

## THE USE OF NOUN PHRASE IN SCIENTIFIC SENTENCE

WENI AYU SUNITA ZANDROTO<sup>1</sup>, NURAINI ADE PUTRI LUBIS<sup>2</sup>, WANAPRI  
PANGARIBUAN<sup>3</sup>, YUNIARTO MUDJISUSATYO<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MEDAN

### Abstract

*The purpose of this research is to identify the types and patterns of the noun phrase. The aim of this research is to identify the types and patterns of word combinations that form noun phrases in journal articles published by BJA educational article with the title "Being a good educational supervisor". The research method used is a literature study with a qualitative descriptive approach data obtained from articles published by BJA education articles. The results of the analysis show varying patterns of use of noun phrases. Combinations of words that form noun phrases in journal articles published by BJA educational article with the title "Being a good educational supervisor". This research attempts to discuss the use of noun phrases among researchers in their research reports. It examines not only the correct usage but also the inappropriate use of noun phrases. The research method used is a literature study with a qualitative descriptive approach data obtained from articles published by BJA education articles. The results of the analysis show varied patterns of noun phrase use.*

**Keywords:** *Noun Phrase, Usage*

## **INTRODUCTION**

A noun phrase is a linguistic unit consisting of a noun along with explanatory words that describe or complement the noun. Noun phrase construction plays an important role in shaping sentence structure and provides rich information about things like identity, quality, quantity, and relationships between objects in a sentence. Various linguistic studies have highlighted the diversity of noun phrase construction, including differences in different languages and diverse uses in social and cultural contexts. The study of noun phrases involves syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic analysis to understand how noun phrases are formed, uncover the meaning behind those constructs, and how noun phrases are used in everyday communication.

In this article we will use syntactic theory more to determine sentence structure. Syntactic analysis in a language has its own goals, syntax is a grammatical construction that can be used as a tool to produce sentence used in the language being analyzed (Noam Chomsky, 2002). Syntax is the part of grammar that discusses the form of sentences, clauses and phrases (Mahayani et al., 2018). Noun Phrase refer to the use of certain words with a noun head, which may be preceded by a determiner such as (a, the, an etc) and accompanied by a premodifier and postmodifier (Engelhart and Moughamian, 1971). Analysis of noun phrases is of course to provide good use of noun phrases in producing scientific writing. However, the use of noun phrases often still has errors or incorrect sentences used in writing, you need to understand the structure or grammar of writing. A noun phrases is something that appears before a verb phrase to form a sentence (Jeanne Herndon, 1970). This kind of research can be useful in developing research in the field of linguistics, especially on syntax that examines the types and elements that form post-modifier noun phrases found in the subject of sentences. This journal aims to explore various aspects related to noun phrases, including their syntactic construction, meaning, and use in predetermined journals. By analyzing and understanding noun phrases in more depth, it is hoped that this journal can provide useful new insights in applied linguistics, and language learning.

Noun phrase is a part of a sentence that consists of a noun or a nominal along with other words surrounding it to provide further information or describe the noun. A noun phrase can be a single noun or a phrase comprising the noun as its core and other words functioning as determiners, premodifiers, or postmodifiers. A simple example of a noun phrase is 'the big red apple' where 'apple' is the core or nucleus of this noun phrase, while 'the', 'big', and 'red' serve as determiners and premodifiers providing additional information about the apple.

Noun phrases are significant as they assist in explaining and detailing information about the noun in a sentence. Proper use of noun phrases can enhance clarity and depth of meaning in communication. Noam Chomsky, a linguistics expert, stated, 'The noun phrase is the simplest and most basic phrase type.' Hence, in linguistic studies and grammar analysis, understanding noun phrases is crucial due to their fundamental role in forming sentences and conveying clear meanings."

