENT

Compared with NounPhrase (NP), Adjective Phrases (AP) tend to have a simple structure. The head of an adjective Phrase is an adjective, which may be simple (20) and comparative (23). Premodifier is always adverbial typically adverb of degree as in (24, 25).

4.2 Adverb Phrases (AdvPh)

Example :

(26) Body said his love frankly

(27) Productably, they gave in second.

(28) Luckly enough she accepted his love

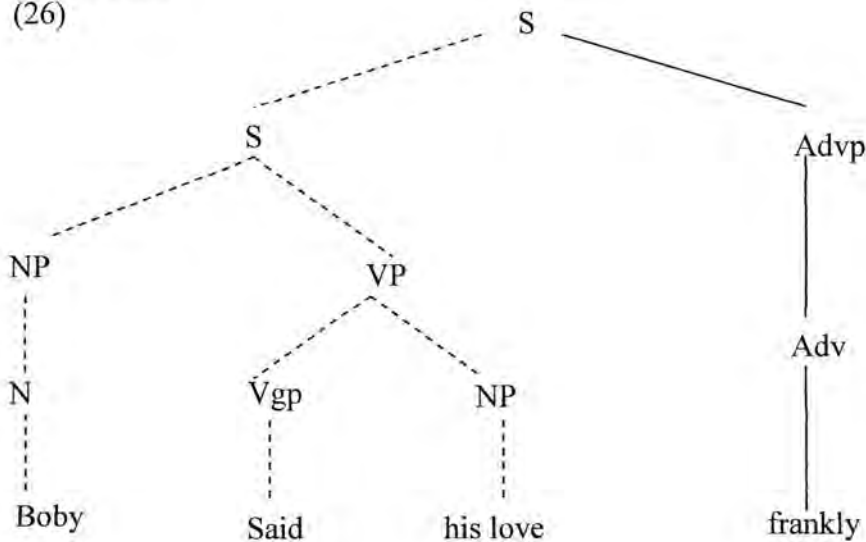
(29) his dream soon becomes real.

(30) she surreptitiously love him.

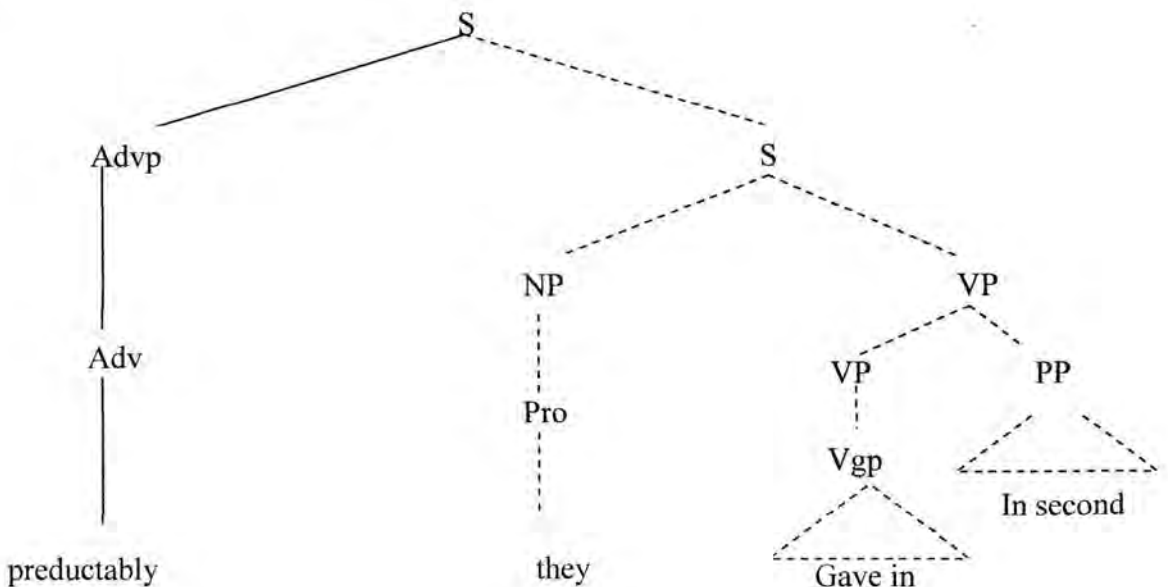
(31) We realized they could do things more happily

ANALYSIS

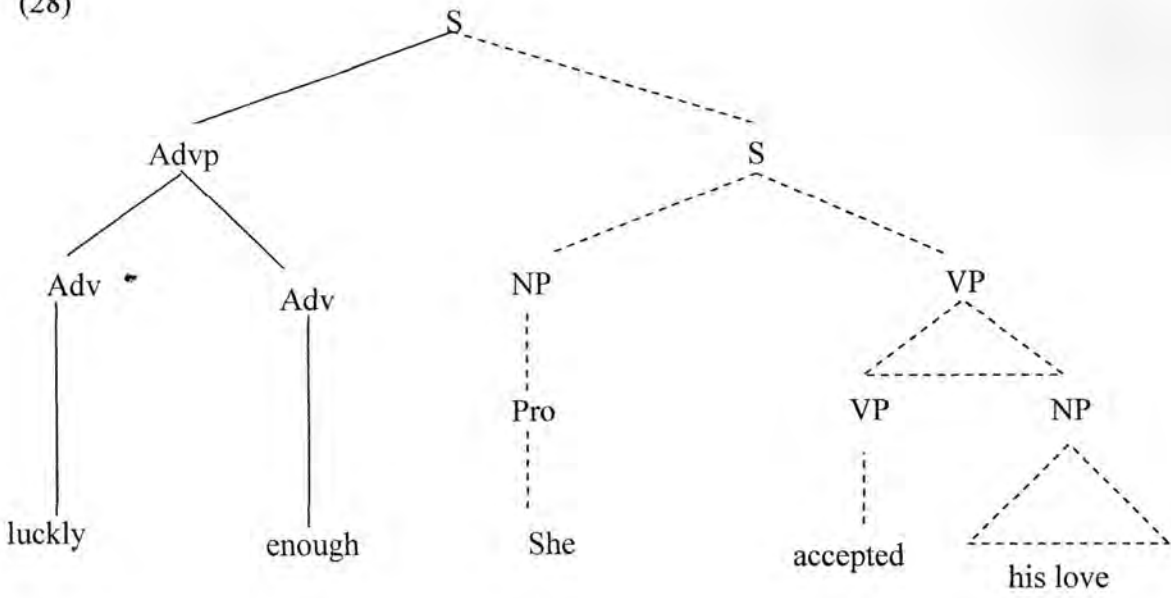
(26)



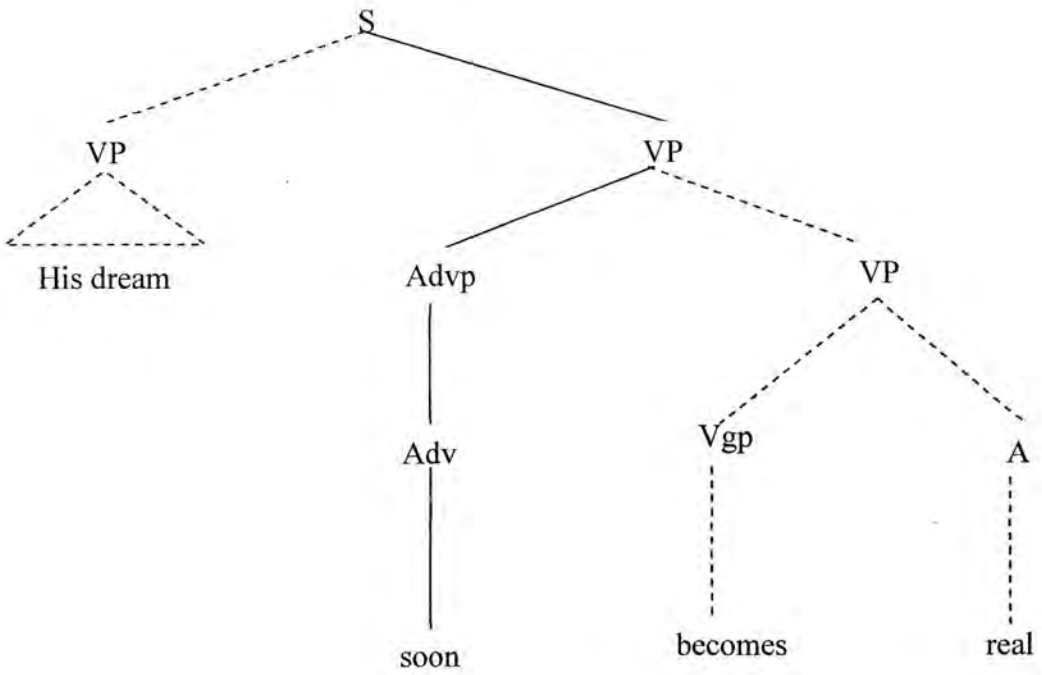
(27)



