

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of research findings and discussion. The data taken in this study are Type and function of noun phrase found in Percy Jackson and the sea of monster novel. Therefore, it describes only a few sentences that produces noun phrase. The analysis of the study is based on the problems in chapter I.

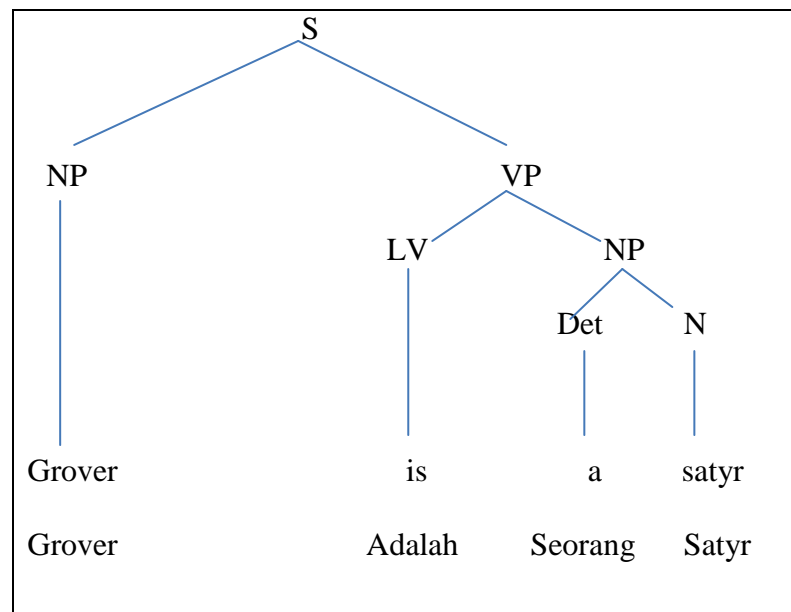
#### A. Research Findings

##### 1) The Type of Noun Phrase used in *Percy Jackson And The Sea Of Monster Novel*

This part of the study focused on the type of noun phrase in *Percy Jackson and the sea of Monster* novel. There are seven type of noun phrase that found, they are:

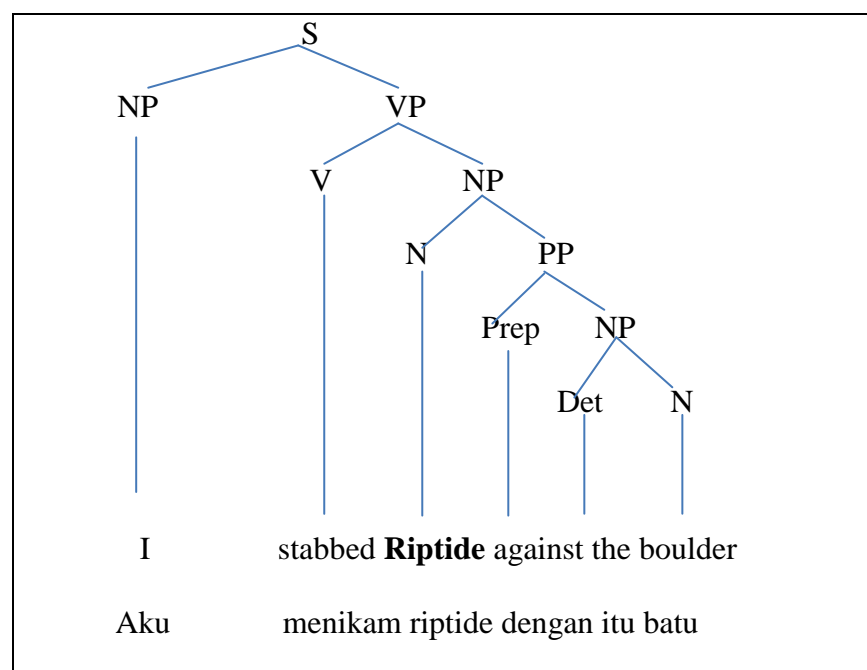
###### a. Common noun phrase

###### 1. Grover is a satyr.(page:1)



Grover as a Common noun phrase with the head alone. Common noun can serve as heads of phrases.<sup>1</sup> Grover as a subject of this sentence and as a noun phrase because it can be the head of a phrase. The meaning of this sentences is Grover adalah seorang Satyr.

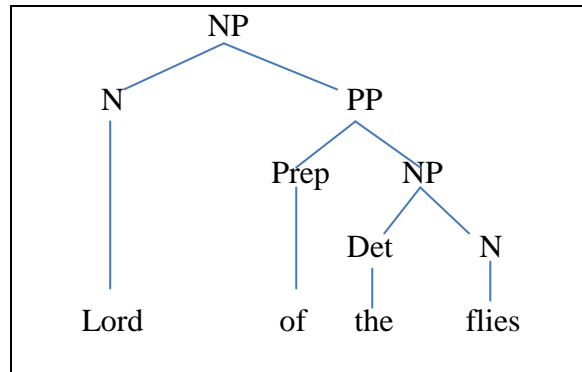
2. I stabbed **Riptide** against the boulder (Page: 209)



The word riptide is a common noun phrase, because riptide can serve as heads of phrase, and can stand as an object of the sentence. Aku menikam batu itu dengan riptide

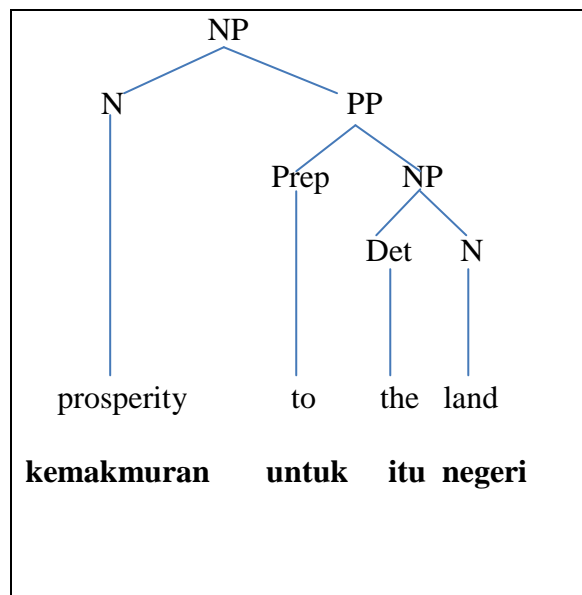
<sup>1</sup> Baker C.L., *English Syntax (second edition)*, Mitt Press, 1995, p 147

3. The whole middle school had read this book called **Lord of the Flies**



The phrase lord of the flies is a noun phrase, the common noun phrase consist of noun can serve as heads of phrase. lord of the flies consist of head noun followed by complement. lord as a common noun and of the flies as a complement of this phrase.

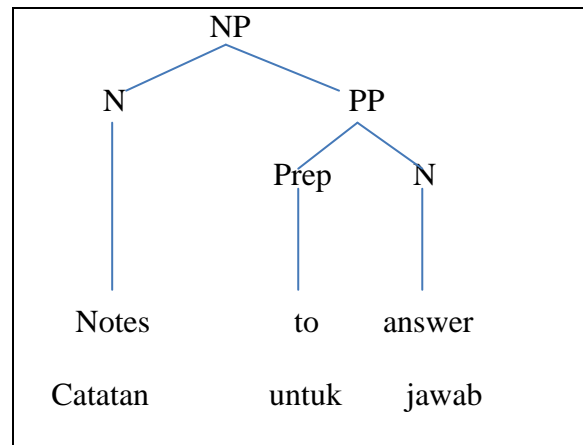
4. The Fleece brought **prosperity to the land** ( Page: 87)



The phrase prosperity to the land is a noun phrase, the common noun phrase consist of noun can serve as heads of phrase. Prosperity to the land consists of head noun followed by

complement. Prosperity as a common noun and to the land as a complement of this phrase. Bulu domba itu membawa **kemakmuran bagi negeri**

5. She was too busy jotting down **notes to answer**. (page: 170)

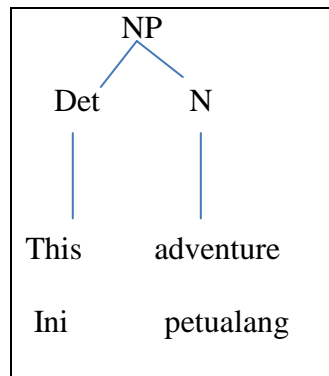


The phrase notes to answer is a noun phrase, the common noun phrase consist of noun can serve as heads of phrase. Notes to answer consists of head noun followed by complement. Notes as a common noun and to answer as a complement of this phrase.

wanita itu terlalu sibuk menuliskan **catatan untuk memberikan jawaban.**

**b. Noun phrase introduced by determiners and genitives**

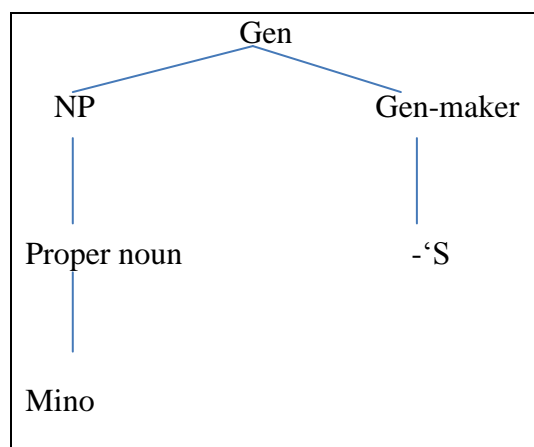
1. He'd gone on **this adventure** with me and a girl named Annabeth to save the world.(page:1)



Dia pernah menyertai **petualangan ini** bersamaku, dan juga dengan seorang gadis bernama annabeth untuk menyelamatkan dunia.

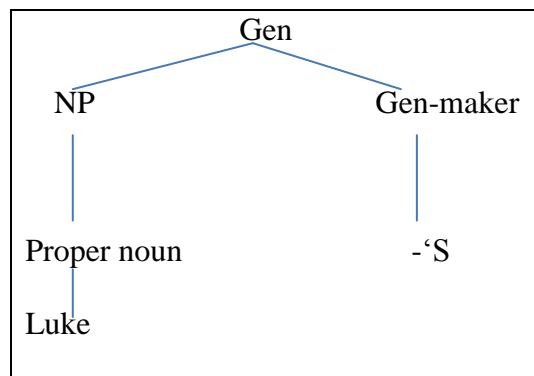
This adventure as a noun phrase introduced by determiner, the word “this” is determiner demonstrative and it is the category of determiner, adventure as the head of this phrase.

2. This Land is **Mino’s Land** (p:89)



Mino's land as a type of introduce by genitive and stand as a object of this sentence. *Genitive* is the traditional name for the construction in English that indicates possession, among other things. The general rule for forming genitives involves adding a "genitive marker" to a noun phrase. The marker '-' is added to a noun phrase ending in the plural suffix -s.<sup>2</sup> The word Mino's start form proper noun and added by suffix -s.

3. **Luke's voice** was dangerously calm (page: 237)

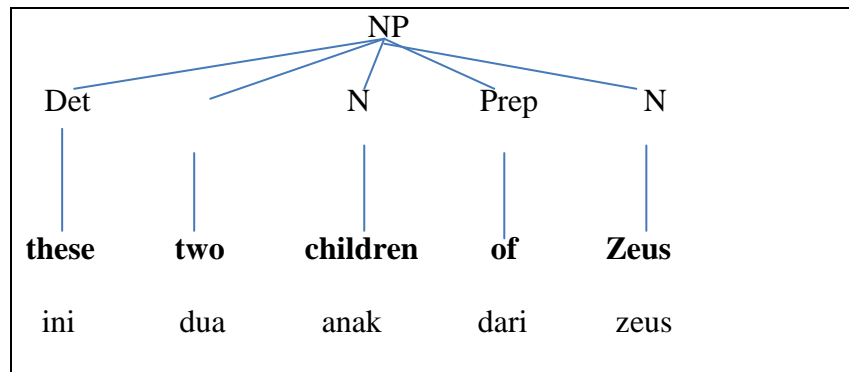


Luke's voices as type of noun phrase introduce by genitive and stand as a subject of this sentence. *Genitive* is the traditional name for the construction in English that indicates possession, among other things. The general rule for forming genitives involves adding a "genitive marker" to a noun phrase. The marker '-' is added to a noun phrase ending in the plural suffix -s.<sup>3</sup> The word Luke's start from proper noun and added by suffix -s.

