

## Labelled Bracket in Constructing Noun Phrase of College Students' Narrative Compositions

Anita Sulistiani and Winantu Kurnianingtyas Sri Agung

IAIN Ponorogo, East Java, Indonesia

email: <sup>2</sup>winantu.kurnianingtyas@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

The main core in sentence is noun phrase because of its important functions as subject, object, and complement. In constructing noun phrase based on the functions, it has characteristics of components structure. Thus, its functions and the components have to be understood by second language learners well to create and compose a good sentence. This article investigates the constructions of English College Students' Compositions at IAIN Ponorogo. In analyzing that problem, qualitative research was conducted and the documentation of narrative texts of 24 TIA students were collected and syntactical analysis with labelled bracket was applied to analyze the construction of noun phrase. The findings revealed that there were 479 sentences in students' writing compositions and four types of noun phrase constructions found in those sentences. They were 469 sentences constructed from pre-modifier and head, 453 sentences were head itself, 25 sentences were constructed from head and post-modifier and pre-modifier, head and post-modifier were defined in 113 sentences. Noun phrase has different forms and functions in sentences which the college students have to understand well. Indeed, the students are able to identify the parts of noun phrase easily through labeled bracket.

**Keywords:** Syntactical Analysis, Noun Phrase, Narrative Composition

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## INTRODUCTION

The powerful units in sentence are determined by noun phrase and verb phrase. Indeed, noun phrase is the principle fundamental in constructing a sentence. Furthermore, Debileje (2016: 45) argued the relationship between functions and types text, the complexities of noun phrase are the components in constructing sentence which the English college students have to pay more attentions. Since, the level of complexity in phrases reflects to the syntactic complexity of English language and it is produced in the usage of various patterns of noun phrase. Generally, noun phrase can be defined in two terms such as simple noun phrase and complex noun phrase. In addition, those terms bring the crucial effects in specifying characters, objects, and situation in sentences. Procedurally, English college students conceive the construction and the functions of noun phrase.

Confirming to the reason above, it can be underline that noun phrase becomes an interesting object to be analyzed since the main determinant part in a sentence. Syntactically, noun phrase takes crucial parts in sentence for instance, in determining

subject, object, and complement. Because of those different functions, noun phrase can be constructed from various patterns. Whether noun or pronoun is able to determine noun phrase as head and they are also modified by pre-modifier and post-modifier. For instance, the subject pronouns can reflect noun phrase as a single word (Debileje, 2016: 54).

Furthermore, pronouns and denomination of person, animal, place, and things cannot be modified by other elements, as the result that form is determined as full phrases (Gelderen, 2010: 39). On the other hand, noun phrase is also arranged from head noun then modified with pre and post-modifiers (Jeffries, 2006: 113). Because of the complicated forms of noun phrase, the English college students must be aware the functions and the better construction of noun phrase in sentences by determining headword correctly. That condition assists the college students in overcoming their writing problems and they are able to form and produce sentences into paragraph without issuing some errors. Furthermore, this research provides the English lecturers and teachers about the usage of noun phrase constructions in their writing class. This contribution is useful to explore students' capability in composing paragraph.

Before conducting this research, pre-research was taken to identify the phenomena of noun phrases that were used by English College students in composing narrative paragraph through labelled bracket. The fourth semester students of English Education Department at IAIN PONOROGO became the subject of this research. The following is the examples of noun phrase construction on students' narrative compositions that evaluated through labelled bracket.

The first example is "**The old woman** opened **the door**" (Sulistiani, 2018: 2). It can be seen that there are two noun phrases were modified by head noun and pre-modifier. The first noun phrase construction is **the old woman**. That noun phrase can be identified by using labelled bracket as follows

**The old woman** => [NP [<sub>The</sub>] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ <sub>old</sub>] [N <sub>woman</sub>]]

The head noun of this phrase is **women**, then it was modified by definite article **the** and pre-modifier **old** concerning descriptive adjective. In this sentence, that construction took part as subject. Moreover, the next noun phrase **the door** has the function as object. It was constructed from headword and pre-modifier. The following is labelled bracket model in identifying noun phrase

**The door** => [NP [DEFINITE-ART <sub>the</sub>] [N <sub>door</sub>]]

The headword was signed by the using of noun **door** while definite article **the** is as pre-modifier.

