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Distribution Of Nominal Phrase's Attributive Elements In Narrative Discourse

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Abstract

This article aimed to determine how attributive elements are distributed for each phrase, especially nominal phrases, study on the distribution of these elements in Indonesia narrative discourse. The research used a qualitative descriptive methodology and the data were recorded narrative discourse from Indonesia. They underwent distributional analysis. Data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and the conclusion of the research findings and conclusion were all carried out in this study in four steps. The discussion specifically drew from data from the Indonesian narrative discourse that indicated some distributions of the attributes of the noun phrases. They were modifying nominal attribute (post-attribute nouns) and pre modifying nominal attribute (pre-attribute nouns). There are two distributions nominal phrase's attributive elements in Indonesia narrative discourse. They are modifying and pre modifying nominal attribute. The modifying nominal attribute (post-attribute nouns) has the following elements (post-attribute nouns) has the following elements: a) Nomina + Nomina (N1 + N2), b) Nomina + Adjective (N + A), and c) noun + verb (N + V). While pre modifying nominal attribute, distribution of pre modifying nominal attribute (pre-attribute nouns) has the following elements: a) numeral + noun (Num + N) and b) adjective + noun.

Keywords: Distribution, Nominal Phrase, Attributive Elements, Indonesia Narrative Discourse

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I. Introduction

Language, as a phenomenon combining sound and meaning, is not sufficiently described based on the lexicon, grammatical and phonological sub systems. However, it is described based on syntactic and pragmatic principles. Language consists of two layers, namely the form layer and the meaning layer represented by the form. (Sulistiyowati, 2015:6). The grammatical approach, particularly syntax, is recognized by the strong relationship between the grammatical and lexical subsystems as well as the fact that it is based on grammatical structure, specifically: structure, category, and function.

There are four main syntactic categories in Indonesian. They are verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. Furthermore, they are also often developed with certain additional constraints. The existence of certain restrictions on each word or phrase in the sentence has the function of linking with other words or phrases in the sentence. It is syntactically meaning that means it deals with the order of words or phrases in a sentence. Attributive is unique because as an attribute modifier has an important role in the phrase. Viewed from its position, it can be attached to the left (preceded by) and attached to the right (modifying) and even among the Head if it functions as a comparison (Sulistiyowati, 2013: 9).

This section presents the results of research on the distribution of attributes of noun phrases in Indonesian. By knowing the distribution of attribute elements, it can be known that the distribution of attributes can precede the Head structure or follow the Head. The distribution of attributive elements in each phrase has various structures. Based on the distribution of the elements, it was found that the distribution to the right-side of the Head (post attribute) and distribution to the left-side of the Head (preattributive).

II. Methods

Since the research aimed at determining the distribution of nominal phrases' attributive elements in Indonesian narrative discourse in the form of folklore in Jombang district, thus, the researcher employed qualitative method that was suitable with the characteristics of the qualitative one as stated by Bogdan and Biklen (1982:2) that qualitative research as a grand method has the certain characteristics.

The research data were phrases used in the context of narrative discourse that denote attributive

structure existed in every folklore discourse in the form of noun phrase distribution construction. Data collection was done by recording, transcription, reduction, codification, and verification techniques. Data were analyzed using distributional studies. There are four stages of analyzing data. They are (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) data presentation, and (4) summarizing research findings and verification.

III. Results and Discussions

Distribution of Noun Phrases' Attributive in Narrative Discourse

The noun phrase is an arrangement of two or more words that has a Head element in the form of a noun and an attribute in the form of attributes. Categorically noun phrases in Indonesian have distribution / expansion of nouns as the post-modifier position, as the pre-modifier position, and both.

Attributive distribution of noun phrases is the distribution of noun attributes in various structures. By knowing the distribution of noun phrases, it can be seen that there was an expansion of each element. The distribution of nouns with extended elements can be described as follows.

Attributive nouns to the post modifier position (post attributive nouns)

The distribution of noun attributes to the post modifier position means that noun phrases (NP) consist of nouns as the Head followed by other nouns as attributes. Nouns that have expanded to the post modifier position have the following elements.

a. Noun+Noun (N1+N2)

The noun phrase with the distribution to the post modifier position means that it consists of two noun elements, namely noun 1 (N1) which functions as the Head and noun 2 (N2) which functions as attributes showing all the elements forming phrases in the form of words or noun phrases. This can be seen in the following data:

(1) Dan untuk kelengkapan ilmu Liring Kuning harus melakukan puasanya yang ditutup dengan Telasan Pati Geni. Pada pagi harinya menjelang subuh Liring Kuning keluar berjalan-jalan karena mengantuk secara tidak sengaja telah menginjak jejak kaki kerbau dan akhirnya terjatuh. (CRA3.8)

(2) Tanpa menunggu lebih lama lagi, Ki Gedong segera memrintahkan warganya untuk segera menanam pohon jarak di

sepanjang batas-batas desa termasuk wilayah yang baru saja dibabat. (CRA6.25d)

Based on the elbow arrow connector to the right in datum (1) and (2), it can be explained that the distribution of nouns with post modifier position. In examples

(1) and (2) there is a distribution of noun phrases to the post modifier position of a noun with the order N1 (Head)+N2 (attribute). Then noun occurred at the beginning of the sequence is the Head followed by another noun (N2) which functions as an attribute of the previous noun. In the data (1) phrase *kaki kerbau* showed a distribution of nouns to the post modifier position of the Head noun. Likewise in data (2) the distribution of *J pohon jarak* is composed of N1 + N2 with the distribution to the post modifier position. Thus, it proves the distribution of nouns to the post modifier position of the Head noun. A noun that functions as a Head has not been limited by other nouns as an attribute indicating that identity is still indefinite.

