

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 The Background of Study**

In our country, Indonesia, which is developing country, English takes even a more important rule. English is a foreign language in Indonesia and it becomes very important in the globalization era.

People need English to reach what modern countries have achieved such as technology and science. People are expected to be proficient in both written and spoken English. Therefore, people are encouraged to learn English, and even they want their children to start learning English from early ages like in the kindergarten. In order to be able to use English, we should learn the form language skills and language elements. Language skills consist of reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Language elements consist of sound, meaning, and rules.

Talking about language elements focusing on rule is usually dealing with grammar rules, covering that of noun phrases. As noted earlier, a noun phrase may consist of a single word such as a noun or pronoun and the number of words in a noun phrase can be unlimited (Jumino Suhadi, 2012:113).

Clifford (1991: 42) who states that through writing report text learners discover new idea and ways of conveying and organizing these, Leather (1991) adds a process through which meaning is created. In addition, Silvia (1991:50) states that writing report text does not only reflect our thinking, but also helps to create new thoughts.

Huddleston (1995:85) states that noun phrase consists of noun as head, alone or accompanied by one or more dependents. According to the definition of noun phrase here, the researcher has a belief too about the definition of noun phrase. When we observe a noun as performing a function in a sentence, we think of it as a noun phrase.

The grammatical features of report text are typical include third person, pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, verb in simple present for timeless statements, adjective to describe details of lives, habits, events, and nouns to label information (Doyle, 2004).

There are some types of genre: Recount/Spoof, Reports, Analytical Exposition, News Item, Narrative, Procedure, Description, Hortatory Exposition, Review, Explanation, and Anecdote (Hammond, 1992: 75).

Ayuningsih's study (2007) discussed about the noun phrase construction found in Report text in the first year of senior high school students' text book.

In Senior High School Noun phrase is also a group of words in a sentence that behave in the same ways as a noun, that is, subject, object, complement or object of preposition. Noun phrase is the main construction which can appear as the subject, object of complement of a clause (Crystal, 2000: 222). It consists, essentially, of a noun like word, which is the most important constituent on phrase.

More recently, Aarts & Aarts (1988: 10-14) refer again to the idea of the noun phrase as a headed phrase in which the head is the only obligatory constituent. They also use systemic grammar, these elements are described based on scale of ranks which include clause, phrase/group, word and morpheme. A noun group/noun phrase is a linguistic constituent that functions as subject, subject complement, direct object, indirect object, object complement and adjunct. the phrase use when the single noun not enough specific to describe an object. Thorne (1997:1484) opines that a noun phrase begins with a determiner and normally has a noun as its most important word. It has function as subject, object or complement in a sentence.

A noun phrase also one basic component of syntactic structure. The noun group has a noun as the head. The elements occur as nominal group labelled classifiers are clause, adjective, adverbial, participle, prepositional phrase, noun and focus on the structuring. A group has described by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:1483) in some respect is equivalent to a word complex that is a combination of word built up of the basis of a particular logical relation. In a noun

phrase, the main word is a noun and in a verb phrase, the main word is a verb. In grammar, a phrase can consist of just one word, the main word alone.

Downing and Locke (2008:1484) identify four primary elements or structural function of a nominal group. They include the head (central element), the determiner and the premodifier and the post modifier and analysis of noun phrase by Daniel (2014:1484) explains that like all phrases, the constituents of the English noun phrase can be analyzed into both functional constituents and formal constituents. A functional point of view, the noun phrase has four major components, occurring in a fixed order basic structure include determiner, premodifiers, the head and postmodifiers. Determiners is introduced noun phrase than the most common determiners are the articles, any other determiners include possessive pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, numerals. Premodifiers in a noun phrase occur before the noun and after any determiners which may be present. In noun phrase premodifiers is typically an adjective and premodifiers can occur that is more than one adjective can premodify the same noun. The following words can function as premodifiers in a noun phrase are nouns, genitive nouns. Head is noun phrase used when the single noun. Postmodifiers in a noun phrase occur after the noun and are most commonly prepositional phrases. Postmodifiers may also be introduced by other preposition and as well as postmodifiers of noun phrases can be relative clauses, to clauses. Noun phrase has the function as Subject, Subject Complement, Object of Transitive Verb, Object of a Preposition, Object Complement, Adverb, Adjunct.

One of the important basic language skills is writing, because with writing skill students can write a simple text use English language. Writing is the expression of idea.

Report text is a type of text that announce the result of investigation or announce something.

### **1.1.2 Reasons of Choosing the Topic**

The students can do nothing if they do not know and understand especially in noun phrase. Base on this fact, there are some reasons why the writer conducting this topic:

1. Noun phrase is a part form a sentence, so it is important for students' understanding of noun phrase in report text.
2. Noun phrase in English language is different from Noun Phrase in the Indonesia language, so the students indirectly have to know their differences, because noun phrase is used in daily conversation.
3. In creating a text, the students' have to know of Noun Phrase.

### **1.2 The Problem of Study**

Based on the background above, the researcher would like to know exactly the problem of the study as:

1. How the students understand a noun phrase in writing report text?
2. Why do the students understand or not about noun phrase?

## **1.2 The Purpose of Study**

1. The purpose of study is to know how do the students understanding of noun phrase in writing report text.
2. To know their problem in their understanding.

## **1.3 The Scope of Study**

The researcher choose noun phrases as the topic. Then, the writer only concentrates on analyzing of understanding noun phrase in report text committed by second grade class of SMAN 3 Langsa.

## **1.5 The Significant of Study**

This researcher is expected to provide some benefit are as follows:

1. For the students, it can be used as an additional reference to improve understanding a noun phrese in a report text.
2. For the English teachers, it can be used as an additional reference to design a better teaching material and to improve a technique used in teaching English.
3. For other writer, it can be used as an additional knowledge in doing further research that relates to the case of noun phrase.