## **METHODOLOGY**

In its implementation, this research used a qualitative descriptive approach and literature study methods. The data processed and analyzed are a number of noun phrases contained in the BJA education article with the title "Being a good educational supervisor". Data is collected and then analyzed for patterns based on the word class categories that make it up. According to Ramlan in (Tarigan, 2009) syntax is a part of grammar such as phrases and sentences. This theory was chosen because it discusses the basic expressions of noun phrases. Then they are grouped based on the number of constituent words into Simple Pattern Noun Phrase (noun phrases consisting of 1 to 3 word combinations) and Complex Pattern Noun Phrase (noun phrases consisting of 4 or more words). Simple calculations using presentations are applied to find out what noun phrase patterns are most often used in articles.

## **FINDINGS**

After carrying out analysis related to the data and sentences in the journal, the writer was able to find the use of noun phrasing that was used. The author uses syntactic theory and also semantic theory in the process of analyzing the use of noun phrasing. The use of this theory was chosen because this theory analyzes the structure of sentences and the use of words arranged so as to facilitate the analysis of the components of noun phrases, such as determiners, adjectives and nouns. The use of semantic theory is also used because it makes it easier to find the components of noun phrases to the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

### **Type of Noun Phrase**

A noun phrase is a combination of two or more words that have one nouns as the main word and another word as a word that can change the main word (Laia, 2023). A noun phrases is a noun, person, place or thing whose modifier can come before or after the noun (Phrase, 2023). Thus, noun phrases are phrases consisting of a noun and an explanation (modifier) that differentiates it. Noun phrases are used when a single noun is not specific enough to describe a noun. The components in a noun phrases include determiner, central and post determiner. In this article the researcher uses theory (Horton and Burton-Roberts, 1998) which suggest that the structure of noun phrases has the following indicators:

#### **1) Determiners**

Determiner are determining words or small words that are placed before the noun, whose function is to provide more specific information about noun. Determiner can be: a) Article (a, an , the etc), b) Demonstrative ( this, that, these, those, etc) is demonstrating something by pointing to it, the parameter of which is distance, c) possessive (my, yours, his, her, our, their, etc) which shows possession.

#### **2) Premodifiers**

Premodifiers in noun phrases are modifiers that are placed before the head (determiner, adjective (phrase), participle, and other nouns). Premodifiers help determine the meaning of the noun phrase or the noun itself.

### 3) Post modifier

Post modifiers in noun phrases are modifiers that are placed after the head (prepositional phrase, participle, infinitive, relative clause, and complementation). Post modifiers help explain or provide additional information about the head noun in a noun phrase.

The noun phrase is a quintessential part of every sentence, it is potentially infinite in length, and it can include any number of other phrases (e.g. noun, adjective, and adverb) within its structure. Noun Phrase comes from two of words, noun, and phrase. Some of experts give the similar definition of noun. Sanford stated that noun is a word or group of words used to name someone or something (1997).

There are several types and formulas for using noun phrases

#### 1) Noun + Noun

Example sentence: "My water bottle is new!"

In this example, the noun phrase is "my water bottle". "My" is a determiner in the form of a possessive adjective. The next components are "water" and "bottle" which are both nouns.

#### 2) Noun + Noun

Noun themselves may act as noun phrase pre-modifiers (Brown & Miller, 1999: 260).

There are two kinds of the structure of this sort; those are the possessive construction, and noun-adjunct construction. This pattern consists of a noun headword which is preceded by a noun in an English noun phrase.

#### 3) Noun + of + Noun

Example sentence: "Students of class A are very smart."

Here, what's the noun phrase? That's right, "students of class A"!

In this example, we have two nouns bridged by the preposition "of".

#### 4) Determiner + Adjective + Noun

Example sentence: "I need a hot coffee to wake myself up."

Which noun phrase? "A hot coffee"!

Here, the determiner is "a", the adjective is "hot", and finally the noun itself is "coffee".

#### 5) Determiner + Noun

The first modifier + head here is determiner + noun. Determiner consists of Pre determiner, Central determiner, and Post determiner.

Pre determiner includes quantifier (all, both, half), multiplier (double, twice), fraction (one-third, one-fifth).

Central determiner includes article which consists of definite article (the), indefinite article (a, an), pronoun which consists of deictic (that, those), personal (my, her), indefinite (any, some), interrogative (which, what), and negative (no). Post determiner includes cardinal numbers (one, two, three), ordinal numbers (first, second), and quantifier (few, several, much).