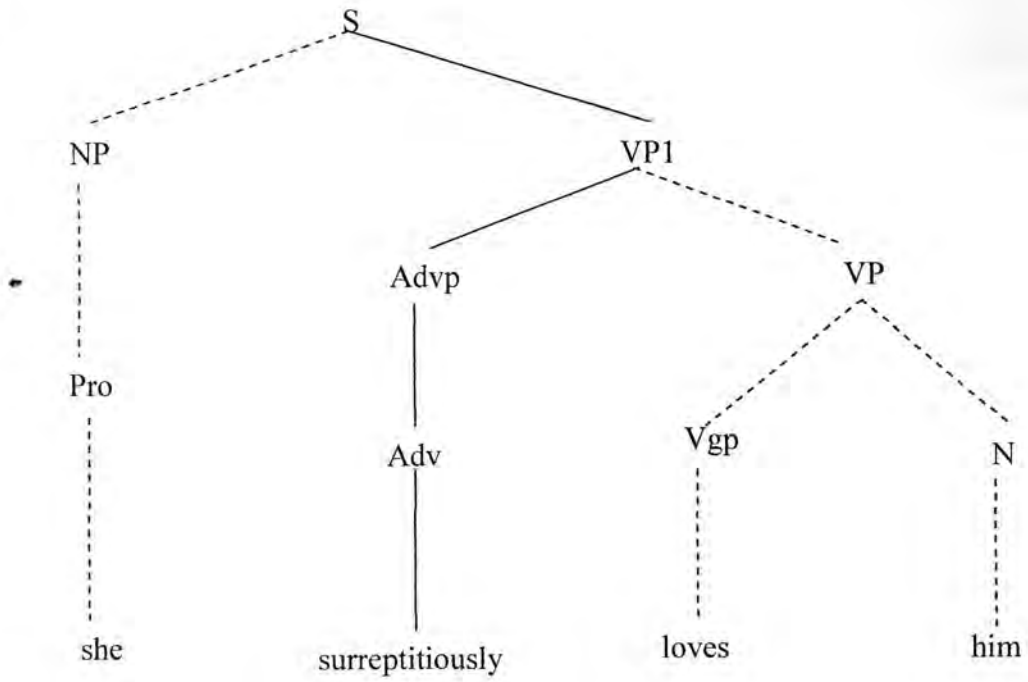
(28)



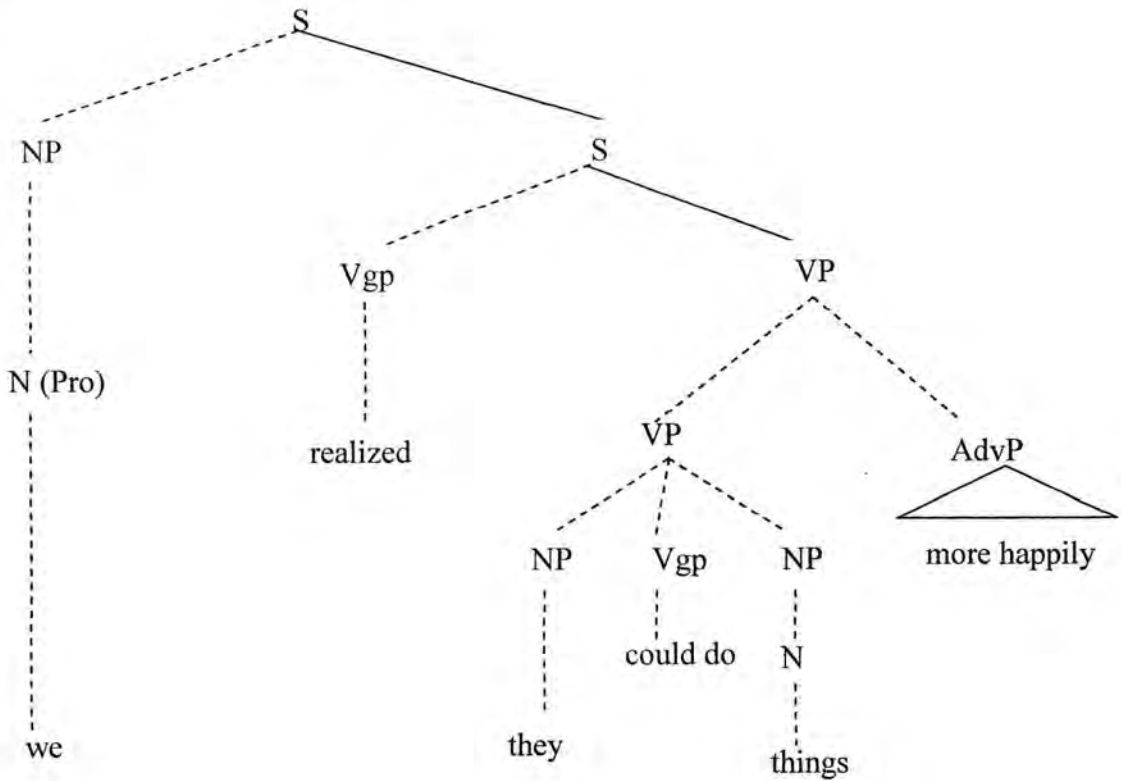
(29)



(30)



(31)



COMMENT

Adverb Phrases (advPs) function in the clause as adverbial. The head of an adverb Phrase is an adverb. Otherwise, the structure of adverb Phrase is the same as that of adjective Phrase. The position of Adverb Phrase in sentence can be at the initial position (27 and 28) in the medial position (29 and 30), and or at the final position (26 and 31).

4.3. Prepositional Phrase (PPh)

Example ;

