

The Internal Structures of Noun Phrases in English Translation “*Crime and Punishment*” translated by Constance Garnett of Dostoyevsky's “*Prestupleniye I nakazaniye*”

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Abstrak

Riset ini menyolediki struktur internal dari frasa kata benda yang terdapat pada karya Dostoyevsky yang berjudul *Kejahatan dan Hukuman*. Frasa kata benda merupakan sebuah kesatuan dengan kata benda sebagai element utama dari frasa tersebut. Hampir di setiap bahasa, sebuah frasa kata benda mempunyai beberapa fungsi, yaitu sebagai subyek, obyek utama atau sekunder, dan obyek dari sebuah preposisi. Dalam melaksanakan riset ini, peneliti menggunakan diagram pohon yang ditawarkan oleh Radford dalam *Transformational Grammar* (1988). Riset ini juga dikategorikan sebagai sebuah riset kualitatif. Selanjutnya, dengan menggunakan “Teori grounded”, peneliti hendak mencari gambaran jelas dari struktur internal frasa kata benda dari Bahasa Inggris. Teori grounded merupakan sebuah strategi untuk menghubungkan beberapa penjelasan dari sebuah teori terhadap sesuatu yang terjadi di sebuah situasi praktis. Tujuan utama dari riset ini adalah untuk mengetahui pola-pola frasa kata benda Bahasa Inggris menggunakan teori X-bar. Sehingga, riset ini dapat mengemukakan pola-pola frasa kata benda Bahasa Inggris yang sering digunakan dalam karya Dostoyevsky tersebut.

Kata Kunci: *Kata Benda, Frasa, Frasa Kata Benda, Internal, Struktur, Dostoyevsk, Kejahatan dan Hukuman*

Abstract

This research explores the internal structure of English noun phrases found in Dostoyevsky's work *Crime and Punishment*. Noun phrase is a phrasal constituent of which head is a noun. In most languages, a noun phrase or (NP) has some functions as a subject, primary or secondary objects, and objects of prepositions. In order to do this research, the researcher uses a tree diagram proposed by Radford in *Transformational Grammar* (1988). This research also can be categorized as a qualitative research. Furthermore, by using a grounded theory, the researcher wants to get a clear description of the internal structure of English noun phrases. A grounded theory is a strategy to link some explanations to what happens in practical situations. The main purpose of this research is to know the English noun phrase's patterns by referring to the x-bar theory. Thus, it can discover the English noun phrase's patterns dominantly used in Dostoyevsky's work.

Keywords: *Noun, Phrase, Noun Phrase, Internal, Structure, Dostoyevsky, Crime and Punishment*

Introduction

Language is a system that allows people to transfer information among them (Holtgraves, 2002:1). At the same time, language has some elements which are used to construct the system of sign into a meaningful form. These elements are subject, verb, and object. These three elements perform and take their role within the sentence. They also contribute to perform meaning. For example, in English language, a sentence such as "I love you" is known as meaningful. In this case, the constituent of English words order within the sentence is **S – V – O**.

A sentence, in this case, is a group of words that consists a subject and predicate. In other words, a sentence is a group of words started with a capital letter and ended with a full stop. Roberts (2011:9) states that sentence has constituent that mediate between it and its words. She also states that the words have no relationship to each other except the relationship of being in a certain order in the same sentence. Sentence itself also can be described as phrases which connect to each other at different levels.

Therefore, Trask (2007:218) notes that the sentence is analyzed as being constituted by noun phrase, a verb, and a prepositional phrase; the prepositional phrase is further

divided into a preposition and a noun phrase, and the noun phrases consist of an article and a noun.

As a part of sentence, noun phrases (NPs) have some functions as subject, object, and also prepositional complement. All of these mentioned are the functions of noun phrases. A noun phrase, itself, is a string of words which, syntactically, is constituent with an internal structure containing a determiner, a modifier and a head. As a phrase, a noun phrase has a noun which functions as the head of the phrase. According to Haan (1989:8), a noun phrase can be used as a referring expression. Noun phrases are also different in structures. Some of them are made up of single word while some of them are made of long complex structures.