The other example was taken from the narrative compositions of English College Students at IAIN Ponorogo such "**They** had got married **for a long time**, but **they** did not have **a baby** (Sulistiani, 2018: 3)." It can be underlined four constructions of noun phrases occurred on that sentence and they also have distinctive constructions. The first noun phrase is signed by pronoun **they** that has the function as headword and it also can be said as full phrase because pronoun cannot be added by other forms. In this case, **they** represented as subject of the sentence. The labelled bracket is shown below

**They** => [NP [PRON <sub>they</sub>]]

Then, the next noun phrase is in the form of prepositional phrase (PP). The form of prepositional phrase in this sentence is adjectival phrase. Prepositional phrase can be constructed from preposition and noun phrase. Furthermore, *from* was used to show preposition and noun phrase was constructed from three elements such *time* as head noun, indefinite article *a* and the word *long* as descriptive adjective were defined as pre-modifier. In this sentence, noun phrase took position as complement. Its construction can be described clearly using labelled bracket as follows

**for a long time** => PP [PREP *for* [NP [INDEFINITE-ART *a*] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ *long*] [N *time*]]

The third construction was shown by the usage of pronoun *they*. Pronoun cannot be modified by other forms whether pre or post modifier. Here, pronoun *they* has the function as subject. The term of noun phrase can be formulated through labelled bracket such as follows

**They** = [NP [PRON *They*]]

The last construction of noun phrase was formulated by pre-modifier and noun. Pre-modifier was signed by indefinite article *a*. Then, the headword of this phrase was *baby*. This noun phrase took place as object on the sentence. The following is the description of noun phrase by using labeled bracket

**a baby** = [NP [INDEFINITE-ART *a*] [N *baby*]]

Bracketing is used to identify the grammatical constituents affected the understanding of those constituents grouping. Label is needed to point out each element which mention in bracket (Weker and Liliane, 1985: 8). The way in giving appropriate notion in bracket to explain grammatical elements is known as labelled bracketing. This technique is commonly used square bracket [ ] to mark each entity of noun phrase from noun phrase level to word level. By using labelled bracketing, the grammatical elements of noun phrase can be mentioned appropriately. Indeed, labelled bracket help students to point out the ambiguous sentence sources (Mudhsh,2015: 4).

Confirming to the previous phenomenon, the researchers conducted the study at IAIN Ponorogo and fourth semester students were taken as the object. As the consideration, the researchers decided to choose TI A essay writing class of English Education Department since the students mostly were showing great interest joining essay writing class, becoming an active students by asking questions, delivering ideas and comments, and TI A students have great score in essay writing than others. Furthermore, fourth semester students had joined linguistics subject such as morphology and syntax with the result they understand the theory in constructing noun phrase and able to apply that theory practically in their writing.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Noun Phrase

There are some relevance points of views that can be underlined about noun phrase. A phrase can be said as noun phrase if it has headword such noun and modified with pre and post modifier (Morley, 2000:53). On the flip side, noun phrase can be determined by the using of pronoun though the usage cannot be added by other forms of words (Gelderen:

2010, 39). In addition, pronouns and denomination of person, animal, place, and things cannot be modified by other elements. As the result, that form is determined as full phrases (Gelderen: 2010, 113)

In keeping with the statements before, the researchers consider that whether noun or pronoun can be designed as noun phrase if it is in form of single word of noun self as head noun and or modified by pre and post modifier.