(32) before school

(33) into luxurious room

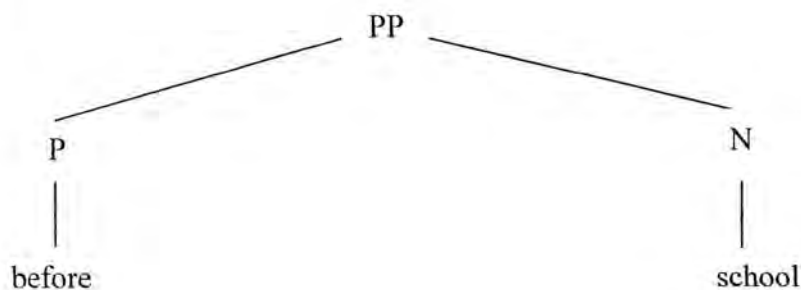
(34) up and down the waves

(35) for the strong boxer

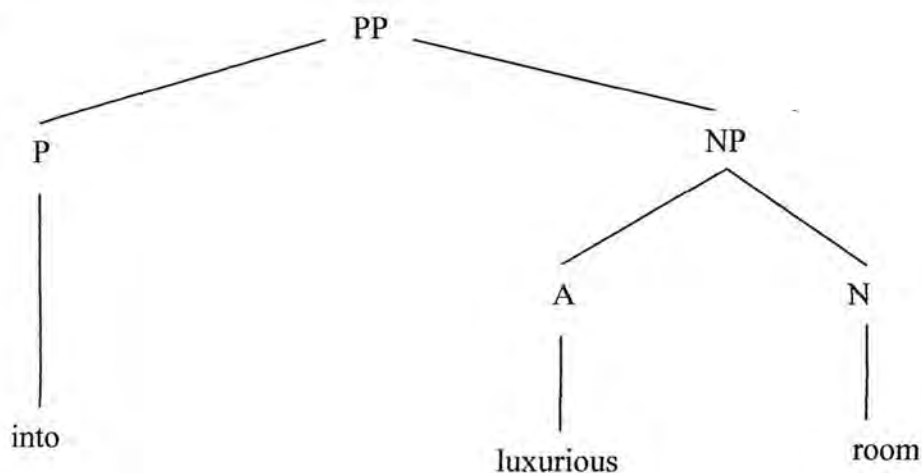
(36) on his own power

ANALYSIS

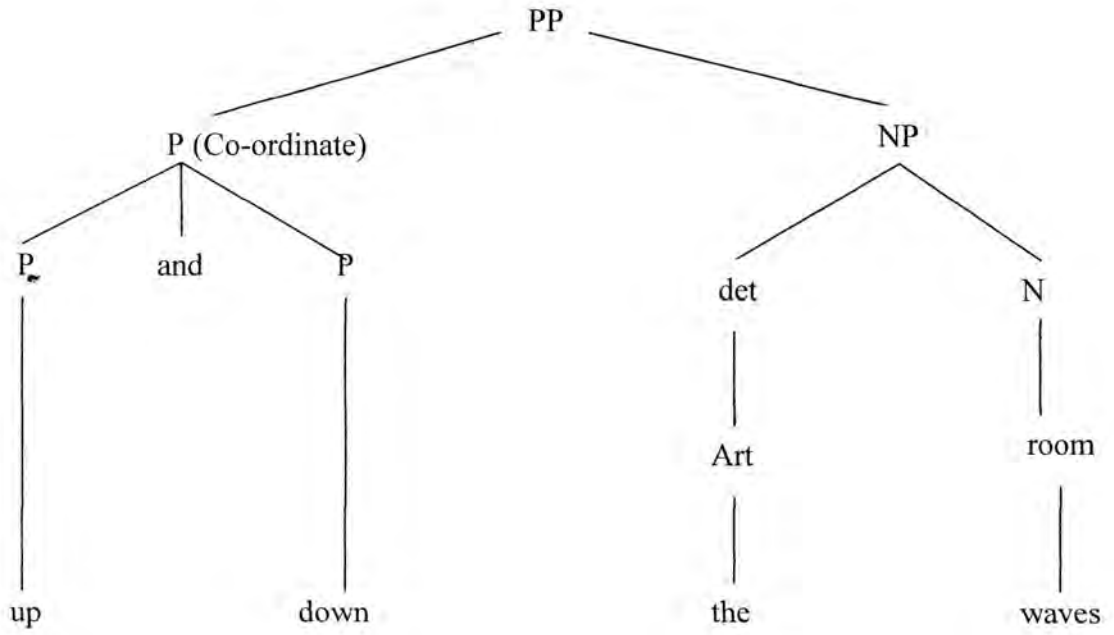
(32)



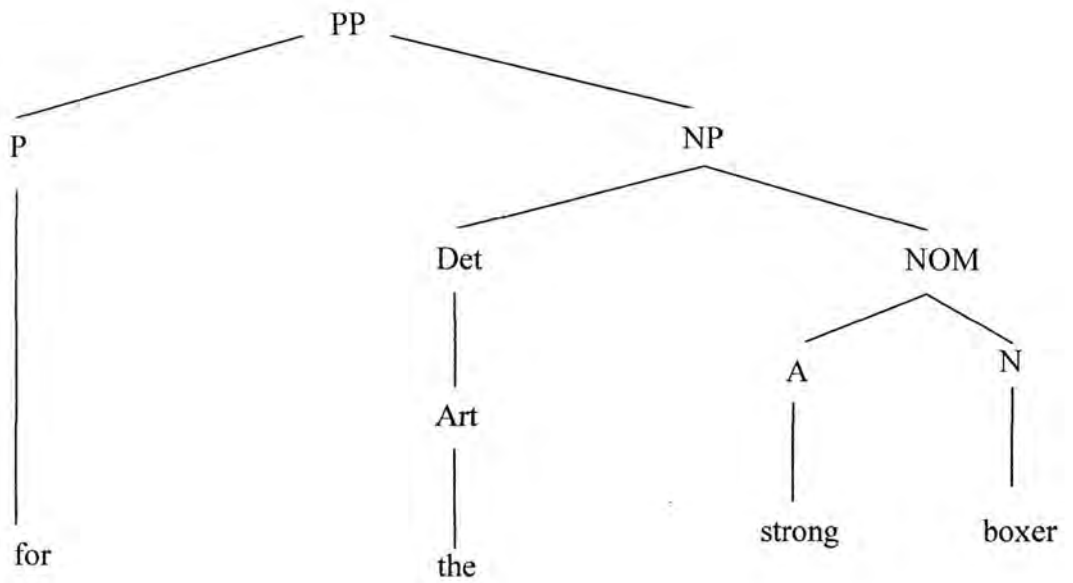
(33)



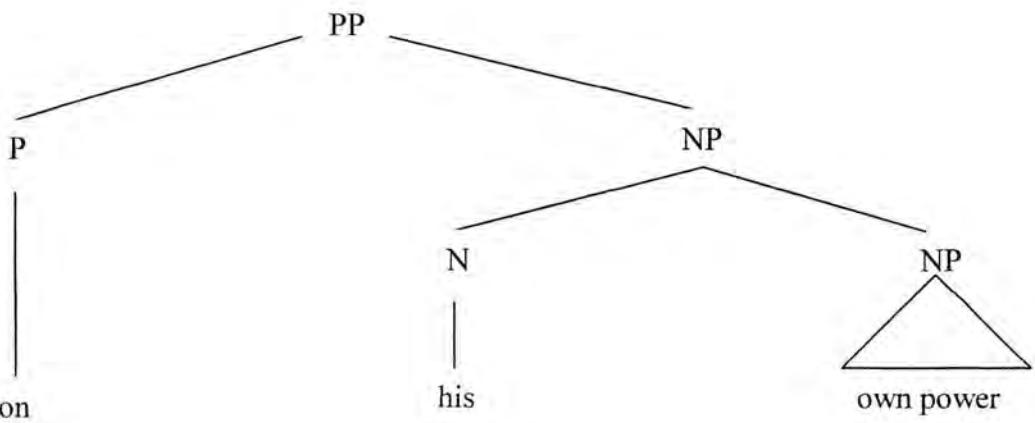
(34)



(35)



(36)



COMMENT

Prepositional Phrases (PPs) have exactly the same structure as the Noun Phrase (NP), except that they are introduced by a preposition. The prepositional Phrase has clearly an adverbial function (when did he come) (32)

The answer for this question is about the time (before school).