Normally, a single word, such as pronoun is used to clarify what we are referring to. If we want to express new information, sometimes we need to use more complex noun phrases. For example, the expression “*a student of linguistics*” is a noun phrase. In this case, there are two words which are combined by the preposition (*of*). The head this expression is the word “*student*”. It becomes a head word because the expression denotes kinds of student, not kinds of subject.

Noted before, the noun is treated as the head of the noun phrase in descriptive grammar. In Chomsky’s rules, nouns head a nominal projection N^1 , for $0 \leq 1 \leq 2$, and take dependents which are classified in terms of a threefold distinction between complement, modifiers and specifiers. In this case, the full structure of the expression is represented by N^2 , while the N^1 is known as the symbol of ‘*student of linguistics*’. According to the rule, the word ‘*student*’ is the head of the phrase while the words ‘*of linguistics*’ is the prepositional phrase (PP) known as the complement of the head.

Furthermore, this research wants to explore more about the internal structures of English noun phrases, such as complement, modifiers, and specifiers. In studying the noun phrases, this research belongs to syntax. Syntax is the study of how words can be combined into sentences. In other words, syntax is the area of grammar that is concerned of word in sentences, the way in which they are put together to form sentences. Miller, in this case, states that syntax has to do with how words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and how clauses are put together to build sentences (2002:xii).

This research uses a novel entitled *Crime and Punishment* as the source to get the data. *Crime and Punishment* is the second novel written by Fyodor Dostoyevsky. This novel was first published in 1866 in by *The Russian Messenger* (umn.edu, 2012). As one of syntactical categories in language, noun phrases also play an important role in constructing a good story in a literary work. At this rate, reading a literary work also becomes one of the best experiences in learning English. We can increase our knowledge about English noun phrase through reading Dostoyevsky’s *Crime and Punishment*.

By applying the X-bar theory proposed by Chomsky in Radford (1988), this research also wants to explore more about the internal structure of noun phrases found in this novel. This research will discuss the varieties of the English noun phrase’s structures. In this case, this research also analyzes the internal structure of English noun phrases taken from a novel of Fyodor Dostoyevsky (1866) *Crime and Punishment*. This study will also show the clear patterns of the English noun phrase on it.

Research Methodology

This research is a qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research that uses a descriptive form in analyzing the data. It is a research which uses words or visual images as the unit of analysis (Denscombe, 2010:237). Regarding to the data of this presented research, the type of this research can be categorized as a qualitative research. It is characterized by description in forms of words or sentences.

This research uses a grounded theory as the research strategy. It is a strategy to link some explanations to what happens in practical situations (Denscombe, 2010:107). This strategy is dedicated to generating theories. In other words, this research has to link the explanation about the internal structures of noun phrases to describe English noun phrases found in literary work. Furthermore, Denscombe also notes

that “the grounded theory approach has become firmly associated over time with qualitative research” (2010:109). Thus, this strategy is really suited with a qualitative research.

The data of the research are the English noun phrases. All of the data are taken from the first chapter of the part 1 of Dostoyevsky’s *Crime and Punishment*. The novel is divided into six parts with an epilogue and every part is contained about 5 until 7 chapters. Thus, to shorten the time of the research, the researcher chooses first chapter of the part 1 of the novel as the population of the data. By this condition, this research also takes some samples as the data of the research. Blaxter et al., note that samples are importance in a scientific study (2006:78).

The most important step in research is analyzing the selected data. The steps of the data analysis in this research are: 1. identifying the internal struture of noun phrases; this step is used to analyze and to find out the elements which are constructed within the noun phrase; 2. describing the internal structure of noun phrase. In this case, this research uses tree diagram of syntactic structure proposed by Andrew Radford (1988) in *Transformational Grammar*.

Result

In Dostoyevsky’s *Crime and Punishment*, 101 noun phrases are randomly extracted from 61 sentences in the first chapter of the part 1 of the novel as the sampling. They, here, have functions as all the elements in a sentence except as the predicative verb. Typically, they are used as subject, object of the verb, or predicative. These functions influence in producing the noun phrase.