### **B. Syntactical Analysis**

This term is used to construct the syntactical units that described grammatical level and its function specifically. Furthermore, syntactical analysis is used to investigate the words hang together become phrase, clause and sentence (Radford: 2009, 1).

In line Wekker and Haegemen (1985: 5) assume that syntactical analysis is used to signify the entities of sentence and explain those structurally. Constituents describe the entities of sentence. In short, syntactical analysis covers the construction of syntactic units by explaining the entities grammatically and determining those entities based on the function in specific term.

### **C. Labelled Bracket**

The way to appoint the entities of noun phrase conventionally is by using Labelled bracketing. This technique is commonly used square bracket [ ] to mark each entity of noun phrase from noun phrase level to word level. Indeed, labelled represents the entities of syntactical unit that mention into bracket (Weker and Haegemen, 1985: 8).

According to Yule (2006: 80-81), there are some steps in illustrating the patterns of noun phrase such as putting the bracket to cover the entities side by side, and other brackets are given to each entity that mark up together. For instance, the description of *the beautiful girl* (Sulistiani: 2018, 14) can be illustrated by using that procedure [[The] [beautiful] [girl]]. The first procedure is categorizing each distinctive entity of the noun phrase are mentioned from the word level [<sub>the</sub>], [<sub>beautiful</sub>], [<sub>girl</sub>] to the noun phrase level [The beautiful girl]. The next procedure is giving a label to each entity using abbreviated grammatical term as follow

**the beautiful girl => [NP [DEFINITE ART <sub>the</sub>] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ <sub>beautiful</sub>] [N <sub>girl</sub>]].**

It can be seen the label NP indicates noun phrase while N tends to noun.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

### **a. Research Design**

In analyzing noun phrase in students' compositions through syntactical analysis, qualitative descriptive were conducted. In addition, Miles and Huberman (1994: 1) stated that researcher preserves chronological flow; see precisely which events led to which consequences and derives fruitful explanation. This means that, in this research, the researchers explored noun phrase which were written by the English Education department students in short narrative paragraph through labelled bracket.

### **b. Subject**

Participant in this research was the College students of English Education Department at IAIN Ponorogo in academic year 2017/2018. They must be the fourth

semester and taken essay writing class. As the consideration, the researchers took TBI A as the object in this research since the learners showed great attention in class and they also reached the highest score than others. There were 24 students in this class.

**c. Instrument**

This study employs data of documentation. In collecting the data, narrative paragraph were written as the requirement text.

**d. Data Analysis**

According to the nature of this research, syntactical analysis was applied as the analysis method. All collected data was clarified clearly as the purpose of this research in analyzing the construction of noun phrase in students' compositions. In line with Wekker and Hagaemen (1985: 5) the relevant components of linguistic analysis in determining parts of sentence and describing those grammatically is syntactical analysis.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The forms of noun phrase typically are taken place as subject, object and complement in a sentence. Here, the researchers defined 4 constituents of noun phrase on 479 sentences that taken from 24 college students in writing narrative compositions that analyzed through labelled bracketing. On the other hand, immediate analysis had already conducted to analyze sentence, but it cannot divide the smaller unit of word without labelled bracket (Mudhsh, 2015: 4). In hence, to synthesize the construction of noun phrase effectively, Lesley's theory was applied. It covered functional elements of noun phrase such as pre-modifier, headword and post-modifier through labelled bracket as mention clearly in the following discussions

**a. Pre-Modifier and Head**

Pre-modifier is defined as the element that modified headword of a noun phrase and taken in backwards of the head. Generally, the terms of determiners represent the existence of pre-modifier in noun phrase such articles, demonstrative adjective, indefinite quantity adjective, possessive and numeral (Jeffries: 2006, 111) and all types of determiners were defined in students' compositions. In this case, the researcher identified 367 sentences were formulated from pre-modifier and headword.