4.4 Genitive Phrases

Example :

(37) Baby's father

(38) the teacher's idea

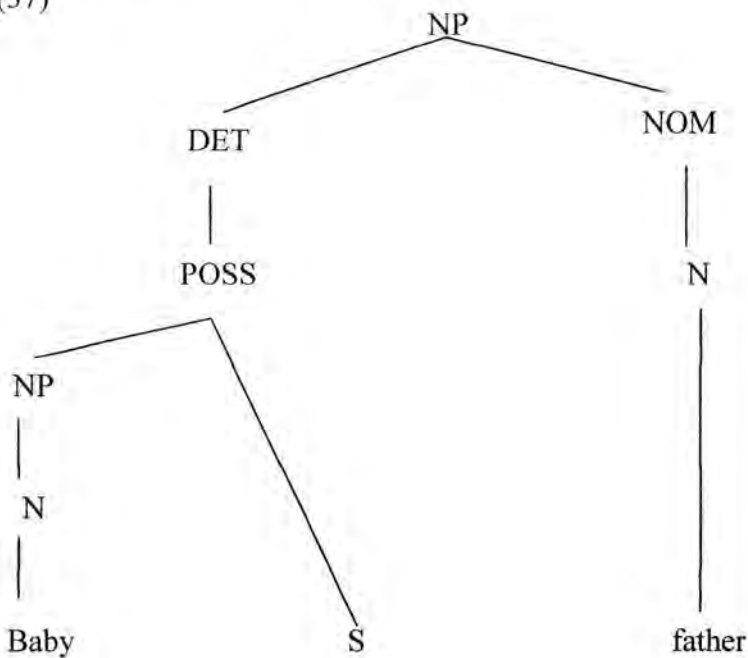
(39) the teacher's wife's a new idea

(40) both the teacher's wives

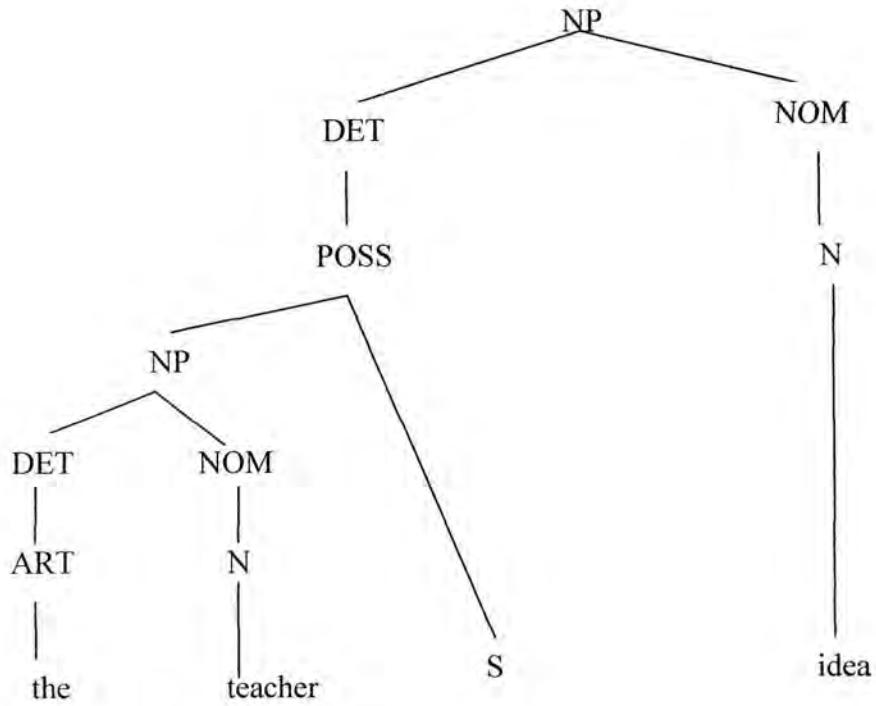
(41) all the students' opinion

ANALYSIS

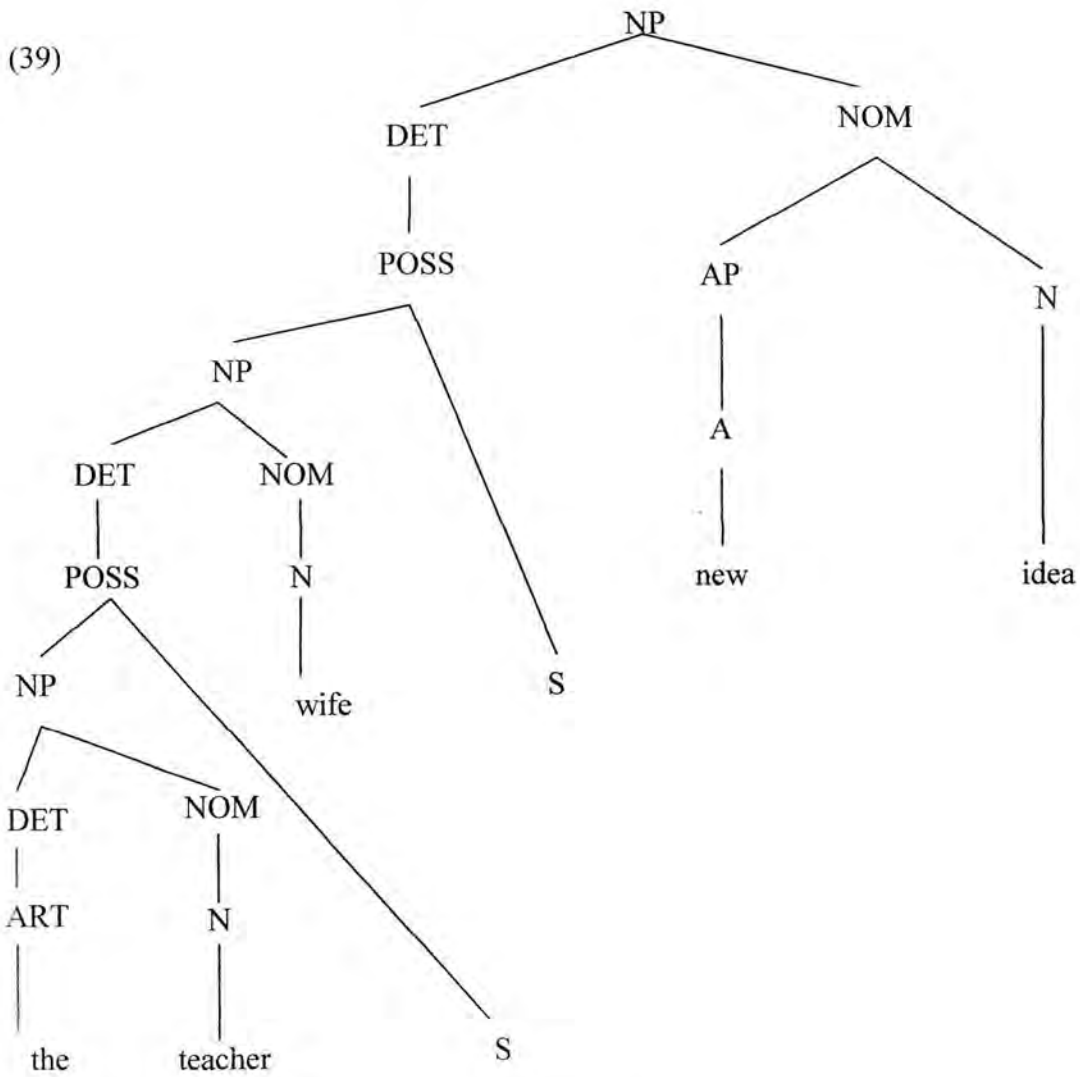
(37)