Later on, the researcher finds that there are 9 patterns of noun phrase. They are

1. NP → Det + N
2. NP → (Det) + Adj + N
3. NP → Det + AdjP + N
4. NP → Det + Adj + Part + N
5. NP → Det + N + N
6. NP → Det + Adj + N + N
7. NP → Det + N + PP
8. NP → (Det) + Adj + Adj + N
9. NP → Det + Adj + N + PP

These patterns are the embodiment of Chomsky’s rules about phrases structure found in Dostoyevsky’s *Crime and Punishment*.

As the result, it is found that there are 31 of 101 noun phrases which belong to the pattern 1, 30 noun phrases for patterns 2, 2 noun phrases for patterns 3 and 4, 11 noun phrases for pattern 5, 6 noun phrases for pattern 6, 10 noun phrases for pattern 7, 5 noun phrases for pattern 8, and 4 noun phrases for pattern 9. The percentage of the noun phrase patterns which are used dominantly in Dostoyevsky’s *Crime and Punishment* are as follows;

Table 2. The Percentage of Noun Phrase Patterns used in Dostoyevsky’s *Crime and Punishment*.

No.	Noun Phrase Patterns	Number used	of Percentage (in %)
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1	D + N	31	30.69
2	D + Adj + N	30	29.7
3	D + AdjP + N	2	1.98
4	D + adj + Part + N	2	1.98
5	D + N + N	11	10.98
6	D + adj + N + N	6	5.94
7	D + N + PP	10	9.9
8	(D) + adj + adj + N	5	4.95
9	D + adj + N + PP	4	3.96
Total		101	100 %

By the description from the table above, it can be seen that the most used noun phrase patterns in Dostoyevsky's *Crime and Punishment* is pattern 1. It is used in almost 30.7 % in the first chapter of Dostoyevsky's writing. Generally, this pattern is also known as the most common noun phrase's pattern in English. The word "D" in this case is determiners. Determiners, here, are words which come at the beginning of the noun phrase. They tell us whether the noun is specific or general, for example: *the garret, the landlady, a cupboard, all desire, those dreams, some porters*, and so on.

Discussion

A noun phrase is one of part of speech in English grammar. It can include any number of other phrases (e.g. noun, adjective, and adverb) within its structure. Kroeger (2005:87) notes that a noun phrase is a phrasal constituent whose head is a noun. In most of languages, a noun phrase or NP has some functions as a subject, primary or secondary objects, and objects of prepositions. A noun phrase itself comes from two of words, noun, and phrase. A noun is a name of a person, place, or thing. And, a phrase is an expression that is forming a grammatical constituent of a sentence but not containing a finite verb.

In other words, noun phrases can be identified as any group of words, which consist of head and modifier (Cook and Sutter, 1980:35). Head can be the noun itself, pronoun, and proper noun. Whereas, modifiers can be divided into two kinds of modifier; they are pre-modifier and post-modifier. Pre-modifier are noun, adjective, adjective phrase, and both participle. Then, post-modifier includes prepositional phrase, relative clause and complementation. And, a phrase is a projection of its head. Radford (1988) defines Noun Phrase as meaning phrase containing a head Noun. A noun phrase is either a pronoun or any group of words that can be replaced by a pronoun.

Traditionally, noun phrases consist of a head noun, together with any number of noun phrase modifier. They are determiners, quantifiers and quantifier phrases, adjective and adjective phrases, noun and noun phrases, ad position and ad position phrases and clause. There are not only pre-modifier and post-modifier but also there is determining in forming a noun phrase. Thus, dealing with its structure, it can be simplified that a noun phrase has three important components. They are called as *Determiners, Complements, and Adjuncts* or *Modifiers* (Kroeger, 2005:87).

The most common types of *Determiners* (D) are article (*a, an, or the*) and demonstratives (*this or that*). Its functions are to provide information about definiteness, number (singular or plural), and (in the case of demonstratives) distance from the speaker (Kroeger, 2005:89). Later on, Kroeger also notes that the choice of determiners itself is often limited by the grammatical and semantic properties of the head noun. This case is commonly seen while we use a quantifier (e.g. *some, all, no, many, few, much, or numerals etc.*). Thus, a quantifier also can be identified as a determiner.