**b. Articles**

In this study, the data shown pre-modifier occurred in college students' narrative compositions was article. The article can be identified into two categories namely definite and indefinite article. There were 111 noun phrase constructions of indefinite article *a/an* while definite article *the* occurred on 200 noun phrase constructions. Both definite and indefinite represented pre-modifier. The following discussions were taken from students' compositions

[1] Then they went home and left **the snow girl** (Sulistiani: 2018, 28)

[DEFINITE-ART the] [N snow] [N girl]

It can be seen that the head noun in **the snow girl** is *girl*, and it was preceded by pre-modifier of definite article **the** and noun **snow**. In this sentence, that construction took part as object.

[2] Perfectly he had **a beautiful wife** (Sulistiani: 2018, 28)

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[INDEFINITE-ART a] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ beautiful] [N wife]

The noun phrase of that sentence is *a beautiful wife* and it has the function as complement. It was constructed from headword and pre-modifier. The headword was signed by the using noun *wife*. Meanwhile, indefinite article *a* and descriptive adjective *beautiful* represented pre-modifier.

### c. Demonstrative Adjective

The form of demonstrative adjective as pre-modifier rose in this research. The researchers identified 9 noun phrases that constructed from this form as the following examples

[3] **That night**, Romeo who's an ordinary young man from Montague saw the party  
(Sulistiani: 2018, 30)

[DEMONSTRATIVE-ADJ that] [N night]

The noun phrase of that sentence is *that night* and it has the function as complement. It was constructed from headword and pre-modifier. The headword was signed by the using noun *night*. Meanwhile, demonstrative adjective *that* was as pre-modifier.

[4] He thought **that caps** had been stolen by somebody then he began to weep (Sulistiani: 2018, 30)

[DEMONSTRATIVE-ADJ that] [N caps]

It can be seen that the head noun is *that caps*, and it was preceded by pre-modifier of demonstrative adjective *that*. The noun *snow* was as head noun. In this sentence, that construction took part as relative clause.

[5] **That night**, the donkey went out of his stable. (Sulistiani: 2018, 30)

[DEMONSTRATIVE-ADJ That] [N night]

The sentence above indicates the noun phrase is *that night* and it has the function as complement. It was constructed from headword and pre-modifier. The headword was signed by the using noun *night*. Meanwhile, demonstrative adjective *that* was taken place as pre-modifier.

### d. Indefinite Quantity Adjective

There are 7 forms of noun phrase that in term of indefinite quantity adjective as pre-modifier. The samples of data are explained briefly as follows

[6] **Every minute**, they prayed to God begged for a baby but their dreams never came true  
(Sulistiani: 2018, 31)

[INDEFINITE QUANTITY ADJ Every][N minutes]

It can be seen the head noun is *every minutes*, and it was preceded by pre-modifier of indefinite quantity adjective *every*. In this sentence, that construction took part as complement.

[7] He had a huge ship and **many ship crews** (Sulistiani: 2018, 31)

[INDEFINITE QUANTITY-ADJ N many] [N ship] [N crews]

The sentence above indicates the noun phrase is *many ship crews* and it has the function as an object. It was constructed from headword and pre-modifier. The headword was signed by the using noun *crews*. Meanwhile, indefinite quantity adjective *many* and the usage noun *ship* represented pre-modifier of noun phrase.



- [8] The following day, the woodcutter cut down the Bayan tree but he did not find **any gold** (Sulistiani: 2018, 31)

[INDEFINITE-QUANTITY-ADJ any] [N gold]

The noun phrase of that sentence is **any gold** and it has the function as object. It was constructed from headword and pre-modifier. The headword was signed by the using noun **gold**. Meanwhile, indefinite quantity adjective **any** was as pre-modifier.