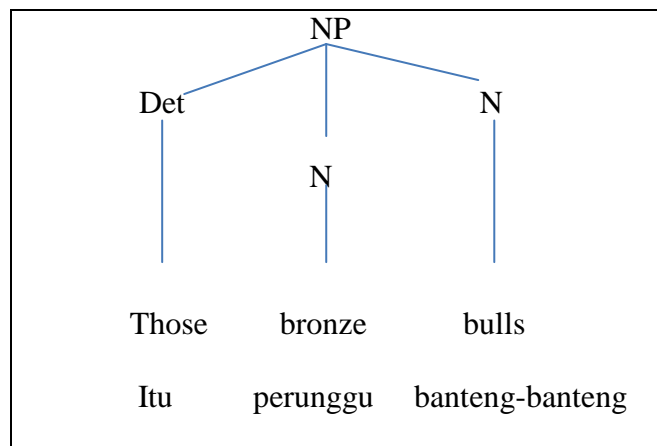
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<sup>2</sup> *Ibid* 153

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid* 153

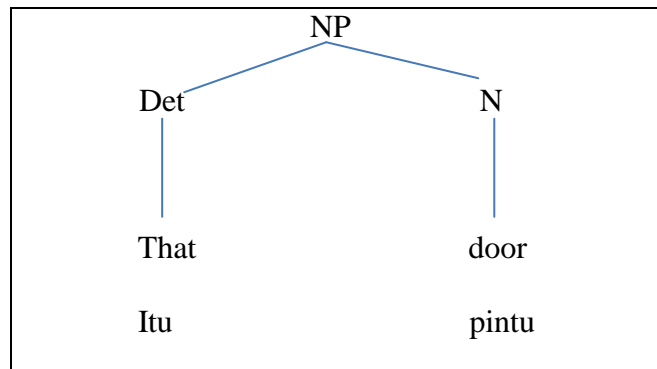
4. There were **these two children of Zeus** (page: 86)

These two children of Zeus as a noun phrase introduce by determiner, the word “these” is determiner demonstrative and it is the category of determiner. pada masa dahulu **ada dua anak zeus**

5. He pounded **those bronze bulls.** (page: 60)

These two children of Zeus as a noun phrase introduce by determiner, the word “these” is determiner demonstrative and it is the category of determiner. Bulls are the head of this phrase. Dia menghabiskan **banteng-banteng perunggu itu.**

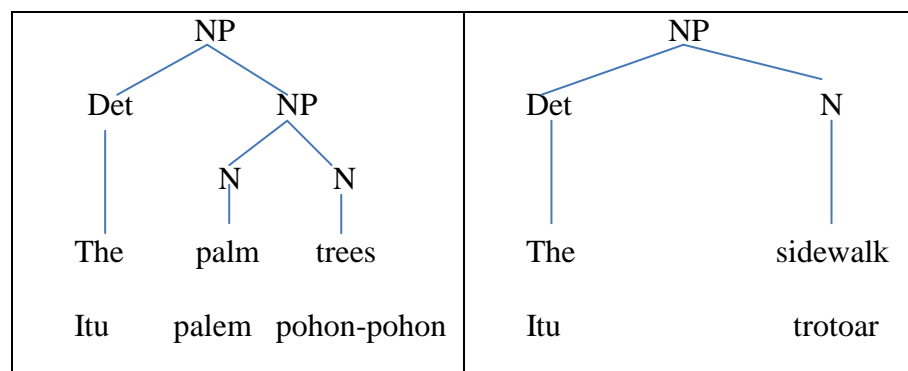
6. **That door** also slammed shut. (page: 18)



That door as a noun phrase introduced by determiner, the word “these” is determiner demonstrative and it is the category of determiner. Pintu itu juga terbanting menutup.

7. Wind and ripped at **the palm trees** along **the sidewalk**. (page:

1)



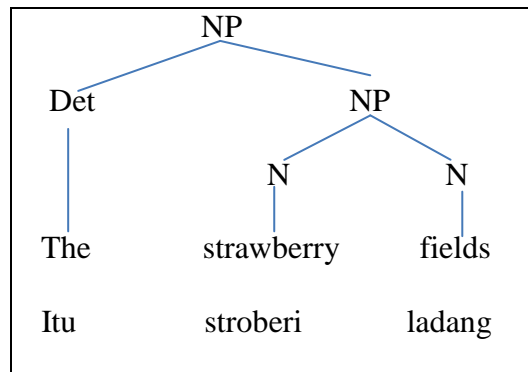
Noun phrase “the palm trees” it is the type of noun phrase introduced by determiner. “The” is category of central determiner, because it is definite article. The palm trees as an object of this sentence. Dera angin dan hujan mencabik-cabik deret pepohonan palem sepanjang trotoar

The palm trees = deretan pepohonan palem

The sidewalk = trotoar



8. **The strawberry fields** still baked in the sun (page: 48)

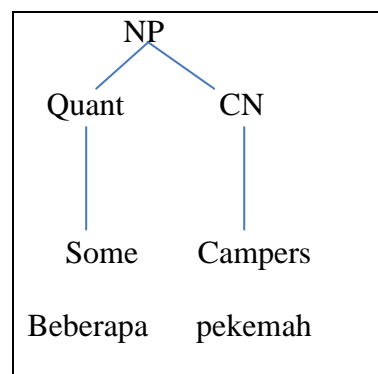


Noun phrase “the strawberry fields” it is the type of noun phrase introduce by determiner. “The” is category of central determiner, because it is definite article. the strawberry fields as a subject of this sentence. Ladang stroberinya masih terpanggang sinar mentari.

The strawberry field = ladang stroberinya

c. **Noun phrase introduced by quantity word**

1. **Some campers** waited in vain for it their whole lives (page:64)

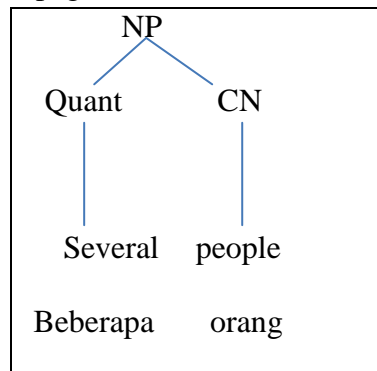


Some campers as a noun phrase introduced by quantity word. A noun phrase can consist of a quantity word followed by a common noun phrase. Some as a quantity word and campers

as a noun. Beberapa pekemah menanti-nanti tak sabar akan momen itu sepanjang hidup mereka.

Some campers= beberapa pekemah

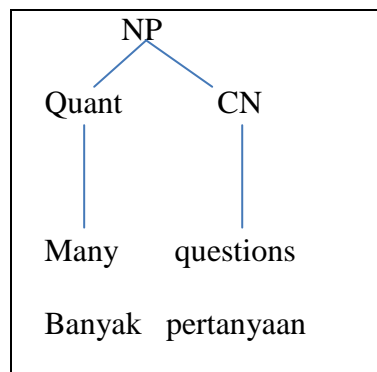
2. He pointed a crooked finger at **several people** in the audience (page: 93)



Several people as a noun phrase introduced by quantity word. A noun phrase can consist of a quantity word followed by a common noun phrase. Several as quantity word and people as a noun. Dia menunjuk jemari bengkoknya pada beberapa orang yang menonton.

Several people= beberapa orang

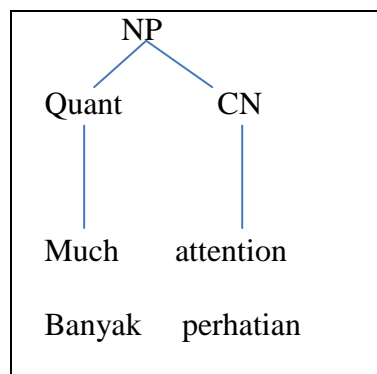
3. They will ask too **many questions** (page: 137)



Many questions as a noun phrase introduced by quantity word. A noun phrase can consist of a quantity word followed by a common noun phrase. Many as quantity word and question as a noun. Mereka akan mengajukan banyak pertanyaan.

Many question= banyak pertanyaan

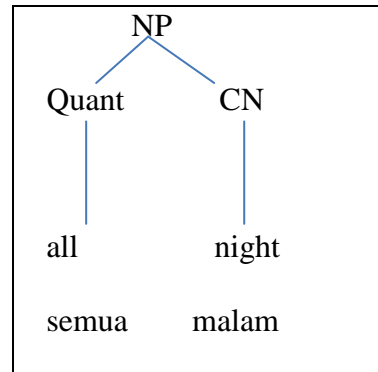
4. Nobody else seemed to be paying them **much attention** (page: 78)



Much attention as a noun phrase introduced by quantity word. A noun phrase can consist of a quantity word followed by a common noun phrase. Much as quantity word and attention as noun. Tak ada seorangpun yang menaruh perhatian pada mereka.

Much attention= perhatian

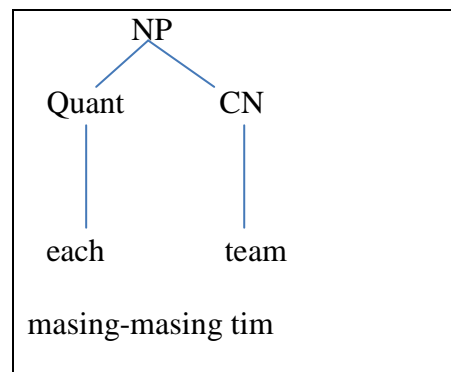
5. I'd even miss him snoring like an earthquake in the next bunk **all night**. (page: 274)



All night as a noun phrase introduced by quantity word. A noun phrase can consist of a quantity word followed by a common noun phrase. The word all as quantity word and night as noun. Aku bahkan akan merindukan dengkurannya yang bagai gempa bumi disebelah tempat tidurku sepanjang malam.

All night= sepanjang malam

6. **Each team** will consist of a driver and a fighter (page:76)

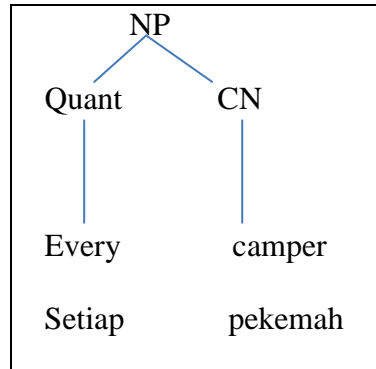


Each team as a noun phrase introduced by quantity word. A noun phrase can consist of a quantity word followed by a common noun phrase. The word each as a quantity word and team as a noun. Each team act as a subject of this sentence.

Masing-masing tim terdiri dari satu pengemudi dan satu petarung.

Each team= masing-masing tim

7. **Every camper** knew the story behind the tree (page: 47)

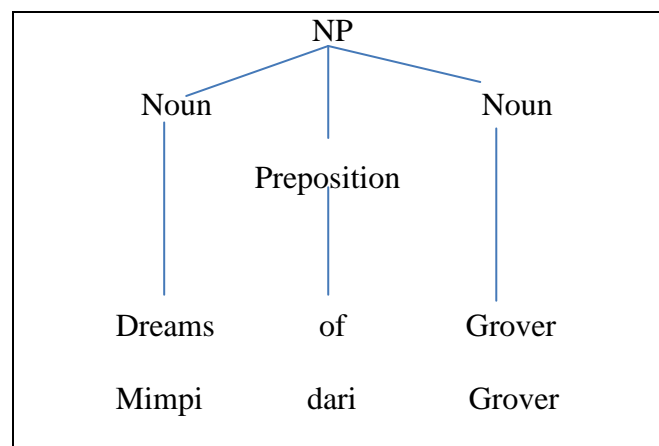


Every camper as a noun phrase introduced by quantity word. A noun phrase can consist of a quantity word followed by a common noun phrase. Every as a quantity word and camper as a noun. Setiap pekemah tahu kisah dibalik pohon itu.

Every camper= setiap pekeamah.