b. Nominal+Adjective

The noun phrase has a Head element with an adjective attribute. The adjectives in noun phrases have the structure N+Adjective which generally function to

(3) Sumi yang merasa badannya sudah sangat lelah dan merasakan bahwa badannya lepek dan

berbau karena mandi keringat, melihat air sendang yang bening dan menggiurkan, terdorong niatnya untuk mandi dan membersihkan diri disandang tersebut. (CRA5.8)

(4) Karena Ki Jaga Karyamangmulai menyinggung-nyinggung bahwa pengantin baru tidak boleh meninggalkan rumah dalam hitungan lima hari

(CRA5.12)

Based on the elbow arrow connector to the right in examples (3) and (4), it can be explained that the distribution of the noun phrases to the post modifier position is composed of N (Head) + Adjective (attribute) in the sense that the noun occurred at the beginning of these sequences is the Head followed by the adjective that functions as

an attribute of the previous noun.

b. Noun+Verb (N+ V)

Noun phrases have Head elements with verb attributes. Attributes as constituents on the noun phrase structured N + Verb which generally functions to modify nouns. The distribution of nouns with this verb attribute is like the following data:

(5) Rombongan ini terdiri dari sepasang pengantin itu sendiri dan beberapa pelayan serta pengawal yang berjumlah kurang lebih 40 orang yang dipimpin oleh ¹ orang kepercayaan orang tua Rara Sumini, bernama Ki Jaga Karya. (CRA5.6)

(6) Dengan tidak diakui bahwa ayam itu bukan miliknya buaya putih berwujud manusia itu menyembelih ayam tersebut memasak dan menghidangkan setelah jam 12 tepat, sang laki-laki menyantap makanan dengan lahap hingga ia memakankaki ayam itu lalu ia melihat ada cincin yang dikakikaki ayam tersebut.

Based on the elbow arrow connector to the right existed in examples (5) and (6), it can be explained that the phrase orang kepercayaan and cincin with the distribution of noun phrases to post modifier position is composed of N (Head) + verb (attribute) in the sense that the noun that is located at the beginning of this sequence is the Head followed by verbs that function as attributes of previous nouns. Therefore, it proves the distribution of nouns to the post modifier position of the

Head nouns. A noun that functions as a Head has not been limited by other nouns as an attribute indicating that its identity is still indefinite.

Attributive Nouns to the premodifier position (preattributive nouns)

The distribution of nouns to the pre modifier position means that the distribution of noun phrases consists of nouns as Head preceded by attributes as constituents. Distributed nouns have expanded to the pre modifier position which has the following elements:

a. Numeral+Noun

The distribution of nouns to the pre modifier position is indicated by the existence of a barrier which is an attribute of the noun phrase in the form of numeral. This is seen in the following example:

(7) ¹ Salah lahir seorang anak perempuan yang diberi nama Wanda Manguri. (CRA3.1)

(8) Dahulu kala desa Jarak Kulon masih terdiri dari beberapa rumah saja dan belum memiliki namanya pas, tidak seperti sekarang yang relatif padat dan terdiri dari ¹ tiga dusun, yakni dusun Jarak, dusun Dongeng, dan dusun Santren. (CRA6.1a)

Based on the elbow arrow connector to the left that was present in data sets (7) and (8), it is possible to explain how the distribution of noun phrases to the pre-modifier position is made up of N2 (attribute) + N1 (Head), where N1 is the Head that comes before N2, which serves as an attribute of the preceding noun. In this instance, the noun phrase's attribute is a number. In the phrase seorang anak, beberapa rumah, are phrases that are distributed to the left with various numerals, namely seorang, beberapa. Thus, it proves the numerical distribution to the left of the Head noun.

Basically in Indonesian there are two kinds of numeral, namely: (1) main numeral and (2) level numeral. Principal numeral refers to the principal number while the level numeral is behind the noun. Indonesian has a group of words which divide nouns into certain categories. Thus, it is clear that in phrase (7) and (8) the Head is a noun with a fixed attribute distribution meaning the order cannot be changed, that is preceded by numerals and then classed.

b. The article+noun

The distribution of nouns to the left is indicated by the existence of a barrier which is an attribute of the noun phrase in the form of the article. The use of article functions to determine nouns and substantive words other than nouns. This is seen in the following data:

(9) ¹ Suatu ketika si perempuan ini sedang mandi di sungai Brantas dekat

desaitu.(CRA4.2b)

(10) Sedangbeberapa jamkemudian *sang laki-laki*(masnganten)

1 mencari pinggir sungai setelah tidak akan menemukan kemudian mencari dirumah-
rumah tengah sampai lah ke rumah buaya
putih berwujud manusia menanyakandi manakeberadaan istrinya(CRA4.6a)

Based on the data (9) and (10), it can be apparently explained that there are attributes in the form of articles. This is seen in the data phrases of *si perempuan* and *sang laki-laki*. Data (9) shows that the use of the article 'si' is used as a personal pronoun for the names of people and animals. In contrast to the data (10) the use of the article 'sang' is widely used in ancient literary times, although in reality there is still some use. Thus, it appears that the distribution of the word N + to the left with the noun structure on the right while the article as an attribute is occurred on the left.

6 IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the research, it could be concluded that there were two attributive distributions of noun phrases in Indonesian narrative discourse, namely: a) attributive nouns showed by the elbow arrow connector to the right (post attributive nouns) and b) attributive nouns showed by the bow arrow connector to the left (pre attributive nouns). Attributive distribution of the right-side of a noun (post attributive noun) has the following elements: a) Noun + Noun (N1 + N2), b) Noun + Adjective (N + A), and c) noun + verb (N + V). The attributive distribution of noun to the left-side noun (pre attributive nouns) has the following elements: a) numeral + noun (Noun+N) and b) article+noun.

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