Determiner + Adverb + Adjective + Noun

ex: "She is an amazingly talented person."

In this example, the noun phrase is "an amazingly talented person" with "an" as the determiner, "amazingly" as the adverb, "talented" as the "adjective", and "person" as the noun.

#### **6) Adjective + Noun**

Adjectives typically denote some quality or property attributed to nouns; most commonly, there are used to narrow down, or specify, the reference of nouns (Leech, Deuchar, & Hoogenraad, 1982: 47).

F, Aarts and, Aarts (1982: 109) stated that we shall confine our selves to adjective whose positional behavior shows some regularity. They give the sequences of adjective used in noun phrase as below: Adjective denoting nationality, i.e.: England, Indonesian, Korean, etc, Adjective denoting substance, i.e.: wooden, Adjective denoting color i.e.: red, green, blue, etc, Adjective denoting age i.e.: old, young, Adjective denoting shape i.e.: circle, triangle, etc., Adjective denoting size i.e.: big, small, tiny, etc., Adjective denoting expensive, fine, secret, etc.

#### **7) Verb -ing/-ed + Noun**

There is often doubt as to whether, for example, a modifier is a phrase or compound word and whether a word ending in -ed or -ing is a verb or an adjective derived from a verb (Leech, Deuchar, & Hoogenraad, 1982: 62).

#### **8) Noun + Adjective (Adjective Phrase)**

According to Leech (1882: 60) besides preceding the noun headword in a noun phrase, an adjective or adjective phrase can also follow or modify the noun headword.

#### **9) Noun + Adverb**

An adverb may modify a noun headword. However it is relatively rare as the noun modifier when it appears in this role, it will come immediately after the noun which is head (Francis, 1958)

#### **10) Noun + -ing Participle Clause**

It is a type of noun finite clause equivalent to relative clause that function as modifier. As this participle clause does not have tense. It can be interpreted according to context, as part of present tense.

#### **11) Noun + -ed participle clause**

The -ed participle clause (v-ed group) the other type of non-finite clause can follow or modify a noun headword. In this case the participle clause correspondence in meaning to a passive relative clause, but the participle contain none of the distinction that can be made by tense and aspect (Leech & Svartvik, 1983).

#### **12) V<sub>3</sub> + Noun**

Example sentence: "The stolen car was found by the police."

The noun phrase in this sentence is "the stolen car" aka a car that has been stolen.

"Stolen" here is the past participle (V<sub>3</sub>) form of "steal".

Based on formula and several definitions and the explanations of Noun Phrase construction it can be concluded that Noun Phrase is any group of words which consists of Head and Modifier. Head in Noun Phrase Construction consists of Adjective, and Noun it self. Modifier in noun Phrase Construction is divided into two kinds of modifier. They are Pre-modifier and Post-modifier. Pre-modifier consist of Determiner, Adjective, V-ing, V-ed and noun itself. Post-modifier consists of Adjective, Adverb, Prepositional Phrase, Infinitive Clause, -ing Participle Clause, -ed Participle Clause, Relative Clause and Clause introduced by Temporal Conjunction.

Based on the sentence analysis carried out in the BJA Education article entitled "Being a good educational supervisor" the noun phrase categorization are:

**Table 1.** Formula and Example of Noun Phrase

| No. | Formula                             | Sentences  | Information  |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1   | Noun+noun                           | Whilst a component of <b>techno-supervision</b> may be helpful in skill-based specialties, such as anaesthesia, it can be applied to other areas, such as the development of diagnostic, decision-making or management skills. | In the examples above, there is a combination of "techno" and "motivation," but the intended meaning is method of supervision.                           |
| 2   | Noun of noun                        | The psy-supervisor is a <b>source of motivation</b> and support for the student, and seeks to have a supportive inter- personal relationship with the trainee.   | In the examples above, "of" bridges two nouns to explain the noun in front. For example, The source what? Of turns out to be a source of motivation.     |
| 3   | Determiner +<br>Adjective +<br>Noun | This was <b>the traditional method</b> of postgraduate training in the UK until recently, and aspects still exist.   | In the examples above, besides the determiner at the beginning ("the"), the word "traditional" is used to describe the noun "method," making it clearer. |