#### e. Possessive

In this study, the data shown pre-modifier defined in college students' narrative compositions was possessive. Possessive can be identified into two categories namely possessive adjective and possessive pronoun. There were 116 noun phrase constructions of possessive adjective while possessive pronoun occurred on 10 noun phrase constructions. Those possessives represented pre-modifier. The following discussions were taken from students' compositions

- [9] The girl said that she is Snow Maiden, **her daughter**. (Sulistiani: 2018, 32)

[POSS-ADJ her][N daughter]

The noun phrase of that sentence is **her daughter** and it has the function as complement. It was constructed from headword and pre-modifier. The headword was signed by the using noun **daughter**. Meanwhile, possessive adjective **her** was as pre-modifier.

- [10] **Her mother** tried to entertain **Snow Maiden's friends** and asked them to make a new Snow Maiden. (Sulistiani: 2018, 32)

It can be seen there are two noun phrases were modified by head noun and pre-modifier. The first noun phrase construction is **her mother**. That noun phrase can be identified by using labelled bracket as follows

[POSS-ADJ N Her] [N mother]

The head noun of this phrase is **mother**, and it was modified by possessive adjective **her** as pre-modifier. In this sentence, that construction took part as subject. Moreover, the next noun phrase **snow Maiden's friends** has the function as object. It was constructed from headword and pre-modifier. The following is labelled bracket model in identifying noun phrase

[POSS-PRON Snow Maiden's] [N friends]

The headword was signed by the using of noun **friends** while possessive pronoun **Snow Maiden's** was as pre-modifier.

#### f. Numeral

There are 46 forms of noun phrase that in term of numeral as pre-modifier. The samples of data are explained briefly as follows

- [11] **Once upon a time**, there lived a couple in a village (Sulistiani: 2018, 33)

[MULTIPLIER Once] [ADV upon] [INDEFINITE-ART a] [N time]

The head noun of this phrase is **time**, and it was modified by numeral multiplier **once**, adverb **upon** and indefinite article **a** were as pre-modifier. In this sentence, that construction took part as complement.

- [12] **One day**, Snow Maiden played with her friends (Sulistiani: 2018, 33)

[CARDINAL-NUM One] [N day]

The example above indicated the usage of numeral as pre-modifier that used to describe noun. The head noun of this phrase was **day**, and it was modified by cardinal number **one** as pre-modifier. In this sentence, that construction took part as complement.

**g. Head**

Noun phrase is the principal part of a sentence. The essential part of noun phrase must occur is head. The headword could in terms of pronoun and noun, though they cannot be modified by other elements such pre-modifier and post modifier. In this case, the researcher identified 367 sentences which constructed from headword.

**h. Noun**

In this study, the data shown headword defined in college students' narrative compositions was noun. There were 192 sentences used noun to construct noun phrase. The following discussions were taken from students' compositions

[13] Then they went **home** and left the snow girl (Sulistiani: 2018, 35)

[<sub>N</sub> home]

It can be seen the head noun **home** but it stands self since noun cannot be modified by pre-modifier and post-modifier. In this sentence, that construction took part as object.

[14] One day, **Snow Maiden** played with her friends. (Sulistiani: 2018, 35)

[<sub>N</sub> Snow Maiden]

The example above indicated the usage of proper noun **Snow Maiden** represented head noun. It indicated the head must stand alone without other constitutions as modifier. In this sentence, that construction took part as subject.

**i. Pronoun**

There are 261 forms of noun phrase that in term of pronoun. The samples of data were taken from college students' composition are explained briefly as follows

[15] **They** had got married for a long time but **they** did not have a baby (Sulistiani: 2018, 36)

[<sub>PRON</sub> They]

The noun phrase of that sentence was **they** and it has the function as subject. It was constructed from head noun itself without modifier. The headword was signed by the using personal pronoun **they**.

[16] But her friends forced **her** to jump on (Sulistiani: 2018, 36)

[<sub>INDEFINITE-PRON</sub> her]

It can be seen the head noun represented objective pronoun **her**. In this sentence, that construction took part as object.