**d. Bare noun phrase**

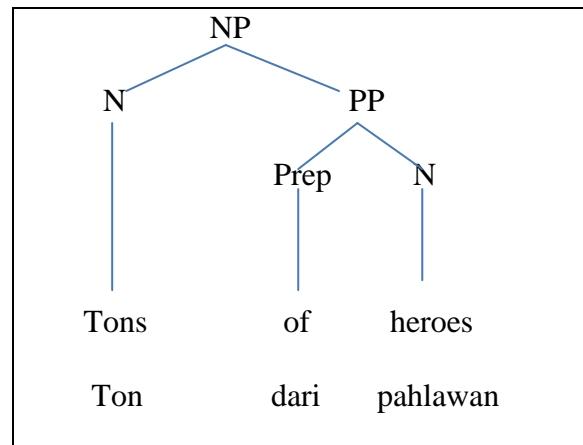
1. I had more **dreams of Grover** (page: 71)



Dreams of Grover is a bare noun phrase. The common noun phrase combines with some preceding word or phrase to

make up a noun phrase.<sup>4</sup> A noun phrase can consist of plural common noun phrase. Aku bermimpi lagi tentang grover.

2. **Tons of heroes** have searched for it with no luck. (page: 87)



Tons of heroes is a bare noun phrase and as a subject of this sentence. The common noun phrase combines with some preceding word or phrase to make up a noun phrase.<sup>5</sup> A noun phrase can consist of plural common noun phrase. Sudah **banyak sekali pahlawan** yang mencarinya tanpa hasil.

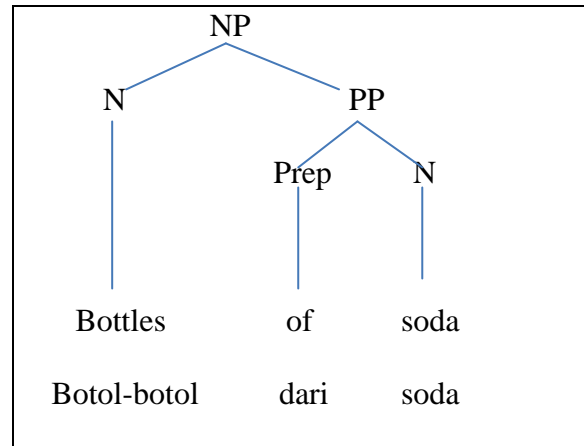
Tons of heroes= banyak pahlawan-pahlawan

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<sup>4</sup> *Ibid* 160

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid* 160

3. The table was loaded with food pizza boxes, **bottles of soda**, and a stack of roast beef sandwiches on a silver platter. (page: 124)

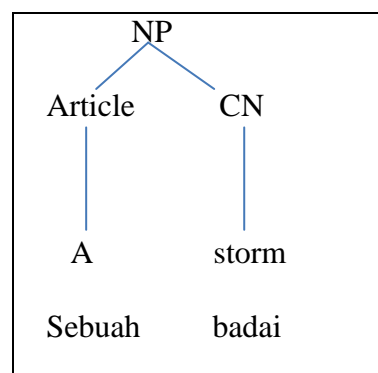


Bottles of soda is a bare noun phrase and as an object of this sentence. The common noun phrase combines with some preceding word or phrase to make up a noun phrase.<sup>6</sup> A noun phrase can consist of plural common noun phrase. Meja itu dipenuhi dengan makanan kotak-kotak pizza, botol-botol soda, dan setumpuk roti isi daging panggang dipiring perak

Bottles of soda= botol-botol soda

**e. Noun phrase introduced by a or an**

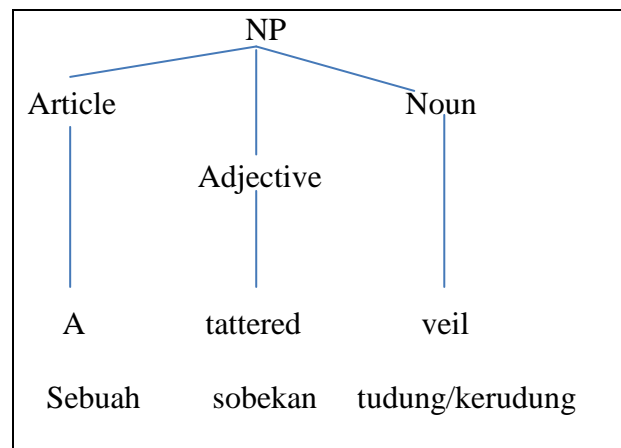
1. **A storm** was blowing. (page: 1)



<sup>6</sup> *Ibid* 160

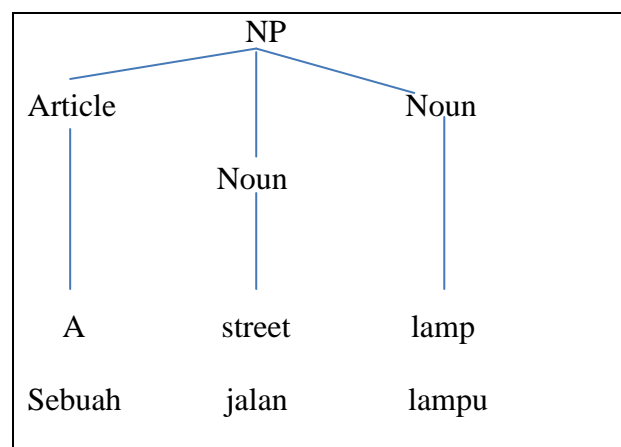
A storm as a noun phrase introduced by A. it is the category of central determiner, because A included subclasses of central determiner, that is indefinite article. A noun phrase can consist of the indefinite article plus a common noun phrase.

2. **A tattered veil** covered his face (page: 72)



A tattered veil as a subject and noun phrase introduced by A. it is the category of central determiner, because A included subclasses of central determiner, that is indefinite article. A noun phrase can consist of the indefinite article plus adjective and noun. Sebuah tudung yang koyak menutupi wajahnya.

3. It swatted aside **a street lamp** (page: 2)

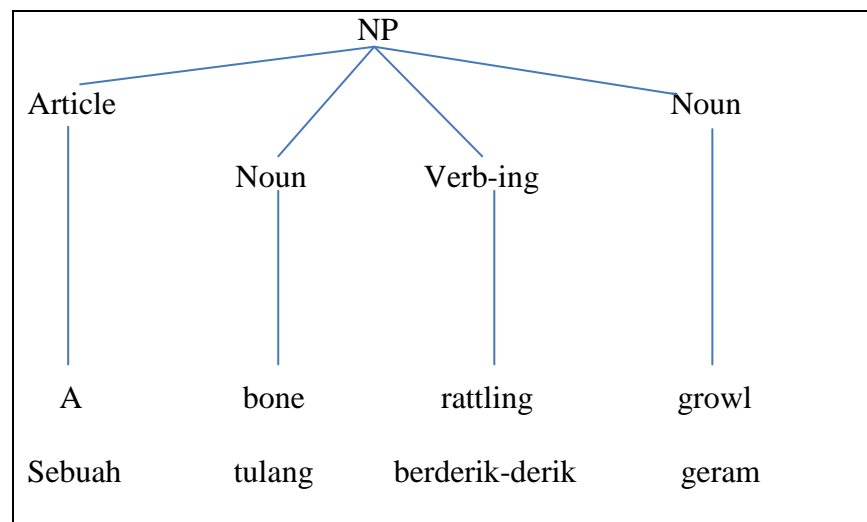




A street lamp as an object and noun phrase introduced by A. it is the category of central determiner, because A included subclasses of central determiner, that is indefinite article. A noun phrase can consist of the indefinite article plus noun. Ia memukul satu lampu jalan.

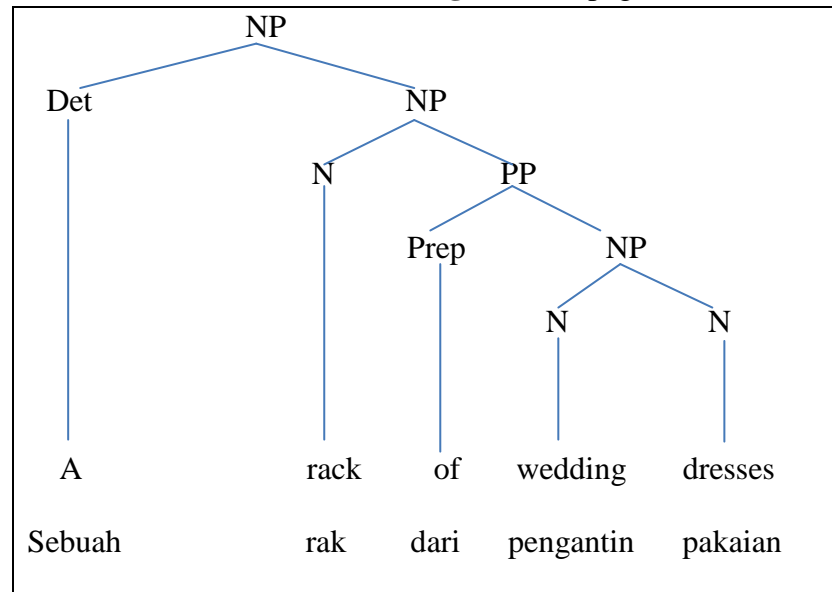
A street lamp= satu lampu jalan

4. **A bone rattling growl** cut through the storm (page: 2)

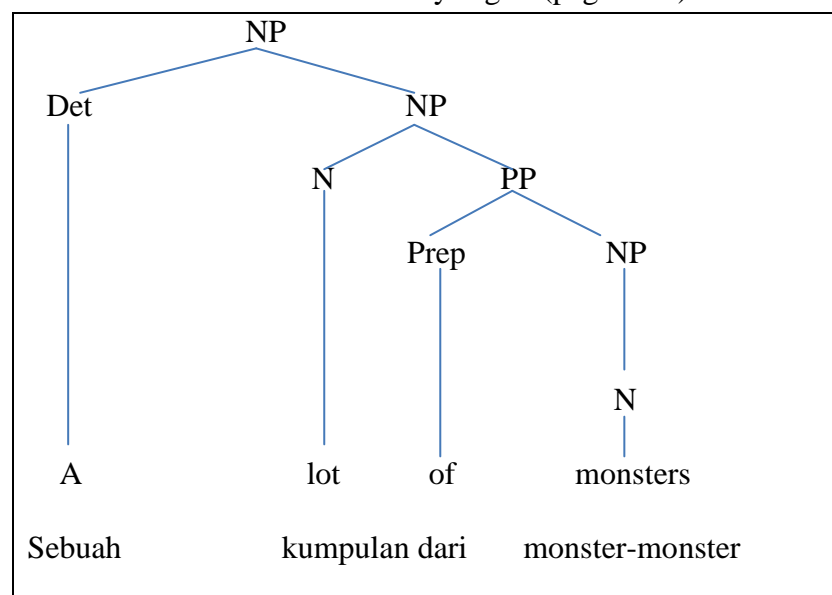


A bone rattling growl as a subject and noun phrase introduced by A. it is the category of central determiner, because A included subclasses of central determiner, that is indefinite article. A noun phrase can consist of the indefinite article plus noun plus verb-ing and noun. suara geraman yang mengerikan membelah badai.

A bone rattling growl =suara geraman yang mengerikan

5. He dove behind **a rack of wedding dresses** (page:2)

A rack of wedding dress as an object and noun phrase introduced by A. it is the category of central determiner, because A included subclasses of central determiner, that is indefinite article. A noun phrase can consist of the indefinite article plus noun, preposition phrase and noun. Dia bersembunyi dibalik rak yang penuh gaun pengantin.