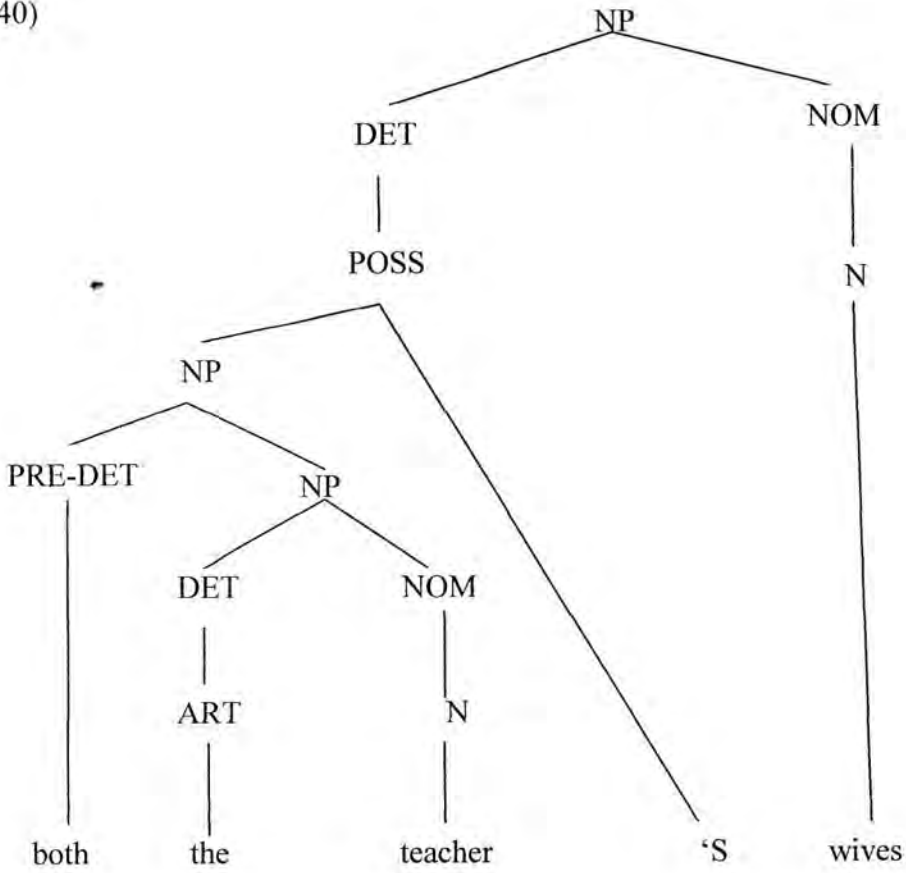
(38)



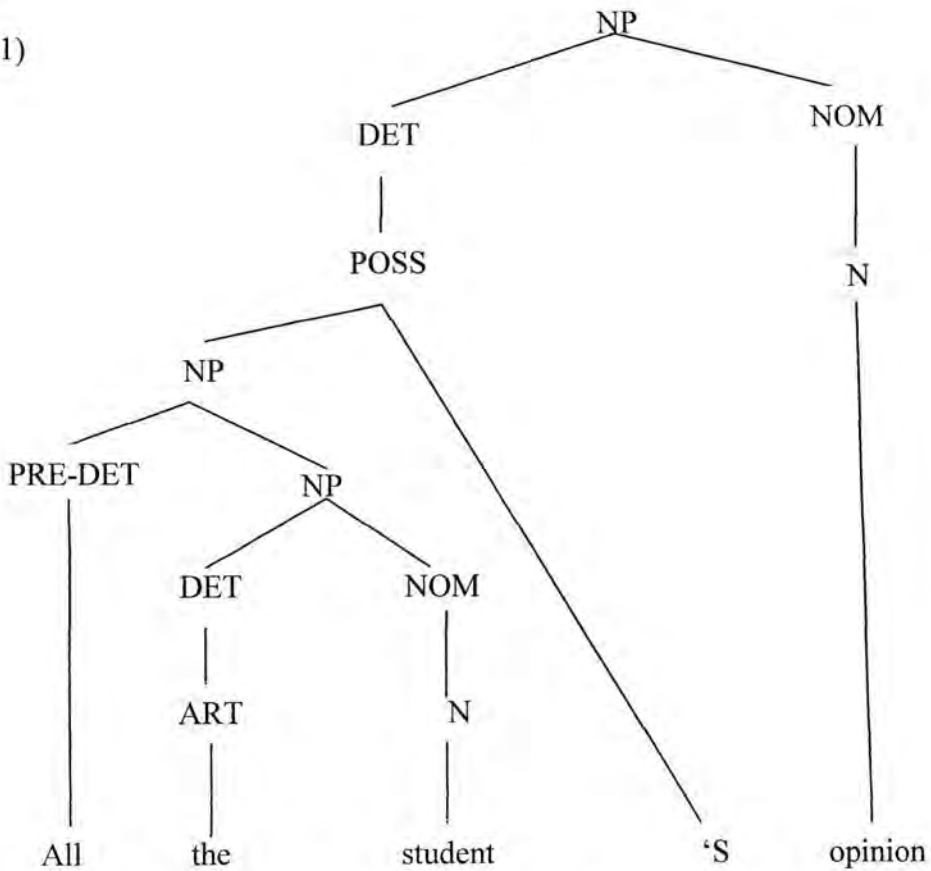
(39)



(40)



(41)



COMMENT

Genitive Phrases are the Noun Phrase (NPs) with the particle's. The function is either as premodifiers or as heads in Noun Phrase. Some possessive pronouns are irregular, in that they function as Genitive Phrases, but do not end in 's', for instance my, your, her, etc.

Example :

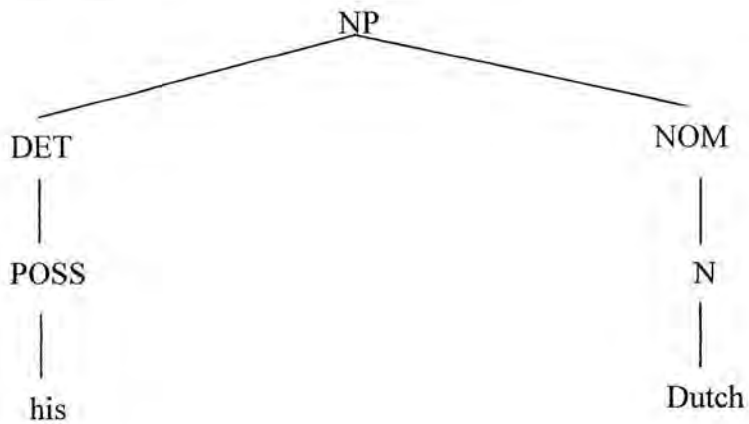
(42) her Dutch

(43) their brother

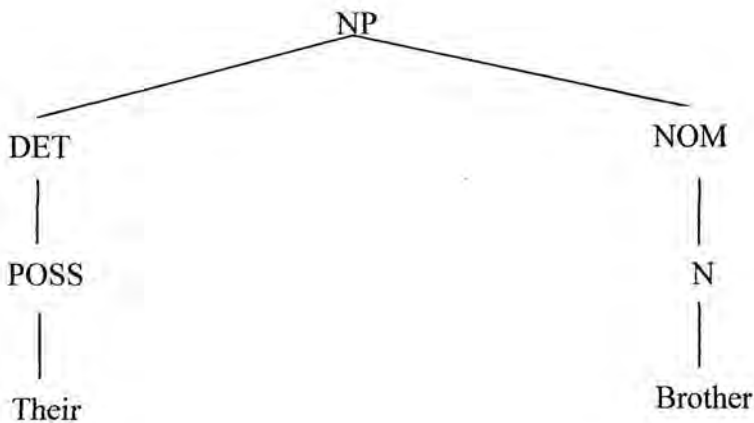
(44) your sister

ANALYSIS

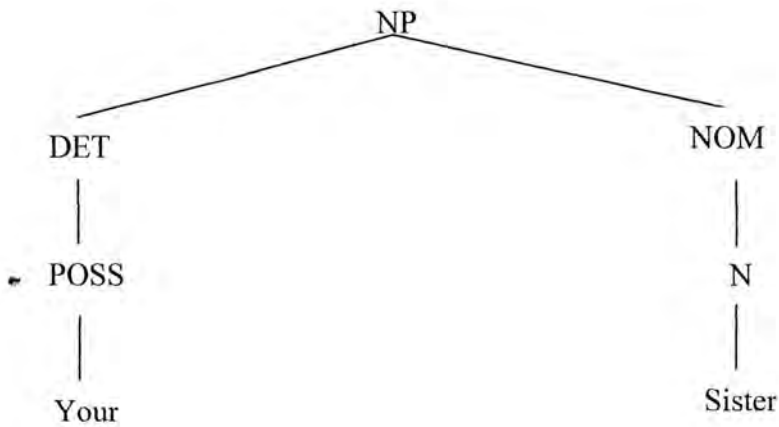
(42)



