CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with background of research, statements of problem, research objective and research significance.

1.1 Background of Research

Language is a tool owned by human to communicate and talk about something in their mind or their ideas even their feeling to be understood by each other arbitrarily. According to Algeo, language is a conventional vocal sign system. Language used for human to communicate. He defined language into several important terms such as term of system, vocal, human, conventional, communicate, signs. Therefore, according to Algeo language is a tool for human to communicate through the system, vocal and conventional. (Englishindo, 2011)

A study of language is linguistics. The word linguistics comes from the Latin word *lingua* which means language. This is where the linguistic terms in various languages are formed. In English, linguistics is called linguistics which means the study of languages. The word linguistics in these words matches the words linguistique (French), and linguistiek (Dutch).

The etymological understanding above can be said that what is meant by linguistics is linguistics. This is in line with the understanding of linguistics according to the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Daring* is the science of language or the study of languages scientifically.

A field that examines language about how human can produce the sound (phonology), how human learns the structure of grammatical (morphology), and how human composes the grammatical as sentence (syntax), so human will understand how to communicate properly by considering about the meaning (semantics) is called linguistics. In communication, human needs to understand each other because sometime what they are talking about is not well structured.

As a human, language is a tool to communicate with each other, in order to understand and to make people understand what we are talking about we need

to speak well structured and it is called as syntax in linguistics. So, there will be no miss understanding when people are communicating.

The word syntax comes from Greek, *sun* and *tatein* which means *to put* in English language. Etymologically syntax is putting together words into groups of words or sentences. In order to understand the structure of what they are talking about, syntax teaches phrase and clause to make the sentences.

According to Chaer (2017) in (Nurhapitudin, 2018) book, phrase is grammatical unit in the form of non-predictive words combination or that fills one of the syntax functions in a sentence, clause is grammatical unit which has structure both above and below of a sentence, clause is the words which has subject and predicate to be a sentence.

There are five kinds of phrases; noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase, and there are three kinds of clause; noun clause, adverb clause, and adjective clause. In this researcher, the focus is on noun phrase. Noun phrase is the words which has noun as its main element.

Noun phrase can't be parted with pronouns. There are seven kinds of pronoun in noun phrase according to (Nurhapitudin, 2018); personal pronoun, possessive pronoun, reflexive pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, interrogative pronoun, indefinite pronoun.

Noun Phrase has two elements to be a sentence, they are pre-modification and post-modification. The main focus on this research is pre-modification and post-modification of Noun Phrases in the novel of *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* by J.K. Rowling

There are sentences in the novel of *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* by J.K. Rowling which contain pre-modification and post-modification especially on its conversation. According to that focus, the writer tries to analyze the pre-modification and post modification of noun phrases in the novel of *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone'* by J.K. Rowling especially on its conversations so that people will understand the structure of them.

Looking at the aforementioned research, this study is interested to be researched because there are only a few people who know and care about the grammatically structure of sentences based on syntax and noun phrase of pre-

and post-modification both in the real life and in the novel especially best seller novels as *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* by J.K. Rowling.

The conversations between one character to the others in the novel of *Harry Potter and The Philosopher*'s *Stone* can be analyzed by syntax analysis of noun phrase; pre-modification and post-modification and it is interesting, as only a few people know and care about the structure and grammar which are actually important in human's life. Therefore, the writer feels challenging to make this research.

1.2 Statements of Problem

In order to understand the sentences of pre-modifier and post-modifier, the writer uses tree diagram syntax. The statements of problem can be formulated into this research questions as follow:

1. What constituents of pre-modifier and post-modifier of noun phrases are in the novel of *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* by J.K. Rowling?
2. How the noun phrases having pre and post modifier are filled the functions of sentence in the novel of *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* by J.K. Rowling using tree diagram?

1.3 Research Objective

In order to know the answers of those statement problems, here are the research purposes:

1. To know the constituents of pre-modifier and post-modifier the noun phrases in the novel of *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* by J.K. Rowling.
2. To know the functions of sentence are filled by the noun phrases having pre-modification and post-modification in the novel of *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* by J.K. Rowling using tree diagram.
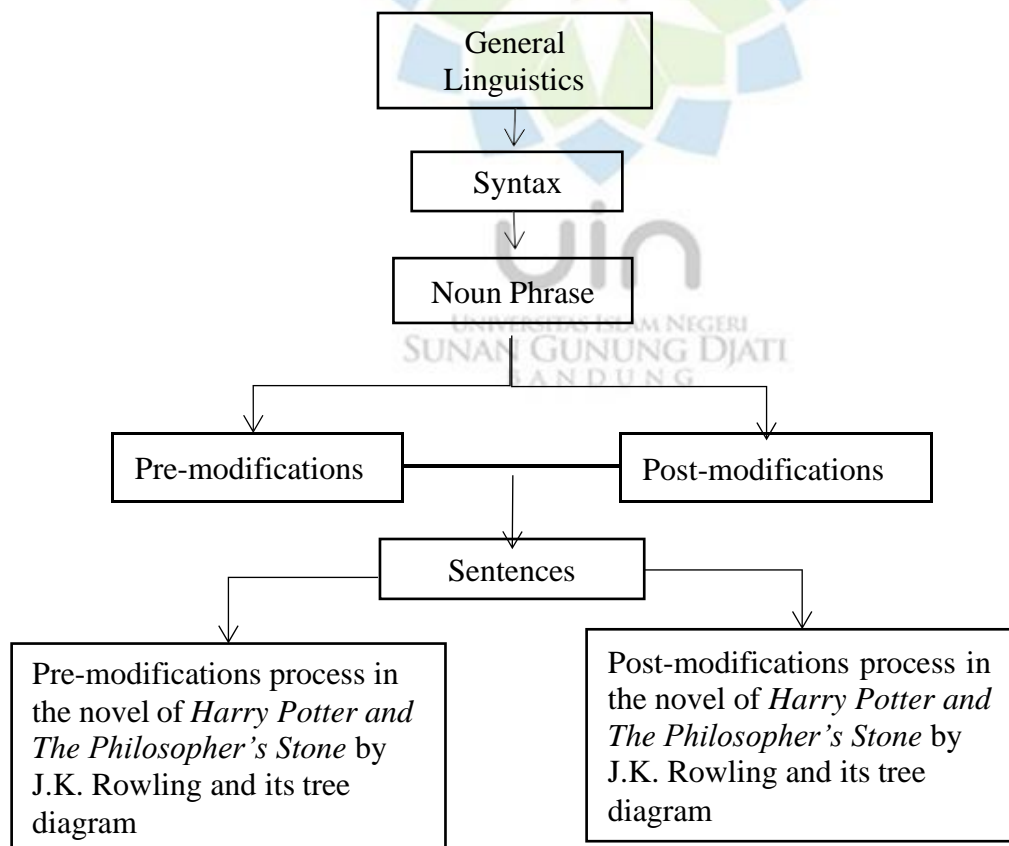
1.4 Research Significance

The results of this research expected to be use as theoretical and practical significance, those are:

1. Theoretically, the research expected to give the more understanding in syntax study, especially in analyzing pre-modification and post-modification.
2. Practically this research will be useful for:

   a. For linguistic communities hopefully it will be useful for them especially syntax because syntax is like one of the components of linguistics.

   b. For other researchers who also will analyze pre-modification andpost-modification to be considered this research as one of their references.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

This research is started by having some understanding on English syntax especially noun phrase of pre-modifications and post-modifications theory or concept. This reveals a pre-input to analyze noun phrase of pre-modifications and post-modifications in the novel of *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* by J.K. Rowling. The description of how this research conducted is represented below:

General
Linguistics

↓

Syntax

↓

Noun Phrase

Pre-modifications ⸻ Post-modifications

Sentences

Pre-modifications process in the novel of *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* by J.K. Rowling and its tree diagram

Post-modifications process in the novel of *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* by J.K. Rowling and its tree diagram

On the diagram above, this research will explain and show that syntax is one of the linguistics' parts. Syntax is one of the most important part in language, because syntax is about language rules, it can make people communicating better. To communicate people must create or say sentences, to create sentence people need to include phrase and clause. This research will show how the sentences are being created based on the conversation of *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone,* a novel by J.K. Rowling, through the noun phrase, we can see that it is important to look after of what we try to communicate also there are a lot of people do not understand that sentences of noun phrase can be modified, it is called as modification. In this research, it will explain and show how the sentences can be identified as noun phrase and how those sentences can be modified of pre-modifications either post-modifications.

1.6 Previous Study

There are some previous studies which analyze syntax especially noun phrase. The first study is written by Alifia Husna Nurjanah, Erik Candra Pertala, and Siska Hestiana *"Analisis Post-Modifiers Noun Phrase Pada Subjek Kalimat Dalam Abstrak Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Studi Administrasi Publik Universitas Muhammadiyah Sukabumi Tahun 2015 Dan 2016".* This study is about the explanation of post-modifier types in the thesis abstract of the public administration students of Muhammadiyah Sukabumi University 2015 and 2016, and the structured of them to make the post-modifier itself.

The second study is written by Diah Mawarni Ayuningsih *"Noun Phrase Construction Found In Report Genres In The First Year Senior High School Students' Textbooks",* in this study, the researcher described the types of Noun Phrase Construction in report genres in the first year Senior High School students' textbooks are developed and the most dominant kinds of noun phrase constructions found in report genres in the first year Senior High School students' textbooks.

The third study is written by Clara Monica Christian Susanto *"The use of Pre-modifiers and Post-modifier of Noun Phrases In Revlon Lipstick Advertisements In Female Online Magazine".* This study is to figure out the

pre-modifiers and post-modifiers of noun phrases that are used in Revlon lipstick advertisements in female online magazines and to examine the possible effects that are resulted from the use of pre-modifiers and post-modifiers of noun phrases in the advertisements by using a questionnaire addressed to the female respondents as the readers and using persuasive language devices.

The differences are the analysis method and the object of those studies. Most of those studies only used noun phrase, post-modifiers and post-modifiers but the writer uses syntax tree diagrams to analyze the sentences, and even though the object one of those studies is also explained about pre-modifiers and post-modifiers however the writer in this research uses novel as the object of analysis. Therefore, the writer uses that study as one of the sources to make this research.