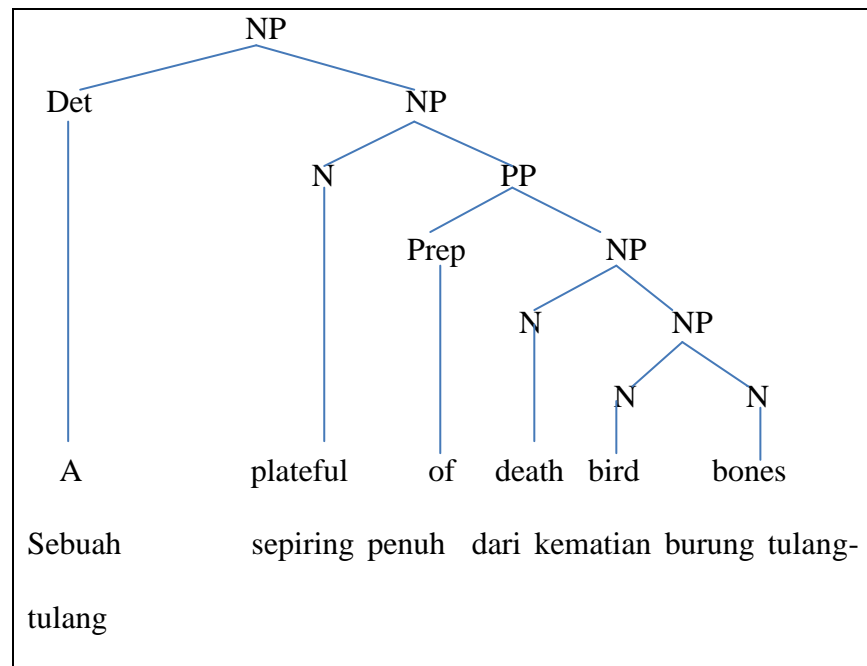
6. **A lot of monsters** have terrible eyesight. (page: 143)

A lot of monsters as a subject and noun phrase introduced by A. it is the category of central determiner, because A included subclasses of central determiner, that is indefinite article. A noun phrase can consist of the indefinite article plus noun, preposition phrase and noun. Banyak monster yang memiliki penglihatan buruk.

A lot of monsters= banyak monster

7. Annabeth scrapped **a plateful of death bird bones** into the lava.

(page: 86)

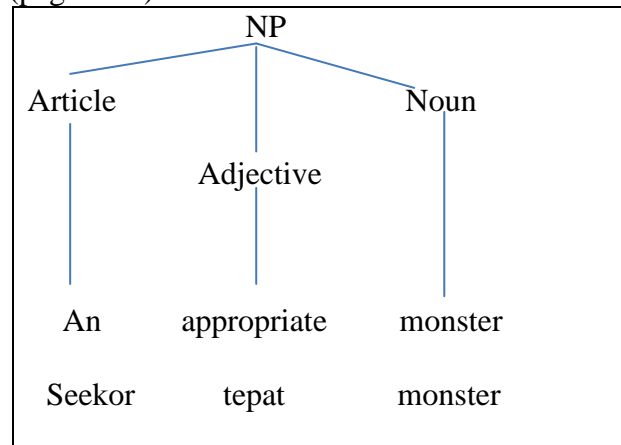


A plateful of death bird bones as an object and noun phrase introduced by A. it is the category of central determiner, because A included subclasses of central determiner, that is indefinite article. A noun phrase can consist of the indefinite article plus

noun, preposition phrase and noun. annabeth membersihkan sepiring penuh tulang bangkai burung kedalam lahar

A plateful of death bird bones= sepiring penuh tulang bangkai burung

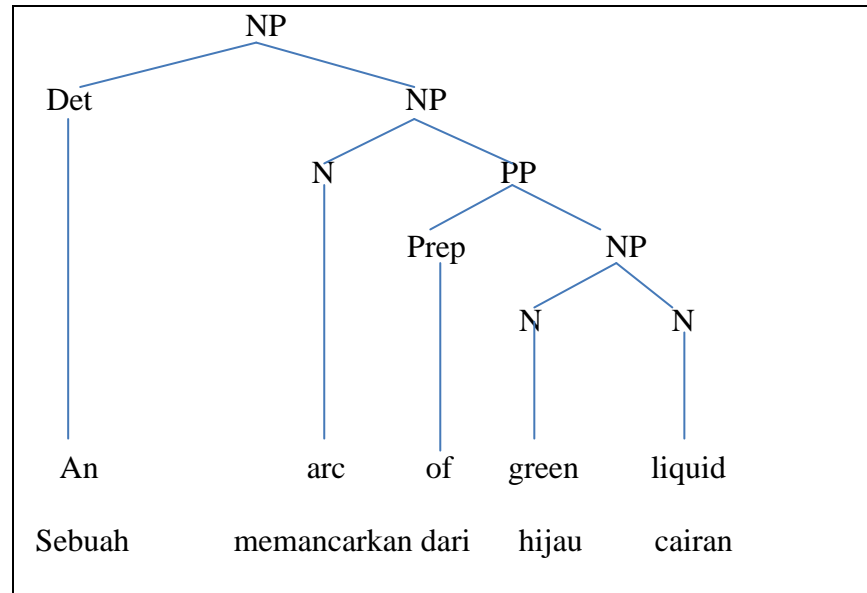
8. He could find **an appropriate monster** to protect the Fleece.  
(page: 255)



An appropriate monster as an object and noun phrase introduced by An. it is the category of central determiner, because An included subclasses of central determiner, that is indefinite article. A noun phrase can consist of the indefinite article “An” plus noun, adjective and noun. Dia bisa menemukan monster yang cocok untuk melindungi bulu domba itu.

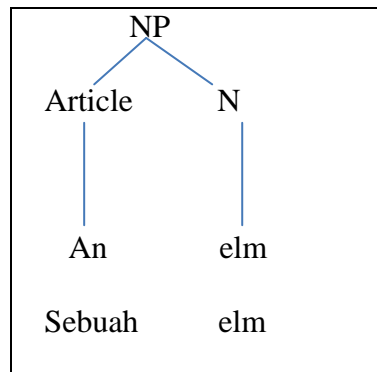
An appropriate monster= monster yang cocok

9. One of the Hydra heads spat **an arc of green liquid** that shot past my shoulder and splashed against **an elm**.



An arc of green liquid as an object and noun phrase introduced by An. It is the category of central determiner, because the word An included subclasses of central determiner, that is indefinite article. A noun phrase can consist of the indefinite article “An” plus noun, prepositional phrase and noun. Salah satu dari kepala hydra itu meludahkan lengkungan cairan hijau yang melesat melewati bahu dan muncart ke pohon elm.

An arc of green liquid= cairan hijau yang melesat

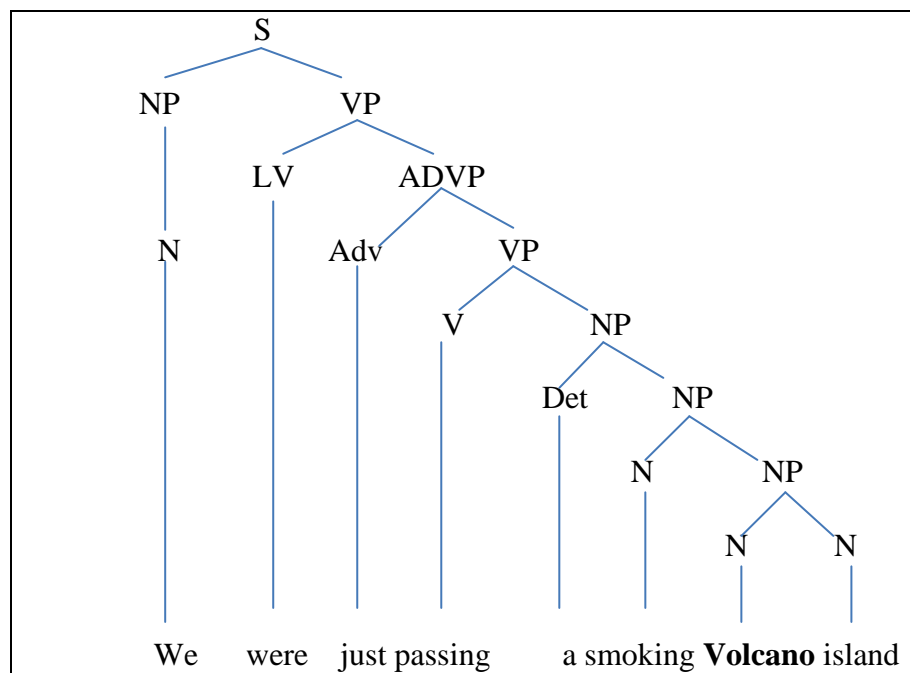


An elm as an object and noun phrase introduced by An. It is the category of central determiner, because the word An included subclasses of central determiner, that is indefinite article. A noun phrase can consist of the indefinite article “An” plus noun.

An elm=pohon elm

#### f. A special possibility for proper nouns

1. We were just passing a smoking **Volcano** island (page:187)

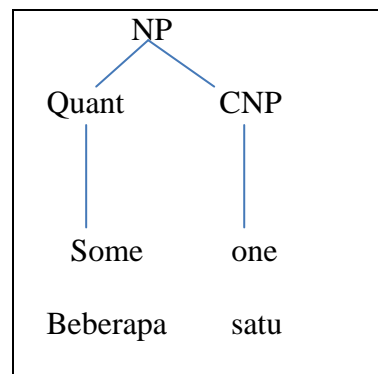


Kami baru melewati pulau dengan gunung api yang mengepulkan asap.

Volcano= gunung api

**g. Some special combined forms**

1. **Someone** had poisoned it.



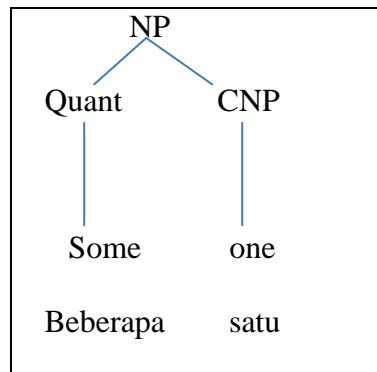
Someone as a subject of this sentence and the type of noun phrase some special combined forms. Some special English words that are interpreted as a combination of a quantity word and a noun, The four English quantity words that can serve as the first element in these combinations are *some*, *any*, *no*, and *every*. The four noun-like stems to which they can be attached are *-one*, *-body*, *-thing*, and *-where*. The first two of these (*-one* and *-body*) denote human entities, *-thing* denotes a nonhuman entity, and *-where* denotes a place and is used to form locative and motion phrases.<sup>7</sup> This sentence start forms the word some and one.

Seseorang telah meracuninya.

Someone=seseorang

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<sup>7</sup> *Ibid* 167

2. Mr. D had to punish **someone** (page: 51)

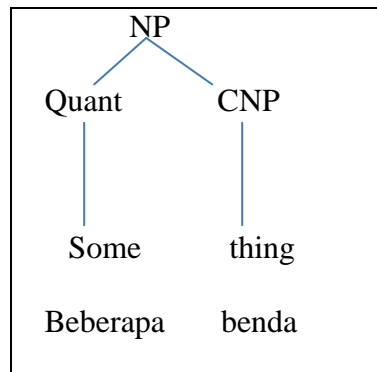
Someone as an object of this sentence and the type of noun phrase some special combined forms. Some special English words that are interpreted as a combination of a quantity word and a noun, The four English quantity words that can serve as the first element in these combinations are *some*, *any*, *no*, and *every*. The four noun-like stems to which they can be attached are *-one*, *-body*, *-thing*, and *-where*. The first two of these (*-one* and *-body*) denote human entities, *-thing* denotes a nonhuman entity, and *-where* denotes a place and is used to form locative and motion phrases.<sup>8</sup> This sentence start forms the word some and one. Pak D harus menghukum seseorang.

Someone= seseorang

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<sup>8</sup> *Ibid* 167



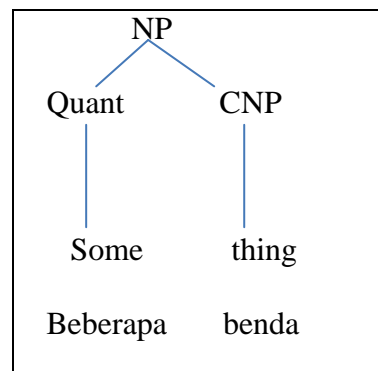
3. I had to do **something** ( page: 21)

Something as an object of this sentence and the type of noun phrase some special combined forms. Some special English words that are interpreted as a combination of a quantity word and a noun, The four English quantity words that can serve as the first element in these combinations are *some*, *any*, *no*, and *every*. The four noun-like stems to which they can be attached are *-one*, *-body*, *-thing*, and *-where*. The first two of these (*-one* and *-body*) denote human entities, *-thing* denotes a nonhuman entity, and *-where* denotes a place and is used to form locative and motion phrases.<sup>9</sup> This sentence start forms the word some and thing. Aku harus melakukan sesuatu

Something= sesuatu.