(43)



(44)



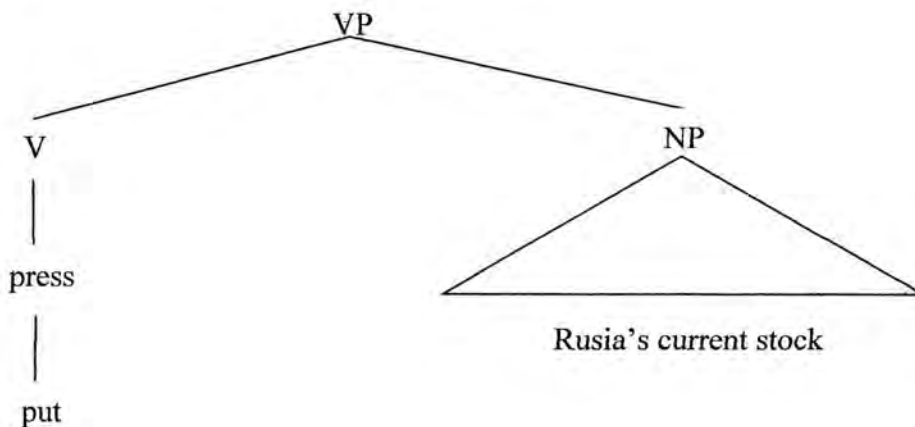
4.5. Verb Phrases (VPs)

Example :

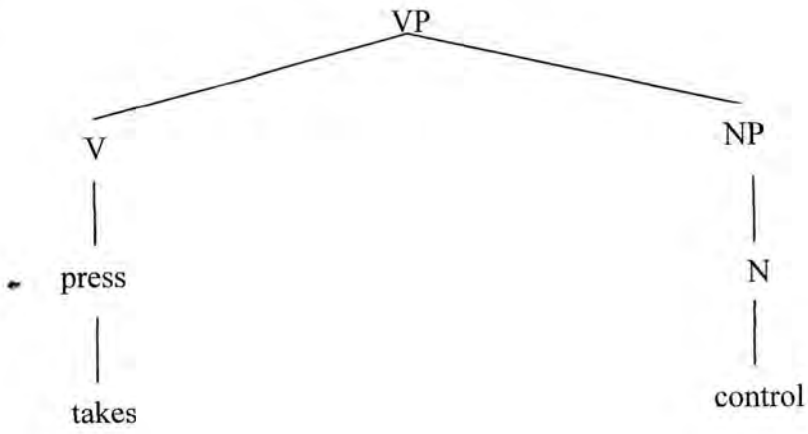
- (45) Some western estimates put Rusia's current stock
- (46) Asia's newest Prime minister takes control.
- (47) Murayama will have more opportunities.⁶
- (48) The meeting backs on its heels.
- (49) He took over three decades ago.
- (50) The Prime Minister passed up Karuizawa.
- (51) The double bluff has worked precisely
- (52) Norway has chosen splendid isolation.
- (53).....spend the publi'c money.
- (54).....declared an immigration state of emergency.
- (55)..... remains unrepentantly suspicious of the press.
- (56)called their country " the Brundi coctail".

ANALYSIS

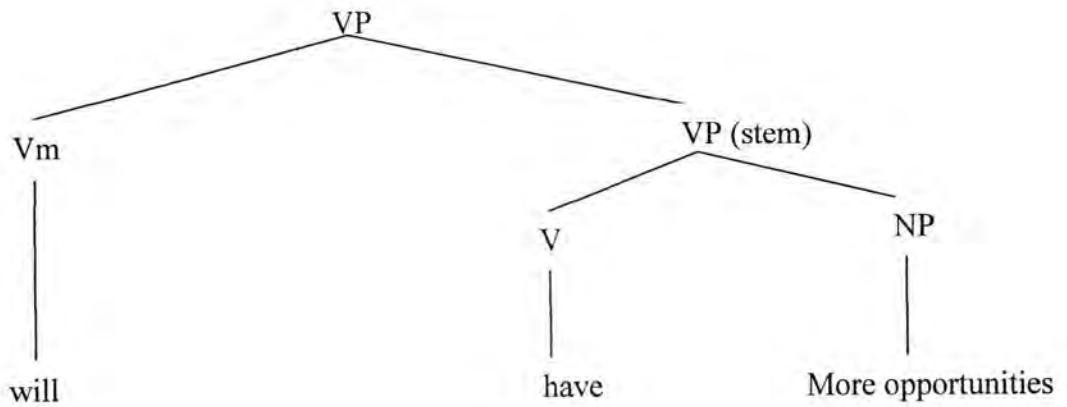
(45)



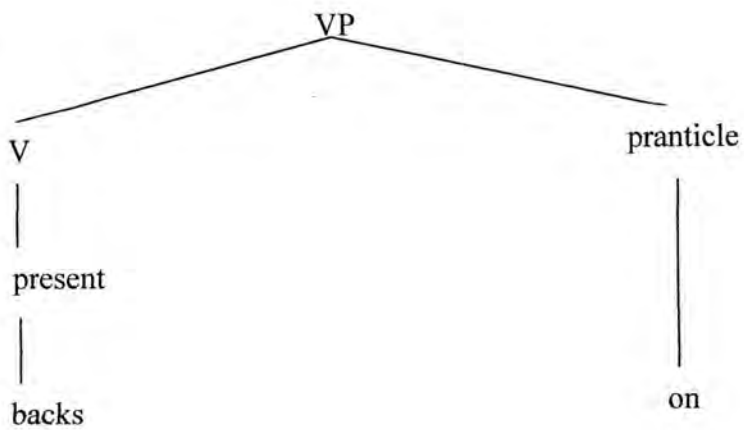
(46)



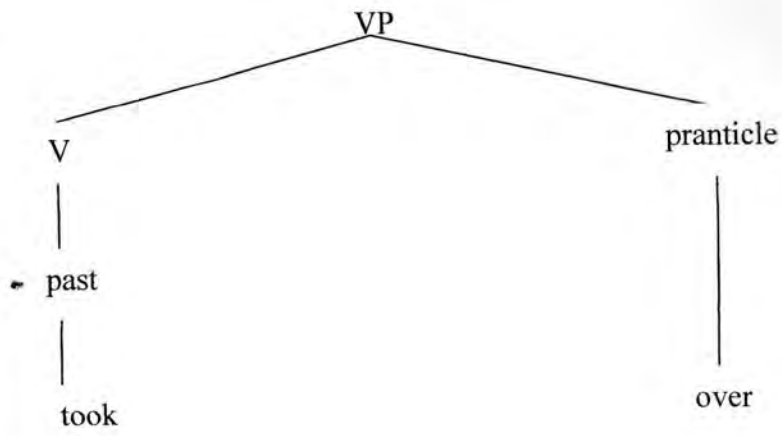
(47)



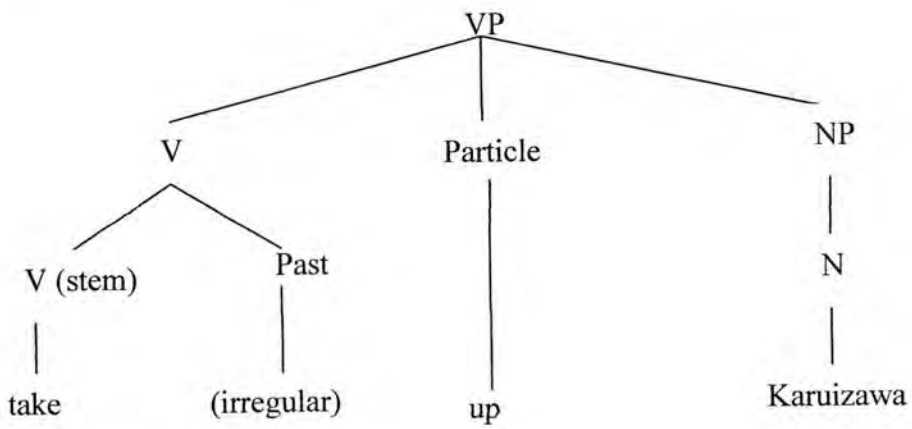
(48)