[17] The following morning, **someone** knocked the door (Sulistiani: 2018, 36)

[<sub>PRON</sub> someone]

The sentence above indicates the noun phrase was **someone** and it has the function as subject. It was constructed from headword itself. The head was signed by the using indefinite pronoun **some**.

**j. Head and Post-Modifier**

Post-modifier is defined as the element that modified headword of a noun phrase and taken in forwards of the head. Generally, post-modifier was formulated by



prepositional phrase and relative clause. In this case, the researchers identified 24 sentences formulated from headword and post modifier.

#### k. Noun and Prepositional Phrase

In this study, the data shown post-modifier occurred in students' narrative compositions was prepositional phrase. There were 21 noun phrases that were constructed within noun and prepositional phrase. The following discussions were taken from students' compositions

[18] Juliet's father made a huge party and introduced **Valiant Paris to Juliet** (Sulistiani: 2018, 37)

N [N Valiant Paris] Prepositional Phrase PP [PREP to] [N Juliet]

It can be seen the main construction of noun phrase was noun and modified by prepositional phrase. The head noun **Valiant Paris to Juliet** is **Valiant Paris**, and it was modified by post-modifier in term of prepositional phrase **to Juliet**. It meant there were proper noun and preposition formulating prepositional phrase. Proper noun **Juliet** represented head word. In this sentence, that construction has a function as object.

[19] He would give **gold to the woodcutter everyday** (Sulistiani: 2018, 37)

N [N gold] Prepositional Phrase [PREP to] [DEF-ART the] [N woodcutter] [ADV everyday]

The sentence above indicates the noun phrase was **gold to the woodcutter everyday** and it has a function as complement. It was constructed from headword and post-modifier. The main headword was signed by the using noun **gold**. Meanwhile, post-modifier was constructed from prepositional phrase **to the woodcutter** and adverb **everyday**. Indeed, noun phrase also occurred in constructing prepositional within the head noun **woodcutter** and definite article **the**.

#### l. Noun And Relative Clause

There are 3 forms of noun phrase in terms of noun and relative clause. The samples of data were taken from college students' composition are explained briefly as follows:

[20] That night, **Romeo who's an ordinary young man from Montage** saw the party (Sulistiani: 2018, 37)

It can be seen there were two noun phrases modified by head noun and post-modifier. The first noun phrase construction is **Romeo who's an ordinary young man from Montage**. The function of that construction in sentence was subject. That noun phrase can be identified by using labelled bracket as follows

N [N Romeo] RC [ordinary] [RELATIVE-PRON who] NP [INDEFINITE ART an] [DESCRIPTIVE-ADJ ordinary young] N man] PP [PREPOSITION from] [N Montage]

The head noun of this phrase was **Romeo**, and it was modified by post-modifier in term of relative clause. Noun phrase also occurred on relative clause which was constructed from relative pronoun **who**. Furthermore, in relative clause, there were two kinds of noun phrases. The first was arranged from pre-modifier and head noun. Indefinite article **an** and descriptive adjective **ordinary young** represented pre-modifier. The head noun was signed by the word **man**. The second one was built from prepositional phrase within the head word **Montage**.

Moreover, the next noun phrase **the party** has a function as object. It was constructed from headword and pre-modifier. The head noun of this phrase was **party**, and it was modified by definite article **the**. The following is labelled bracket model in identifying noun phrase

[DEFINITE-ART the] [N party]

The following example was also taken from students' compositions in narrative text

[21] The bear came to **Toni who** was lying **on the ground** (Sulistiani: 2018, 38)

N [N Toni] RC [RELATIVE-PRON who] PP [PREP on] [DEFINITE-ART the] [N ground]

There are two noun phrases were modified by head noun and post-modifier. The first noun phrase construction was formulated by noun **Toni** as head word and relative pronoun **who**. The second noun phrase was arranged from prepositional phrase. Preposition **on** and definite article **the** represented pre-modifier to modify head noun **ground**.