|    |   |  |  |
|----|---|--|--|
| 4  | Determiner +<br>Adverb +<br>Adjective +<br>Noun | The trad-supervisor is <b><u>an expert master of the discipline</u></b> conveying training via an apprenticeship model.  | In the examples above, additional adverbs like "an expert master" are used to emphasize the existing adjective and connect it with the noun. |
| 5  | V-ing +<br>Noun<br>(Gerund)                     | pounded if the ES, the trainees and wider department members are from a number of generational groups with <b><u>differing expectations</u></b> and approaches   | In the examples above, V-ing words like "differing," is used to describe the following nouns.  |
| 6  | V-ing +<br>Noun<br>(Participle)                 | <b><u>final meeting, training progression</u></b>  | As a participle, it specifies what form or who is being described.   |
| 7  | Determiner +<br>Noun                            | <b><u>The supervision</u></b> of postgraduate trainees in clinical practice has been defined as,   | Use of article (the) as a determiner   |
| 8  | Determiner +<br>Noun                            | <b><u>The ES</u></b> also has to balance <b><u>the learning</u></b> needs of <b><u>the trainee</u></b> with service needs of <b><u>the department</u></b> in which they work, and advocate for <b><u>the trainee's</u></b> training needs within this. | Use of article (the) as a determiner   |
| 9  | Determiner +<br>V3 + noun                       | Whilst most research is undertaken in the face-to-face supervision of trainees <b><u>in approved training</u></b> programmes   | Use of article (in) as a determiner, (approved) as V3, and (training) as noun.   |
| 10 | Noun + of +<br>noun                             | It also briefly discusses some <b><u>aspects of educational</u></b> theory underpinning supervision.   | aspect (noun) + of + educational (noun)  |

Based on the noun phrase usage table above, the journal entitled "Being a Good Educational Supervisor" may explore the use of noun phrases in the context of being an effective educational supervisor. In this journal, the use of noun phrases can be employed for:

Role Description: Identifying and elucidating the role of an effective educational supervisor through the use of noun phrases that detail the characteristics and tasks involved. Characteristics Development: Highlighting the attributes or qualities necessary to be a good educational supervisor through noun phrases that depict the expected traits. Best Practice Analysis: Describing best practices in educational supervision by using noun phrases to distinguish effective strategies and approaches. Effective Communication: Employing appropriate noun phrases to convey information about the communication skills required in the role of an educational supervisor. Implementation in the Classroom: Illustrating the use of noun phrases in describing practical or situational experiences within the educational environment that emphasize the role of an educational supervisor. This journal depicts various aspects of the role of a good educational supervisor through the use of noun phrases to provide clear and in-depth information about the characteristics, duties, and best practices involved in that position.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

The journal title "Being a good educational supervisor" by J. Barrie and S. Walwyn gives an idea that the topic discussed is related to good educational supervisors. In a context like this, some of the types of noun phrases that may appear in the journal may involve constructions related to the role, characteristics, or responsibilities of an educational supervisor. The journal uses a lot of noun phrase determiner formulas. Effective use of noun phrases must be built by paying attention to several important elements to convey information clearly and structured. Using appropriate and well-structured noun phrases will help improve clarity, accuracy and effectiveness of communication in writing. Errors in the structure of noun phrases in literary works often produce ambiguities that affect the overall understanding of the story or narrative. Inappropriate use of noun phrases in literature can cause disruption in the smooth flow of the story and reduce the overall readability of the text. Errors in the use of noun phrases in literature can result in confusion or misunderstanding regarding the meaning or structure of a sentence. The conclusions drawn from these errors in using noun phrases in literature can be outlined as follows:

1. **Ambiguity of Meaning:** Inappropriate or ambiguous use of noun phrases can obscure the meaning of a sentence or text as a whole. For instance, errors in the structure of noun phrases such as incorrect placement of determiners or improper modifications can lead to confusion in interpreting the sentence.
2. **Disruption in Narrative Flow:** Misuse of noun phrases in literature can disrupt the flow of the narrative or the reader's comprehension. Incorrect or ambiguous use of noun phrases in sentences may interfere with the understanding of the narrative being constructed.
3. **Grammatical Errors:** Incorrect usage of noun phrases can also result in grammatical errors that undermine the quality of writing. For example, errors in using nouns that do not correspond appropriately to their syntactic roles in the sentence.