Combining with a noun as the head word, a determiner can be structured as a noun phrase (NP). In this case, Radford (1988:169) generates a phrase structure rule: NP --> D N. The example form of this rule can be seen in the phrase "the floor". The determiner "the" has an equal position with the N (floor). However, this rule also can be expanded to another structure such as NP --> D NP. This rule produces three types of nominal constituent in response to the infinite structure of this rule (Radford, 1988:173).

The other components which can be combined with the noun as a noun phrase are *Complements* and *Adjunct*. In this case, we should distinguish those two. An adjunct to a noun phrase is referred to as modifiers. The most common modifier in English is the adjective. Besides adjective, noun phrases can also contain with PP (prepositional phrase). For example, *The insufferable stench from the pot-houses*; the prepositional phrase *from the pot-houses*, in this case, is performing as an adjective or modifiers which is not selected by the head of the phrase (Kroeger, 2005:87). They can be freely added to any numbers of noun phrases. Here are the examples:

- a. The girl *from the pot-houses*
- b. The man *from the pot-houses*
- c. The bartender *from the pot-houses*

Furthermore, the adjective (*insufferable*) modifies the head noun (*stench*) at first to describe a physical condition of the 'stench'. The determiner 'the' itself is an article which shows the quantity of the noun. On the other hand, the prepositional phrase which is marked by a preposition 'from' and adding an attributive noun phrase (*the pot-houses*) are joining each other as a prepositional phrase. This prepositional phrase also modifies the head in the form of attributive (*stench from the pot-houses*). Then, the adjective (*insufferable*) modifies the noun phrase (*stench from the pot-houses*) and expands into a higher projection (*insufferable stench from the pot-houses*). Overall, this unit is modified by the determiner (*The*) as the highest projection of the noun phrase (N double-bar).

Then, for the complements, Kroeger (2005:87) also notes that a complement of a phrase is a dependent to the head word. In other words, it is selected by the head word of the phrase. They only occur with certain specific head nouns and not with others. For example, the phrase *of his position* in *the anxieties of his position* is grammatically correct; because, the PP *of his position* is the complement of *anxieties* in obvious sense. The PP tells us what it is that the individual *anxieties*.

The noun phrase "*the anxieties of his position*" here consists of a determiner (*the*), a noun (*anxieties*), a preposition phrase (*of his position*). In this case, the

determiner is an article “*the*” which shows the quantity of the noun phrase (*anxieties of his position*). Then, the prepositional phrase “*of his position*” modifies of the noun “*anxieties*”. The prepositional phrase, here, describes specific types of “*anxieties*”.

The N-bar (*anxieties of his position*) consists of the head noun ‘*anxieties*’ and a prepositional phrase ‘*of his position*’. This PP (Prepositional Phrase) is constructed by a preposition “*of*” and a noun phrase “*his position*”. In this case, PP (*of his position*) acts as a complement for the head noun. It adds the idea which is brought by the head noun.

Conclusion

Here, the researcher finds that there are 9 patterns of noun phrases structures used in Dostoyevsky’s *Crime and Punishment*. Furthermore, the researcher also finds that there are 30.69 % of noun phrase which belongs to the pattern 1, 29.7 % of noun phrases used for patterns 2, 1.98 % noun phrases used for patterns 3 and 4, 10.98 % of noun phrases used for pattern 5, 5.94 % of noun phrases used for pattern 6, 9.9 % of noun phrases used for pattern 7, 4.95 % of noun phrases used for pattern 8. And the last, there are 3.96 % of noun phrases used for pattern 9. Thus, it can be concluded that the most used noun phrase patterns in Dostoyevsky’s *Crime and Punishment* is pattern 1. This pattern is used in almost 30.7 % of the first chapter of *Crime and Punishment*. The elements of this pattern are a determiner and noun.

Generally, this pattern is also known as the most common noun phrase’s pattern in English. Determiner is words which come at the beginning of the noun phrase. They tell us whether the head noun is specific or general, for example: *the garret, the landlady, a cupboard, all desire, those dreams, some porters*, and so on. In this case, noun phrases are required to be “completed” with a determiner in many contexts.

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