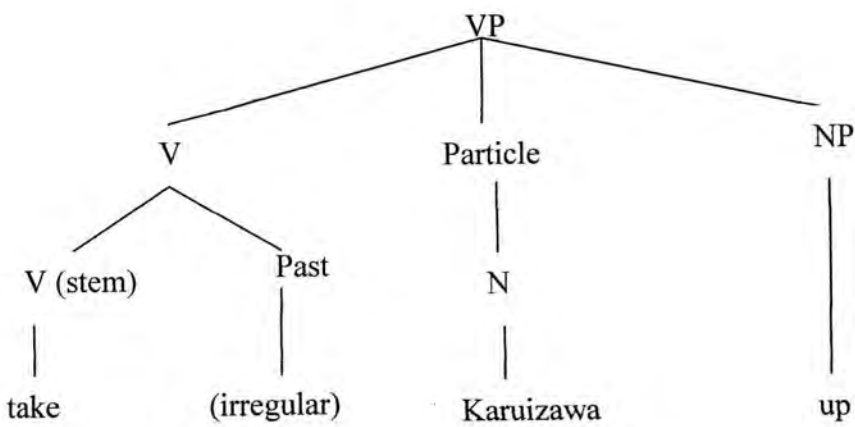
(49)



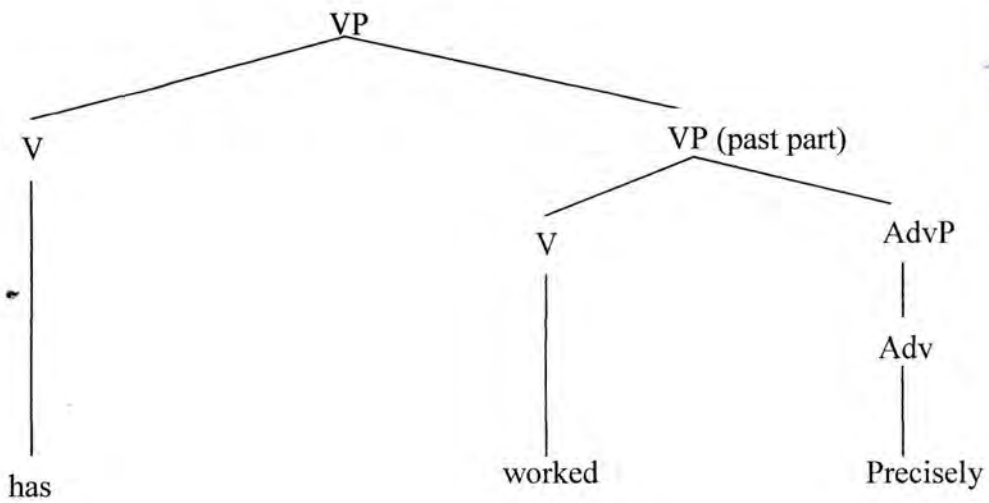
(50)



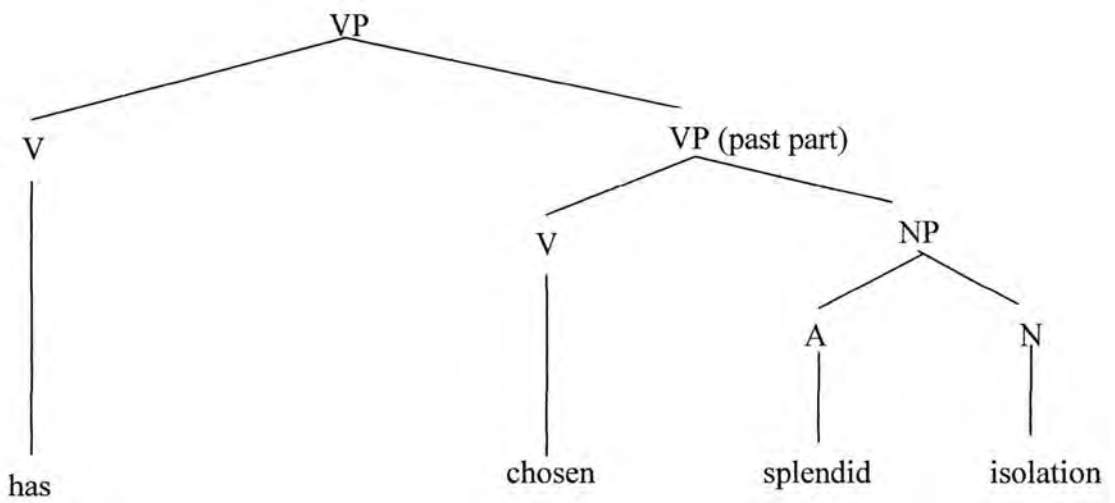
(50a)



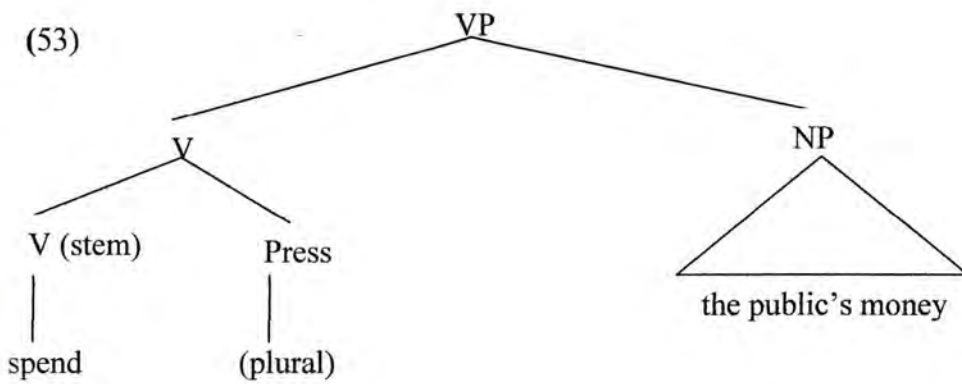
(51)



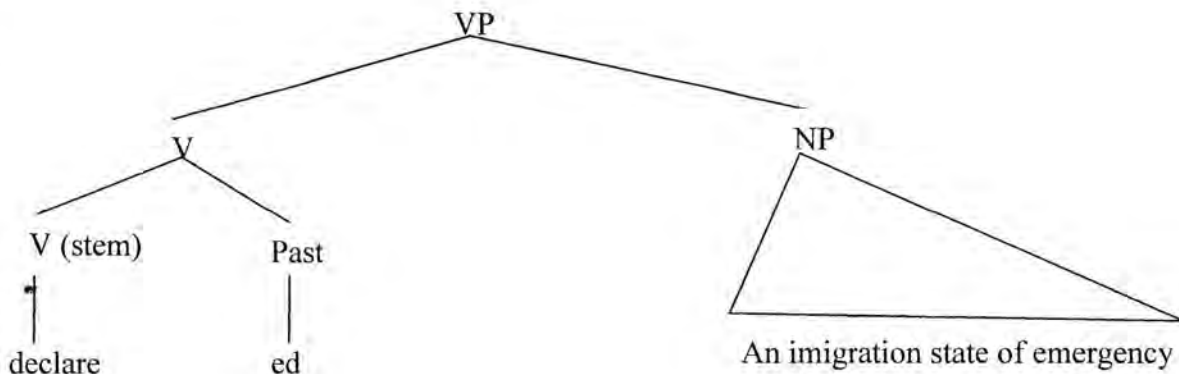
(52)