4. Reduced Readability: Improper or overly complex use of noun phrases can reduce the readability of the text. Overly long or complex noun phrases might cause readers to lose focus or interest in continuing to read.
5. Communication Difficulty: Unclear or imprecise use of noun phrases can impede communication between the writer and the reader, disrupting the communicative purpose of the writing.
6. Errors in the use of noun phrases in literature highlight the importance of accurate usage in constructing sentences and texts. Appropriate use of noun phrases can enhance the quality of writing, facilitate comprehension, and convey ideas clearly to the reader.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to express their gratitude to our lecturers Dr. Ir. Wanapri Pangaribuan, M.T., M.M., IPM., ASEAN Eng. and Dr. Yuniarto Mudjisusatyo, M.Pd. for their invaluable guidance and insightful suggestions throughout the research process. Thank you also to the authors of the journal on "*Being a good educational supervisor*" who enriched our references and insights into the use of noun phrases in a scientific study. May readers benefit from the appropriate and varied use of noun phrases in a discipline. Any shortcomings in this research are considered lessons for researchers, and we ask for forgiveness.

### REFERENCES

- Aarts, F & J. Aarts. 1982. *English Syntactic Structure*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- Abney, S. P. (1987). *The English noun phrase in its sentential aspect* (Doctoral dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology).
- Barrie, J., and S. Walwyn, 'Being a Good Educational Supervisor', *BJA Education*, 21.3 (2021), 102–9 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjae.2020.10.002>
- Brown, A. (Tahun). "Syntax Errors and Narrative Clarity: Examining Noun Phrase Misuse in Literature." Penerbit.
- Brown, J.W. R. B Lewis: Harcleroad. 1973. *Ave Instruct Technology Media and Methods*. New York. Mc Graw-Hill Book Company
- Chomsky, N (2002), *Syntactic Structures*, Berlin: Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co.
- Engelhart, M. D, ang Moughamian, H ( 1999), *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*, Harlow: Pearson Education Ltd.
- Herndon Jeanne H, (1970), *A Survey of Modern Grammars Second Edition*, New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston. A survey of modern grammars : Herndon, Jeanne H : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive
- Horton, L. and Burton-Roberts, N. (1998) *Analysing Sentences: An Introduction to English Syntax, Language*. doi: 10.2307/417024.  
<http://lib.unnes.ac.id/974/1/2621.pdf>

[http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/think/vocabulary/noun\\_phrase.shtml](http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/think/vocabulary/noun_phrase.shtml)

<https://www.sampoernaacademy.sch.id/id/noun-phrase-pengertian-pola-rumus-dan-contoh/>

Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, 4th ed. 2008. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Laia, M. (2023) 'A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE FOUND IN JUSTIN BIEBER ' S SONG LYRICS PURPOSE ALBUM', 5(2), pp. 49–64.

Leech, G., D and Hoogenrad. 1982. English Grammar for Today. London: Macmillan Education. Ltd.

Mahayani, T. et al. (2018) 'Improving Syntax Learning Achievement through Lesson Study Based Learning on IV Semester Students of Indonesian Language and Letter Education Study Program Pakuan University', *Jhss (Journal of Humanities and Social Studies)*, 2(1), pp. 12–17. doi: 10.33751/jhss.v2i1.815.

Phrase, V. (2023) 'AN ANALYSIS OF THE NOUN PHRASE AND THE VERB PHRASE', 6(2), pp. 202–209.

Smith, J. (Tahun). "Ambiguity in Noun Phrase Structure: Implications in Literary Texts." *Journal of Linguistic Studies*, Volume, Halaman.

The Oxford English Dictionary. Available at <http://oxforddictionaries.com/words/the-oxford-english-dictionary>. (Accessed 27 January 2013).