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<sup>9</sup> *Ibid* 167

4. **Something** nagged at the back of my mind (page: 175)

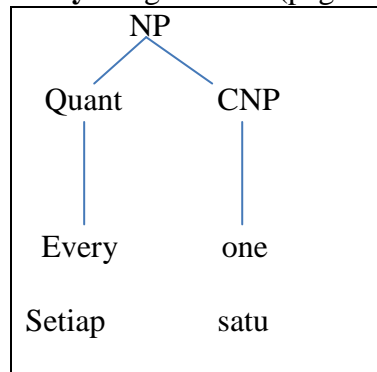
Something as a subject of this sentence and the type of noun phrase some special combined forms. Some special English words that are interpreted as a combination of a quantity word and a noun, The four English quantity words that can serve as the first element in these combinations are *some*, *any*, *no*, and *every*. The four noun-like stems to which they can be attached are *-one*, *-body*, *-thing*, and *-where*. The first two of these (*-one* and *-body*) denote human entities, *-thing* denotes a nonhuman entity, and *-where* denotes a place and is used to form locative and motion phrases.<sup>10</sup> This sentence start forms the word some and thing.

Sesuatu mengusik pikiranku.

Something= sesuatu

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<sup>10</sup> *Ibid* 167

5. **Everyone** get below (page: 162)

Everyone as a subject of this sentence and the type of noun phrase some special combined forms. Some special English words that are interpreted as a combination of a quantity word and a noun, The four English quantity words that can serve as the first element in these combinations are *some*, *any*, *no*, and *every*. The four noun-like stems to which they can be attached are *-one*, *-body*, *-thing*, and *-where*. The first two of these (*-one* and *-body*) denote human entities, *-thing* denotes a nonhuman entity, and *-where* denotes a place and is used to form locative and motion phrases.<sup>11</sup> This sentence start forms the word every and one.

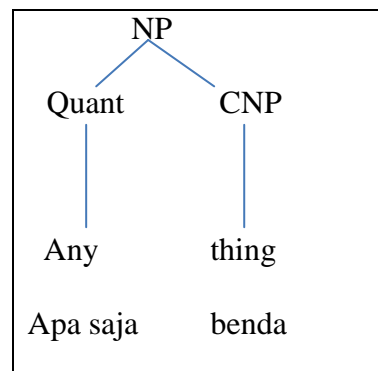
Semua orang pergi kebawah

Everyone= tiap orang/ semua orang

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<sup>11</sup> *Ibid* 167

6. I didn't want to eat **anything** served by ghosts (page: 149)



Anything as a subject of this sentence and the type of noun phrase some special combined forms. Some special English words that are interpreted as a combination of a quantity word and a noun, The four English quantity words that can serve as the first element in these combinations are *some*, *any*, *no*, and *every*. The four noun-like stems to which they can be attached are *-one*, *-body*, *-thing*, and *-where*. The first two of these (*-one* and *-body*) denote human entities, *-thing* denotes a nonhuman entity, and *-where* denotes a place and is used to form locative and motion phrases.<sup>12</sup> This sentence starts with the words any and thing. Aku tak ingin makan apapun yang disugahi para hantu.

Anything= apa saja.

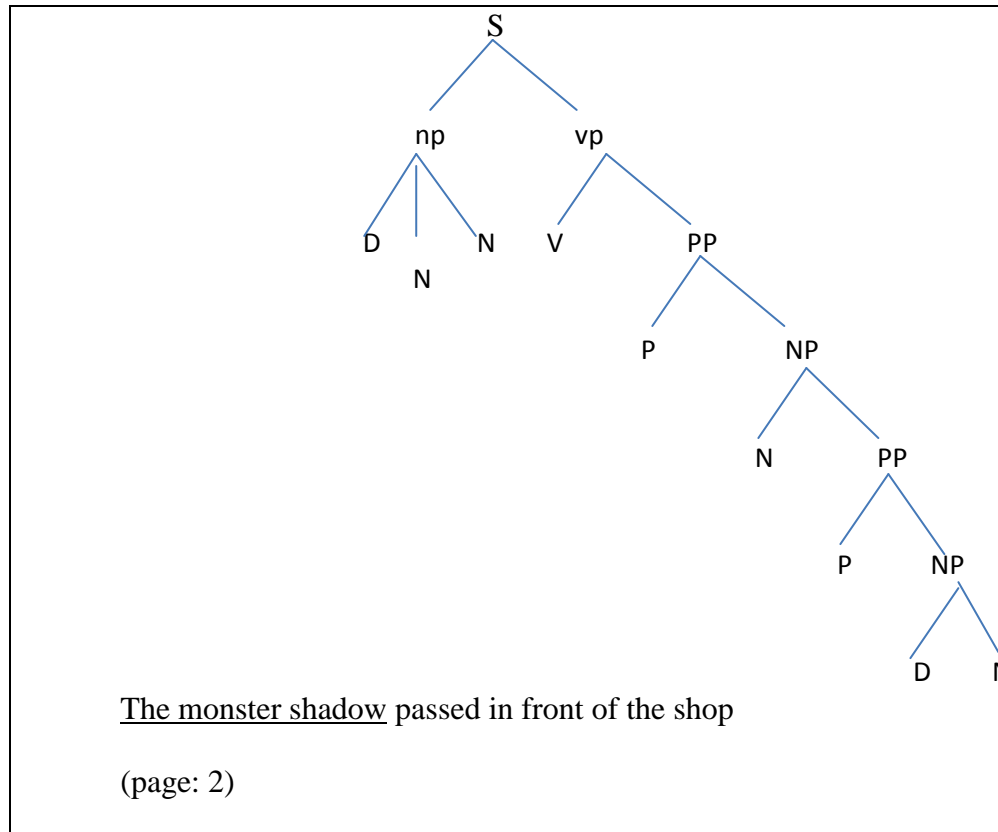
## 2) The Function of Noun Phrase used in *Percy Jackson and The Sea of Monster Novel*

There are eight functions of noun phrases that are found in *Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monster* novel.

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<sup>12</sup> *Ibid* 167

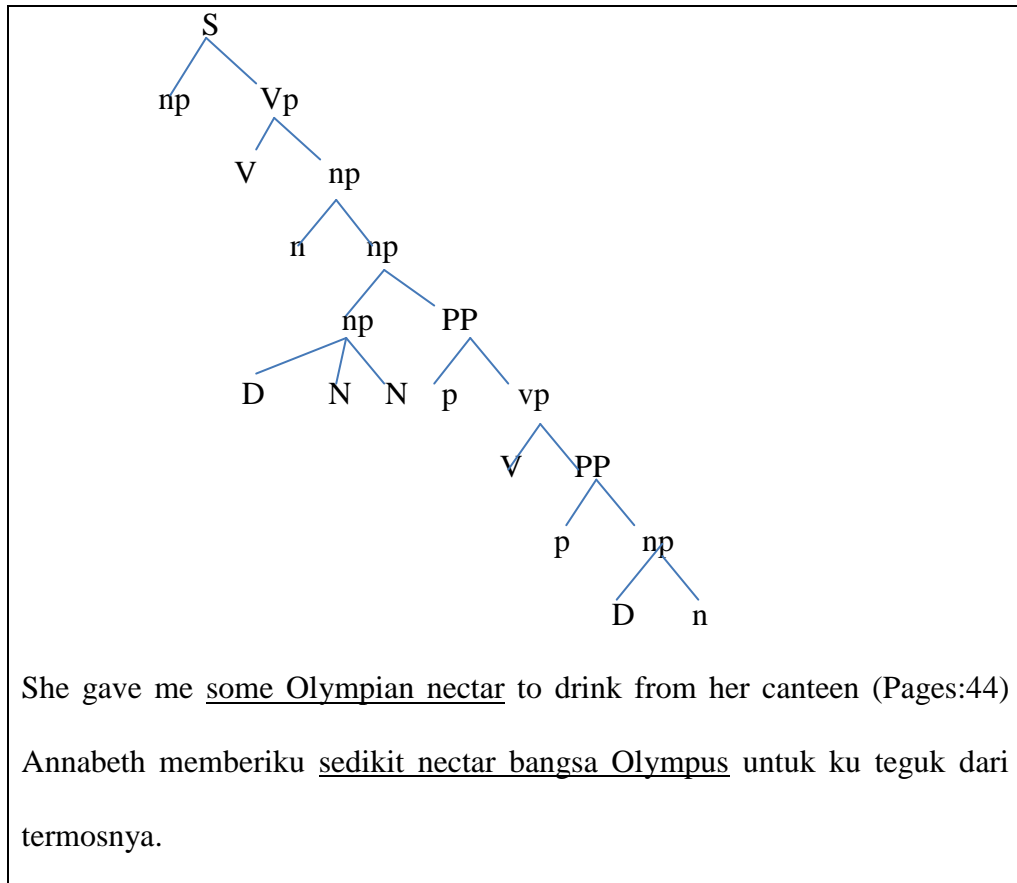
a. As subject



The sentence above composed of noun phrase and verb phrase. **The monster shadow** is noun phrase as subject. A subject is a word, phrase, or clause performs the action which of or acts upon the verb. This noun phrase was preceded by word “the” a word traditionally referred to as definite article. **Passed in front of the shop** is a verb phrase. Bayangan ,monster melewati depan toko. The monster shadow= bayangan monster

Annabeth and Grover shook their heads morosely.(page: 234)

## b. As direct object



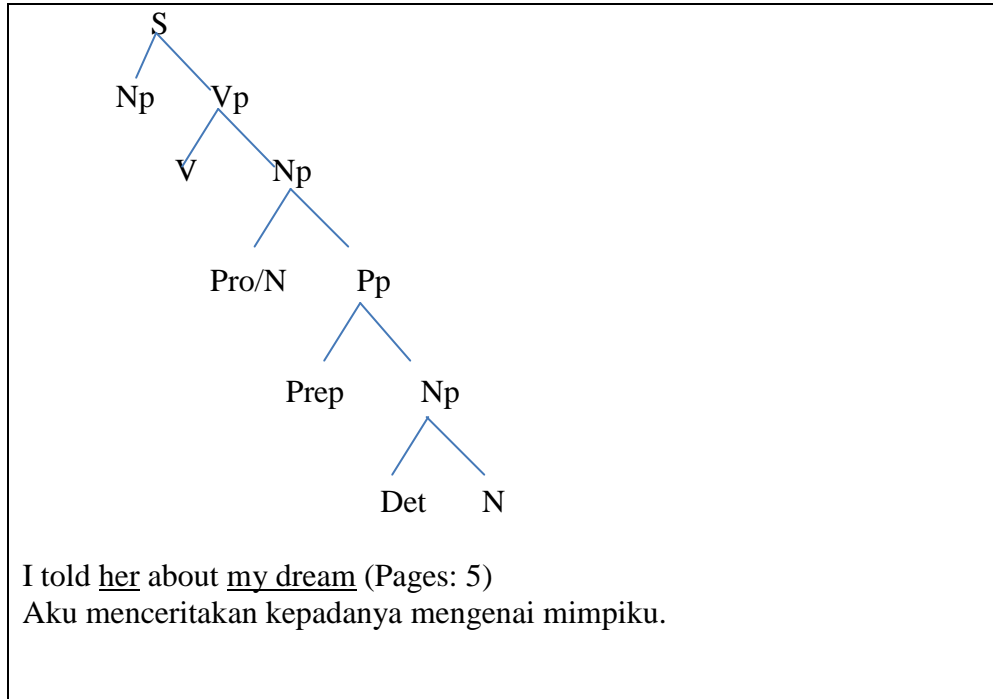
The sentence above composed of noun phrase and verb phrase. She is noun phrase, gave me some Olympian nectar to drink from her canteen is a verb phrase. Noun Phrase as direct object is Some Olympian nectar because the phrase follows a transitive verb and answer the question “what” receives the action of the verb.

Some Olympian nectar= sedikit nectar bangsa olimpus.

I searched my pocket for money, and found nothing but a golden drachma.