#### m. Pre-Modifier, Head and Post-Modifier

In this study, nouns were modified by pre-modifier and post-modifier. There were 113 sentences used those constructions to build noun phrase up. The following discussions were taken from students' compositions

#### n. Noun Phrase and Prepositional Phrase

In this study, the data shown noun phrase was constructed from pre-modifier, head, and post-modifier. There were 95 noun phrases that modified by this construction. The following discussions were taken from students' compositions

[22] He ate **the food on the table** and picked a rose from the garden (Sulistiani: 2018, 38)

NP [DEFINITE-ART the] [N food] PP [PREP on] [DEFINITE-ART the] [N table]

It can be seen the main construction of noun phrase was **the food on the table** and it modified by pre-modifier also prepositional phrase came after. The head noun was **food**, and it was modified by pre-modifier in term of definite article **the**. This construction took place as object in this sentence. Furthermore, the previous noun phrase directly was followed by prepositional phrase. Here, the form noun phrase occurred after preposition **on** and was formulated by definite article **the** and head word **table**. This noun phrase has function as complement.

[23] She always helped **her father in the farm** (Sulistiani: 2018, 38)

NP [POSS-ADJ her] [N father] PP [PREP in] [DEFINITE-ART the] [N farm]

The example above indicated the usage of possessive adjective as pre-modifier that used to describe noun. The head noun of this phrase was **father**, and it was modified by possessive adjective **her** as pre-modifier. In this sentence, that construction took part as object. Moreover, prepositional phrase was taken afterward and took the function as complement. Preposition **in** and definite article **the** as pre-modifier were used to modify head word **farm** in this sentence.

#### o. Noun Phrase and Relative Clause

There are 18 forms of noun phrase that constructed from pre-modifier, head noun and post-modifier. In this case, post-modifier was constructed by noun phrase and relative clause. The samples of data are explained briefly as follows

- [24] One day, Malin Kundang saw **a merchant's ship which** was being raided **by a small band of pirates** (Sulistiani: 2018, 39)

NP [INDEFINITE-ART a] [POSS-GEN merchant's] [N ship] RC [which] PP [PREP by] [IND-ART a] [DES-ADJ small] [N band] PP [RELATIVE-PRON PREP of] [N pirates]

The head noun of this phrase is **ship**, and it was modified by pre-modifier in term of indefinite article **a** and possessive generative **Merchant's**. Noun phrase also occurred on relative clause which was constructed from relative pronoun **which**. Furthermore, in relative clause, there were two kinds of noun phrases occurred in prepositional phrase. The first was arranged from pre-modifier and head noun. The head noun **band** was modified by preposition **by**, indefinite article **a** and descriptive adjective **band** as pre-modifier. The second prepositional phrase was signed by preposition **of** to modify the head noun **pirates**. The following example was taken from students' compositions of English Department

- [25] Her ulcer has gone and there was **no sign that she** ever had **a scabies or itch** (Sulistiani: 2018, 39)

NP [QUANTIFIER no] [N sign] RC [RELATIVE-PRON that] [PRON she] NP [IND-ART a] [N scabies] [CNJ or] [N itch]

The example above indicated the usage of quantifier as pre-modifier that used to describe noun. The head noun of this phrase was **sign**, and it was modified by quantifier **no** as pre-modifier. In this sentence, noun phrase also occurred on relative clause **that** and the head noun was **she**. Moreover, the second noun phrase was built from indefinite article **a** used to modify head noun **scabies**.

## CONCLUSION

This research reveals that the terms of noun phrase constructed in English students' narrative writing composition are classified into four types. They are 469 noun phrases are constructed from pre-modifier and head, head and post-modifier are constructed 25 noun phrase, 453 noun phrases are constructed by head itself, and 113 noun phrase are constructed from pre-modifier, head, and post modifier. Understanding the platforms of noun phrase is helpful in constructing good and correct sentences for EFL learners. Labelled bracket clearly breaks down the parts of noun phrase and its functions in sentences.

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