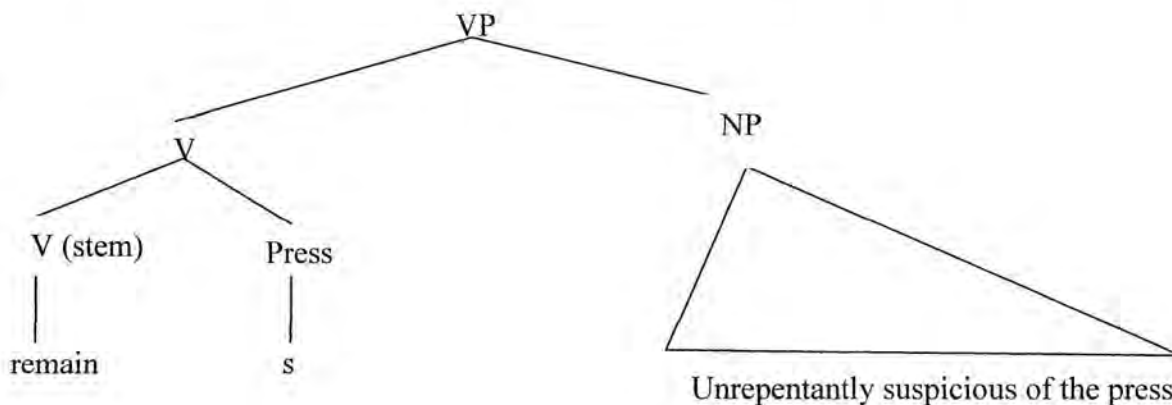
(53)



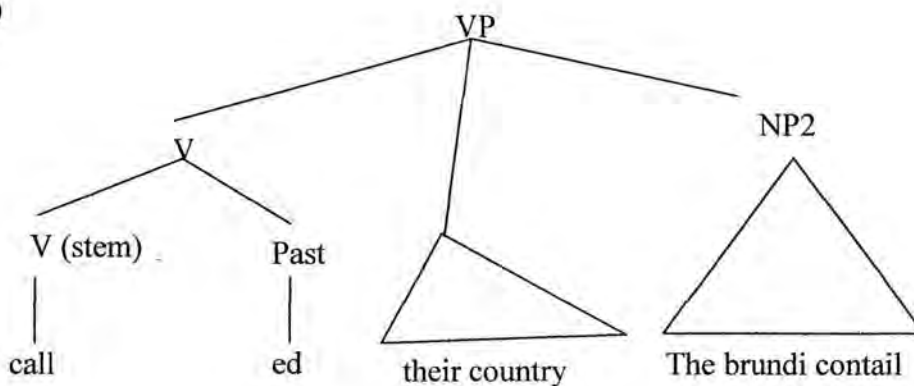
(54)



(55)



(56)



COMMENT

A Verb Phrase (VP) in sentence is as predicate. Predicate itself is a relating expression in that it relates the subject to some actions or some properties. The use of verb Phrase could be a stem verb combined with other elements. The data above show different structures of VPs. These difference can be seen from the analysis (the figure of three diagrams). Some of the data are presented in a full sentence and some others are not. In the analysis, the writer does not mentioned the whole sentence but the VPs only because what she concentrate on is the structure of the VP only. This is the main purpose of the analysis. In (45) and (46) the structure of VP is identified as bare stem verb followed by

designating tenses. A verb can be a bare stem verb and designating tenses : present and past.

In (47) , the bare stem verbs are joined by modals (will/can). However, there is no need to change the verb if the modals joined with the bare stem in present tense. There is also a specification in using tenses in VP. An VP can be headed by present participle or past participle (as in 51 and 52). The VPs in (48) and (49) consist of particle (on, and over,)

A particle itself serves as the clear understanding of verb. It, therefore, is called “**verbal particle**”.

A verb can be joined with particle and NP together. There are two types in using them in sentence. The first phrase structure is called “ the deep structure”. Deep structure can be transformed into another form. This form is called “surface structure” by using a transformation rule. The transformational rule itself is needed to account for sentence that are stylistic variants of each other. The example for this transformation is in (50 and 50 a).

In (53) , (54) and (55) the verb is followed by NP. It means that a verb which requires a single NP to complement it, is called as “ **transitive verb**”. The NP that complement a transitive verb is said to function as its **direct object (do)**.

In (56), the two NPs (their country and the Brundi cocktail) function as complementation of verb known as “ ditransitive verb). The first NP (their country) is said to function as **the indirect object (io)** of the ditransitive verb whereas the second one (the Brundi cocktail) is to function as **the direct object (do)** and is known as an argument NP.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusions

After having discussed about the analysis of English Phrases by giving explanation and examples, in this chapter the writer wants to conclude in a simple way. A sentence is composed of smaller units, i.e. clauses, phrases and words. Clauses are the principal units of which sentences are composed. Phrase is a sequence of words that can function as a constituent in the structure of sentences. Words are the smallest unit of sentence to form phrases and clauses. A sentence may consist of one or more clauses. Whilst phrases are units intermediate between clause and word.

By doing the analysis based on the rules exist, we can identify their structure. This type of analysis is very important and useful for the writer herself and those who are interested in English sentence analysis. By knowing the structure of the English phrases it will be easier to understand the meaning.

There are six phrases altogether that are analysed in this English Phrases. They are Noun Phrases (NPs), Adjective Phrases (APs), Adverb phrases (AdvPs), Prepositional Phrases (PPs), Genitive Phrases (GPs) and Verb Phrases (VPs).

From the analysis, the Noun Phrase can be classified into five kinds of NP, such as Determining adjectival NP, Proper NP, and Gerundive Noun Phrase. From the Adjective Phrases, this kind of phrase can be formed by (A), (Adv+A), (A+A), (DEG+A), (DEG+A (Co-ordinate),

(AP+Conj.+AP). For the Adverb Phrases, it can be identified, firstly, the position of Adverb Phrase in sentence, i.e. initial, medial, and final positions. And secondly, its structure.

The Prepositional Phrases (PPs), their structure are (P+N), (P+AP), (P+NP), (Pco-ordinate +NP). For the Genitive Phrases, the structure are : (POSS:NP+NOM), (POSS : NP + NOM).

Whilst for the Verb Phrases the structure is very complicated. In this Analysis, all of its structure can be identified briefly. Finally, the writer feels this Analysis does not get the maximum results. Therefore, any constructive criticisms and ideas are warmly welcome. This Analysis is the maximum work that can be done by the writer in order to demonstrate her ability in writing skills.

5.2 Suggestions

As it is mentioned in the previous chapter that this Analysis is very important and useful especially for those whose are interested in analysing sentences. Therefore, in this Analysis the writer wants to suggest the readers to study more it more seriously.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Burton-Robert, N.1989, *Analysing Sentences : An Introduction to English Syntax*.
London : Longman

Baker,C.L. 1989, *English Syntax*

Langu, *Jurnal Bahasa & Sastra*, Volume 10 Nomor 1 Januari 2012 : Pusat Kajian Bahasa dan Sastra Kopertis Wil.I NAD – SUMUT\

Verma,S.K. 1996. *Modern Linguistics : An Introduction*. Oxford University Press.

Varshney.L.Radhey. 1993. *An Introductory Textbook of Linguistics & Phonetics*.
Published by Student Store.

<http://grammar.about.com/od/rs/g/syntax.htm>.30 Desember 2013

<http://esl.fis.edu/learners/advice/syntax.htm>. 30 Desember 2013.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English syntax](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_syntax). 30 Desember 2013

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noun phrase](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noun_phrase).30 Desember 2013.

[http://www.chompchomp.com./terms/nounphrase.htm](http://www.chompchomp.com/terms/nounphrase.htm). 30 Desember 2013.

<http://papyr.com/hypertextbooks/grammar/phrase.htm>.7 januari 2014.

[http://simple.wikipedia.org./wiki/phrase](http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/phrase). 7 januari 2014.