(page: 234)

## c. As an indirect object

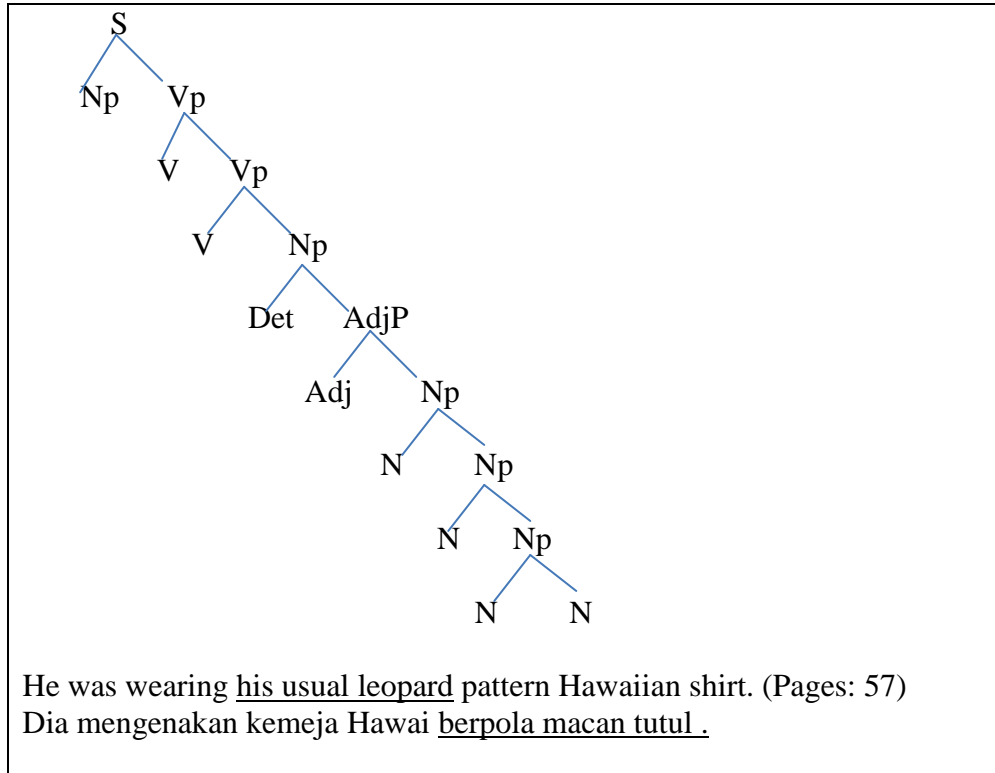


The sentence above composed of noun phrase and verb phrase. I as a subject and be a noun phrase. Told her about my dream is verb phrase because the head of this phrase is verb (told), into verb phrase there is NP as indirect object due to a word, phrase, or clause that follows a intransitive verb and answers the question "to or for whom?" or "to or for what" is the action of the verb performed. The words are her and my dream.

She dried her hands and sat down across from me. (page: 5)

Dia mengeringkan tangannya dan duduk diseberangku

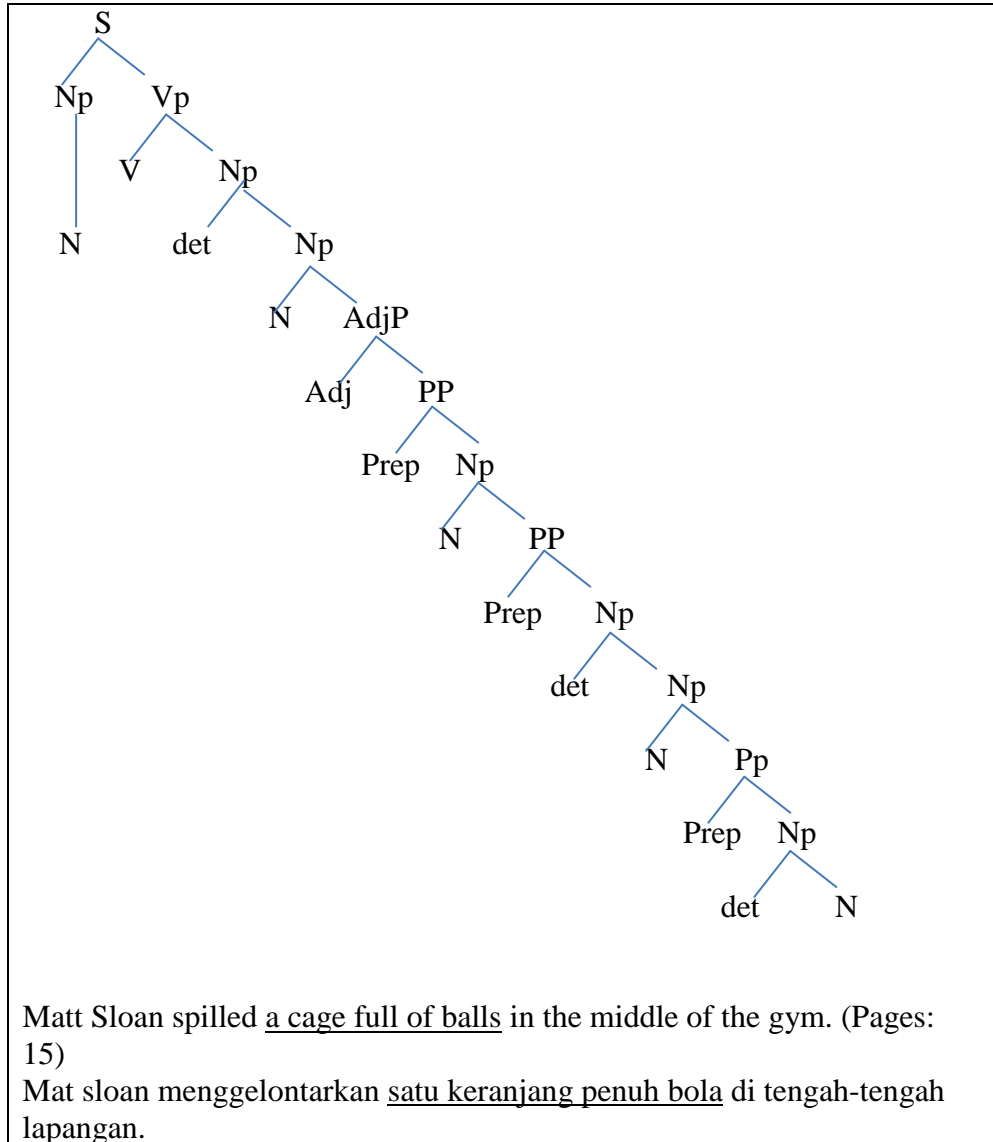
## d. As a subject complement



The sentence above composed of noun phrase and verb phrase. He as a pronoun and be a noun phrase. He is a subject in this sentence. The phrase “was wearing his usual leopard pattern Hawaiian shirt” is verb phrase because the head of this phrase is Linking verb (was), into verb phrase there is another VP with the head (wearing). After the VP, there is NP as a subject complement because a word, phrase, or clause that follows a copular verb and describes the subject. Copular verbs are also called linking and state-of-being verbs and include verbs like *be*, *become*, and *seem*. The phrase is “his usual leopard” describe about what the subject wear.



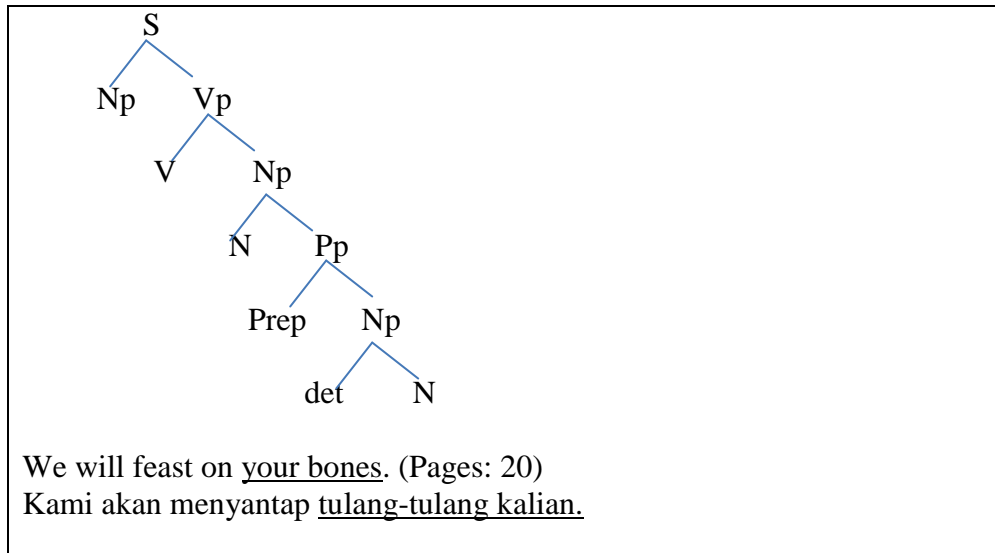
e. As an object complement



The sentence above composed of noun phrase and verb phrase. Matt Sloan as a noun phrase. Spilled a cage full of balls in the middle of the gym as a verb phrase. Because the head is Spilled. After verb phrase, there is a noun phrase “a cage full of balls” with the function as an object

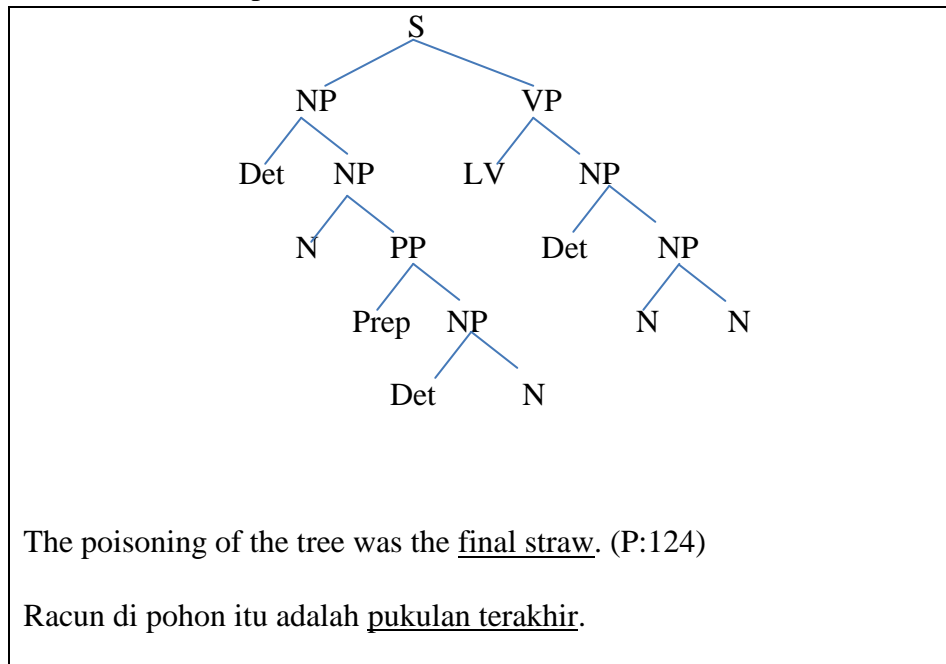
complement. An object complement is a word, phrase, or clause that directly follows and describes the direct object.

f. As Complement of a preposition



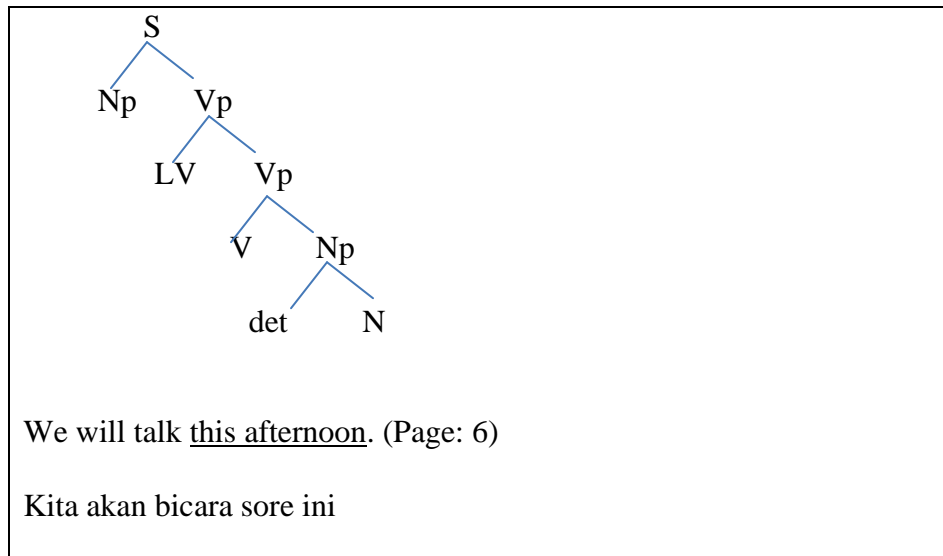
The sentence above composed of noun phrase and verb phrase. we as a subject and be a noun phrase. will feast on your bones is verb phrase because the head of this phrase is will as linking verb. After that we find a noun phrase with a head feast, then there is another phrase, which is prepositional phrase "on your bones" and after prepositional phrase there is another noun phrase that is your bones, this is a noun phrase with the function as complement of the preposition. A prepositional complement is a word, phrase, or clause that directly follows the preposition in a prepositional phrase. Prepositional complements are also called complements of prepositions and objects of prepositions.

## g. Modifier of noun phrase



The sentence above composed of noun phrase and verb phrase. The poisoning of the tree as noun phrase with the function as a subject, into this phrase there are two phrase, that is preposition phrase and noun phrase. After that, verb phrase “was the final straw” into verb phrase there is another noun phrase with the function as Modifier Noun phrase. . A noun phrase modifier is a word, phrase, or clause that describes another noun or noun phrase.

## h. Adverbial



The sentence above composed of noun phrase and verb phrase.

We as a subject and be a noun phrase. Will talk this afternoon is a verb phrase because the will is a linking verb. After that there is another verb phrase that talk this afternoon with his head that talk. After that there is a noun phrase that serves as an adverbial that this afternoon. An adverbial is a word, phrase, or clause that describes an entire clause by providing information such as time, place, manner, condition, reason, or purpose. Adverbials answers such questions as "when?" "where?" "why?" and "how?"

Morning sunlight filtered through my bedroom window (page: 3)

Cahaya matahari pagi menembus jendela kamar tidurku.

### 3) The usage of transformational generative grammar

Transformational generative grammar is a generative grammar that approach toward language. Noam Chomsky published in 1957.

**Generative grammar** can be regarded as a kind of confluence of long-

forgotten concerns of the study of language and mind, and new understanding provided by the formal sciences.

Chomsky, who has taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1955, developed a theory of transformational (sometimes called generative or transformational-generative) grammar that revolutionized the scientific study of language. He first set out his abstract analysis of language in his doctoral dissertation (1955) and *Syntactic Structures* (1957). Instead of starting with minimal sounds, as the structural linguists had done, Chomsky began with the rudimentary or primitive sentence; from this base he developed his argument that innumerable syntactic combinations can be generated by means of a complex series of rules.<sup>13</sup> According to transformational grammar, every intelligible sentence conforms not only to grammatical rules peculiar to its particular language, but also to “deep structures,” a universal grammar underlying all languages and corresponding to an innate capacity of the human brain.

Rules in early generative grammar is to understand grammatical principles and parameters means looking at certain linguistic phenomenon that they account for sketching what these notions replaced.<sup>14</sup> It define “deep structures” as “structures generated by the base component,” in effect, assuming that the semantic interpretation of a sentence depends only on its lexical items and the grammatical functions and relations represented in the underlying structures in which they appear. This is the

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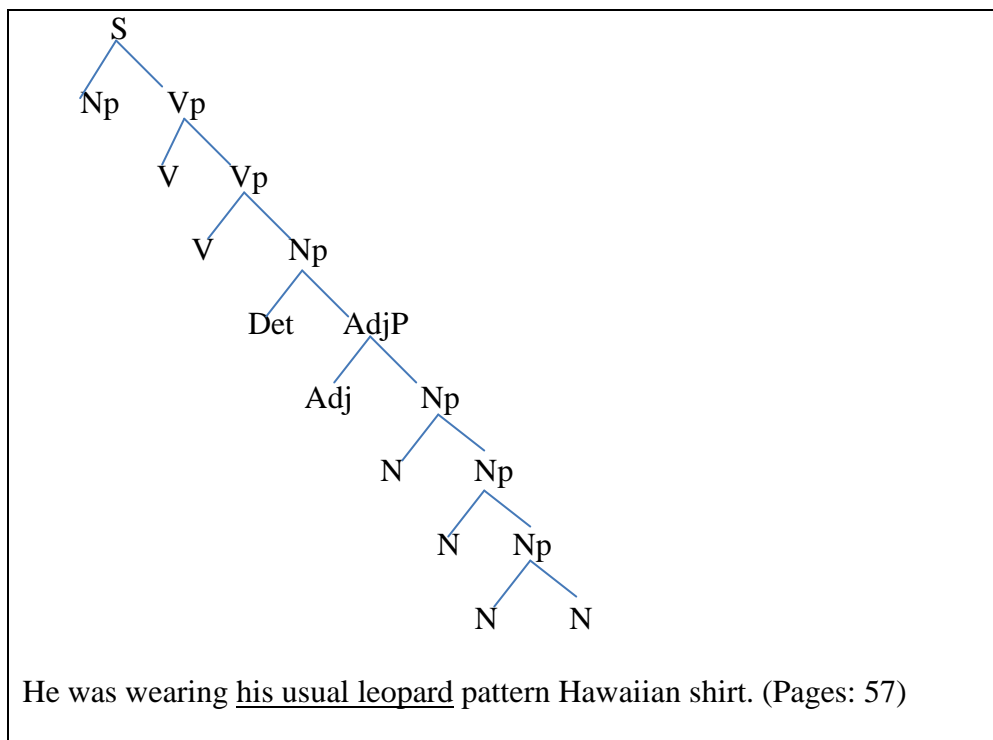
<sup>13</sup> The Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition, 2001 <http://www.chomsky.info/bios/2001---.htm> (October 2015)

<sup>14</sup> V.J Cook and Mark Newson, *Chomsky's Universal Grammar*, p 28

basic idea that has motivated the theory of transformational grammar since its inception.<sup>15</sup>

A major assumption in linguistic since the 1930s has been that sentences consist of phrase (structural grouping of words), and sentence have phrase structure.

Phrase structure analysis divides sentence into smaller and smaller constituents until only words or morphemes are left, usually splitting into two constituents at each point, most commonly represented as a tree diagram.<sup>16</sup>



A tree diagram is one way to present the phrase structure of a sentence, each constituent of structure is represented by a node on the tree,

<sup>15</sup> Noam Chomsky, *Aspect the Theory of Syntax*, The MIT Press, p 136

<sup>16</sup> V.J Cook and Mark Newson, *Chomsky's Universal Grammar*, p 31

which is labeled with its name, and elements which are grouped into a constituent are linked to the node by branches.

#### 4) **Meaning of noun phrase used in *Percy Jackson and The Sea of Monster* novel**

The function of the Determining System in English is to modify the Head of the NP. It helps to specify, in a certain way, the general meaning of the *noun*, introducing a variety of semantic nuances which are related to the noun categories of number, determination, specification, quantification, etc. This part of the study focused on the meaning of noun phrase used in the *Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monster* Novel. Below will be presented noun phrase that have been found in the *Percy Jackson and the Sea of Monster* Novel along with the meaning of each word, they are:

1. I stabbed **Riptide** against the boulder

Aku menikam batu itu dengan **riptide**

Riptide=riptide

The word riptide is not change because it still riptide if in lexical and contextual.

2. The Fleece brought **prosperity to the land.**

Bulu domba itu membawa **kemakmuran bagi negeri.**

prosperity to the land= kemakmuran untuk itu negeri

The phrase prosperity to the land in lexical kemakmuran untuk itu negeri, but in contextual will be kemakmuran bagi negeri.

3. She was too busy jotting down **notes to answer**.

Wanita itu terlalu sibuk menuliskan **catatan untuk memberikan jawaban**.

Notes to answer= catatan untuk jawab

The phrase notes to answer in lexical and contextual almost similar, because it suitable with the sentence.

4. He'd gone on **this adventure** with me and a girl named Annabeth to save the world.

Dia pernah menyertai **petualangan ini** bersamaku, dan juga dengan seorang gadis bernama annabeth untuk menyelamatkan dunia.

The phrase this adventure in lexical ini petualangan, but in contextual petualangan ini, because this adventure adjust with the sentence that build with other phrase.

5. This Land is **Mino's Land**.

Tanah ini adalah **tanah minos**

**Mino's land= minonya tanah**

The phrase Mino's land due to Mino added by suffix -s, as lexical it will be mino tanah, but in contextual tanah minos because it explain about what in owned by mino.

6. **Luke's voice** was dangerously calm.

**Suara luke** terdengar terlalu tenang

Luke's voice= lukenya suara



The phrase luke's voice due to Luke added by suffix -s, as lexical it will be lukenya suara, but in contextual mean suara luke because it explain about the voice of luke.

7. There were **these two children of Zeus**.

Pada masa dahulu **ada dua anak zeus** .

These two children of Zeus= Ini dua anak dari Zeus

The phrase these two children of Zeus in lexical ini dua anak Zeus, but in contextual ada dua anak Zeus, this sentence explain that Zeus have two children.

8. We were just passing a smoking **volcano** island

Kami baru melewati pulau dengan **gunungan api** yang mengepulkan asap.

Volcano=gunungan api

9. He pounded **those bronze bulls**.

Dia menghabeti **banteng-banteng perunggu itu**.

Those bronze bulls= itu perunggu banteng-banteng

The phrase those bronze bulls in lexical itu perunggu banteng-banteng, but in contextual banteng-banteng perunggu itu, because banteng-banteng perunggu itu adjust with the sentence that build with other phrase and explain what the subject do.

10. **That door** also slammed shut

**Pintu itu** juga terbanting menutup.

**That door= itu pintu**

The phrase that door in lexical means itu pintu but in contextual means pintu itu, because pintu itu adjust with the sentence that build with other sentence.

11. Wind and ripped at **the palm trees** along **the sidewalk**

Dera angin dan hujan mencabik-cabik **deret pepohonan palem** sepanjang **trotoar**

The palm trees= itu palem pohon-pohon

The sidewalk= itu trotoar

The phrase the palm trees in lexical means itu palem pohon-pohon, but in contextual means deretan pepohonan palem. Other noun phrase, that is the sidewalk in lexical means itu trotoar, but in contextual means trotoar. Deretan pepohonan palem and trotoar adjust with the sentence.

12. **The strawberry fields** still baked in the sun

. Ladang stroberinya masih terpanggang sinar mentari

The strawberry fields= itu stroberi lading.

The phrase the strawberry fields in lexical means itu stroberi lading because translate word by word, but in contextual ladang stroberinya it translate adjust with the situation and sentence.

13. **Some campers** waited in vain for it their whole lives

**Beberapa pekemah** menanti-nanti tak sabar akan momen itu sepanjang hidup mereka.

Some campers= beberapa pekemah

The phrase some campers in lexical and contextual means beberapa pekemah. It similar meaning, because this phrase adjust with the sentence.

14. He pointed a crooked finger at **several people** in the audience

Dia menunjuk jemari bengkoknya pada **beberapa orang** yang menonton.

Several people= beberapa orang

The phrase some campers in lexical and contextual means beberapa pekemah. It similar meaning, because this phrase adjust with the sentence.

15. They will ask too **many questions**

Mereka akan mengajukan **banyak pertanyaan**.

Many question= banyak pertanyaan

The phrase many question in lexical and contextual means banyak pertanyaan. It similar meaning, because this phrase adjust with the sentence.

16. Nobody else seemed to be paying them **much attention**

Tak ada seorangpun yang menaruh **perhatian** pada mereka

Much attention= banyak perhatian

The phrase much attention in lexical means banyak perhatian, but in contextual means perhatian, because it adjust with the sentence.

17. I'd even miss him snoring like an earthquake in the next bunk **all night**

Aku bahkan akan merindukan dengkurannya yang bagai gempa bumi disebelah tempat tidurku **sepanjang malam**

All night= semua malam

The phrase all night in lexical means semua malam, but in contextual means sepanjang malam, because it adjust with this sentence and explain the situation based on the story.

18. **Each team** will consist of a driver and a fighter

**Masing-masing tim** terdiri dari satu pengemudi dan satu petarung.

Each team= masing-masing tim

The phrase each team in lexical and contextual mean masing-masing tim, it similar due to this phrase adjust with the sentence and explain what the subject do.

19. **Every camper** knew the story behind the tree

**Setiap pekemah** tahu kisah dibalik pohon itu.

Every camper= setiap pekemah

The phrase every camper in lexical and contextual mean setiap pekemah, it is same due to this phrase adjust with the object of this sentence.

20. I had more **dreams of Grover**

Aku **bermimpi lagi tentang grover.**

Dreams of grover= mimpi dari grover

The phrase dreams of grover in lexical mean mimpi dari grover, but in contextual mean bermimpi lagi tentang grover, it adjust with the sentence due to explain the situation based on the story.

21. **Tons of heroes** have searched for it with no luck

Sudah **banyak sekali pahlawan** yang mencarinya tanpa hasil

Tons of heroes= ton dari pahlawan

The phrase of tons of heroes in lexical mean ton dari pahlawan, but in contextual mean banyak sekali pahlawan, this phrase adjust with the sentence and explain about tons of heroes based on the story.

22. The table was loaded with food pizza boxes, **bottles of soda**, and a stack of roast beef sandwiches on a silver platter

Meja itu dipenuhi dengan makanan kotak-kotak pizza, **botol-botol soda**, dan setumpuk roti isi daging panggang dipiring perak

Bottles of soda= botol-botol dari soda

The phrase bottles of soda in lexical mean botol-botol dari soda, but in contextual mean botol-botol soda, it almost similar because this phrase adjust with the sentence.

23. We will talk **this afternoon**

Kita akan bicara **sore ini**

This afternoon= ini sore

The phrase this afternoon in lexical mean ini sore, but in contextual mean sore ini, because this meaning have to adjust with the sentence.

24. Matt Sloan spilled **a cage full of balls** in the middle of the gym.

Mat sloan menggelontarkan **satu keranjang penuh bola** di tengah-tengah lapangan.

A cage full of balls= sebuah kandang penuh dari bola-bola

The phrase a cage full of balls in lexical mean sebuah kandang penuh dari bola-bola, but in contextual satu keranjang penuh bola. This

phrase adjust with the sentence because it explain the situation based on the story.

25. She gave me **some Olympian nectar** to drink from her canteen (Pages:44)

Annabeth memberiku **sedikit nectar bangsa Olympus** untuk ku teguk dari termosnya.

Some olympian nectar= beberapa bangsa olimpian nektar

The phrase some olympian nectar in lexical mean beberapa bangsa olimpian nektar, but in contextual mean sedikit nektar bangsa olimpian, This phrase adjust with the sentence because it explain the situation based on the story.

## **B. Discussion**

This section presents the discussion based on the findings of the study. The discussion is concerned about type of noun phrase and function of noun phrase in Percy Jackson and the sea of monster novel.

The focuses of this study are to find out and describe type of noun phrase, function of noun phrase, determine the meaning and analyze use Transformational Generative Grammar theory. There are many reasons why this study choose the novel, some of them are that novel is best seller based on New York Times. Besides that, in that novel it finds many grammatical forms like clauses and phrases. One of the grammatical forms is phrase. There are find many types of phrases in this novel such as NP, VP, PP, AP, and ADVP, especially noun phrase.

According to baker's theory, there are seven types of noun phrase that explain in this thesis, such as:

### 1. Common noun phrase

Common noun phrase is a phrase headed by a common noun or can serve as heads of phrases.<sup>17</sup> This noun phrase can serve as a subject, object, and so forth. Common noun phrase not only can serve as heads of phrases but also consist of head noun followed by complements. For example: I stabbed **Riptide** against the boulder. The word riptide is a noun from word classes and can stand as a noun phrase that is common noun phrase, because Riptide as a head of noun phrase in this sentence, and stand as an object. Another example: The whole middle school had read this book called **Lord of the Flies**, the word lord is a noun from word classes and can stand as a head of noun followed by complement that is of the flies. Other sentence found common noun phrase followed by complement, which is The Fleece brought **prosperity to the land**, the word prosperity is a common noun phrase and followed by complement that is to the land.

### 2. Noun phrase introduced by determiner and genitive

Noun phrase introduced by determiner is a noun or common noun preceded by the word “the”, a word traditionally referred to as the definite article. There are four demonstrative: this, that, these, and those. All of these words combine with common noun phrase to form noun phrase. For example: **The strawberry fields** still baked in the sun. The phrase **the strawberry fields** is a noun phrase introduce by determiner definite article

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<sup>17</sup> Baker C.L, *English Syntax (second edition)*, Mitt Press,1995, P: 149

then follow the word noun strawberry and fields. Another example: **That door** also slammed shut. That door is noun phrase because the head is door and also a noun. That is a determiner demonstrative and this phrase stand as a subject of this sentence.

Noun phrase introduced by genitive is a noun phrase ending in the plural suffix *-s*. Genitive is the traditional name for construction in English that indicate possession, among other things. The general rule for forming genitives involves adding a “genitive marker” to a noun phrase. The maker is added to noun phrase with suffix *-s*. For example: This Land is **Mino’s Land**, the word Mino’s land is a noun phrase introduced by genitive and followed by common noun. The word Mino is a proper noun and added by genitive marker with suffix *-s*.

### 3. Noun phrase introduced by quantity words

Another important type of elementary noun phrases consist of quantity words plus a common noun phrases. The class of quantity words includes *some, many, much, any, no, little, few*, and so on. The class of quantity words includes the numerals, but also includes words such as *some, much, any, no, little, and few*. A noun phrases can consist of a quantity word followed by common noun phrases. For example: **Some campers** waited in vain for it their whole lives. Some campers is a noun phrase introduce by quantity word some and followed by a common noun campers. Other sentences: He pointed a crooked finger at **several people** in the audience and They will ask too **many questions**



#### 4. Bare noun phrase

The common noun phrase combines with some preceding word or phrases to make up a noun phrases. English also allows noun phrases in which the common noun phrases occurs without any accompanying element. Bare noun phrase can consist of a mass or plural common noun phrases alone. For example: I had more **dreams of Grover**. Dreams of Grover is a bare noun phrase and as an object of this sentence. The common noun phrase combines with some preceding word or phrase to make up a noun phrase.<sup>18</sup> A noun phrase can consist of plural common noun phrase. Other sentence, **Tons of heroes** have searched for it with no luck, tons of heroes is a subject of this sentence and as a noun phrase.

#### 5. Noun phrase introduced by a or an

This noun phrases consist of the word *a* or *an* followed by a common-noun phrase. If the first sound is a consonant, then *a* is used; if the first sound is a vowel, then *an* is chosen. For the purposes of syntax, then, we can think of these two words *a* and *an* as different forms of a single linguistic element. Adopting the traditional term for this element, we will refer to it as the *indefinite article*.<sup>19</sup> For example: **A storm** was blowing. The word A followed by common noun is a noun phrase and as a subject of this sentence. He could find **an appropriate monster** to protect the Fleece. **An appropriate monster** is a noun phrase with the word an and followed by noun.

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<sup>18</sup> *Ibid* 160

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid* 163

6. A special possibility for proper noun

Proper noun is described as ‘typically’ appear in noun phrase. Noun phrases here have something inside them in addition to the proper noun.

7. Some special combined forms

A noun phrase can consist of a quantifier plus noun combination. The four English quantity words that can serve as the first element in these combination are ‘some, any, no, and every’. The four noun-like stems to combination are ‘some, any, no, and every’. The four noun-like stems to which they can be attached are *–one*, *–body*, *–thing*, and *–where*. For example: **Someone** had poisoned it. The word someone is noun phrase and as a subject of this sentence. Some special English words that are interpreted as a combination of a quantity word and a noun.

Beside seven of type of noun phrase, there are functions of noun phrase. The grammatical functions of NPs are the relationships in this grammatical Structure which matter for determining the semantic roles and grammatical behavior of NPs. For example, in (1) we recognize the grammatical functions of ‘subject’ (preverbal NP) and ‘object’ (post verbal NP). There is a rule for using the verb *kill* which says that the subject should express the ‘killer’ role and the object the ‘killed’ role. The semantic role of an NP is thus determined jointly by the verb and the grammatical function of the NP. The structural positions of *the farmer* and *the duckling*.

Grammatical functions are also important for principles governing the form of sentence structure. A familiar example is the principle of subject–verb agreement in English, whereby a present-tense verb with a third person singular subject takes a special form ending in /-z/. Thus, if the subject of (1) is pluralized, the form of the verb must change, but pluralizing the object does not have this effect:<sup>20</sup> There are a number of subclasses of nouns and pronouns. There are eight function of noun phrase:

1. As subject

The first function of noun phrases is the subject of a clause. A subject is a word or phrase performs the action of or acts upon the verb.<sup>21</sup> The subject is one of the main two parts of a sentence. According to traditional grammar, a sentence consists of two parts: a subject and a predicate which modifies the subject. For example: **The monster shadow** passed in front of the shop, the monster shadow is a subject and passed in front of the shop acts as the predicate. The subject relates its constituent (a noun phrase) by means of the verb to any other elements present in the sentence (objects, complements and adverbials.)

2. As direct object

Noun phrases can also function as direct objects. They follow a transitive verb and answer the question “who?” or “what?” receives the action of the

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<sup>20</sup> Timothy Shopen, *Language Typology and Syntactic Description Second edition Volume I: Clause Structure*, United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York, 2007, p: 133

verb. For example: She gave me **some Olympian nectar to drink** from her canteen.

Some Olympian nectar to drink\_is the **direct object** of the verb gave. (What did she gave?)

### 3. As an indirect object

Noun phrases can also function as indirect objects following an intransitive verb and answers the question “to or for whom?” or “to or for what?” is the action of the verb performed. An indirect object is the recipient of the direct object, or an otherwise affected participant in the event. There must be a direct object for an indirect object to be placed in a sentence. In other words an indirect object cannot exist without a direct object. For example: I told **her** about my dream, *her* is the indirect object of the verb told. (*To* whom did I told about my dream?)

### 4. As a subject complement

A subject complement is a word, phrase, or clause that follows a copular verb and describes the subject. For example: He was wearing **his usual leopard** pattern Hawaiian shirt. His usual leopard is subject complement because follow by a verb.

### 5. As an object complement

Similarly to subject complements, nouns and noun phrases can function as object complements which follow and describe the direct object.

6. As complement of a preposition

Noun phrases following the preposition in a preposition phrase function as prepositional complements. They are also called complements of preposition and objects of prepositions.

7. Pre modifier of a noun or noun phrase

Although adjectives are traditionally defined as words that describe nouns, noun phrases can function as noun phrase modifiers.

8. Adverbial

Adverbial: The final function of noun phrases is adverbial that describes an entire clause by providing information such as time, place, manner, condition, reason or purpose. Adverbial answers such questions as “when?” “Where?” “why?” and “how?”<sup>22</sup> For example: We will talk **this afternoon**. This afternoon is a noun phrase and act as a function of adverbial.

The importance of learning noun phrase is to make us can understand the deep structures of sentences. Noun phrases is a group of word that to point/signified at the thing. Noun phrase consist of a pronoun or noun with only associated noun phrases can act as a subject, object, complement object of preposition, and object of verb.

It analyzed noun phrase by using transformational generative grammar. Transformational generative grammar is a generative grammar that approach

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<sup>22</sup>Vo Tran Mong Thu, *A Contrastive Analysis of Noun Phrases in English and Vietnamese*, 4A07: Ho Chi Minh University of Education:2010, p:9-13 access : Dec, 17 2014 on 9.55 PM

toward language. Noam Chomsky published in 1957. **Generative grammar** can be regarded as a kind of confluence of long-forgotten concerns of the study of language and mind, and new understanding provided by the formal sciences. A major assumption in linguistic since the 1930s has been that sentences consist of phrase (structural grouping of words), and sentence have phrase structure.

Phrase structure analysis divides sentence into smaller and smaller constituents until only words or morphemes are left, usually splitting into two constituents at each point, most commonly represented as a tree diagram.

An English generative grammar is the one that can generate an infinite set of well formed English sentences from a finite set of rules or principles. The job of syntax is thus to discover and formulate these rules or principles. These rules tell us how words are put together to form grammatical phrases and sentences. Generative grammar, or generative syntax, thus aims to define these rules which will characterize all of the sentences which native speakers will accept as well-formed and grammatical.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Jong-Bok Kim and Peter Sells. 2007. *English Syntax: An Introduction*: Center For The Study Of Language And Information, P: 4