

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Phrases

Phrase is a group of words and a part of a sentence (Hariyono, 2002: p.181). According to Khan (2017), phrase is a group of related words within a sentence that complements the overall structure of sentence. Simmons (2014) defines a phrase as two or more words that do not contain the subject-verb pair necessary to form a clause, it can be very short or quite long. Furthermore, Delahunty and Garvey (2014:p.273) say that phrase is a group of words that does not contain a verb and its subject and is used as a single part of speech.

2.1.1 Phrase Structure

A phrase is constructed of group of words. In order to know more what kind of words that can build a phrase, here are the structure of a phrase according to Huddleston and Pullum (2002).

- **Heads**

Phrases are named after their head, which is the most important part of the phrase. For example, the head of a noun phrase (NP) is a noun, the head of a preposition phrase (PP) is a preposition, and so on.

- **Dependents**

All the other parts of a phrase are called dependents—these parts depend on the head. There are three main types of dependents: complements, modifiers, and determiners.

- a) **Complements** are dependents that a head needs in order for the phrase to be grammatical. Some heads only allow or license specific types of complements. For example, the verb “put” licenses an object (usually a noun phrase) and another complement (usually a preposition phrase). However, it only licenses certain prepositions:
- i. *Licensed PP Complement*: put the book [on the shelf]
 - ii. *Unlicensed PP Complement (Ungrammatical)*: put the book [until the shelf.]
- b) **Modifiers** are non-essential dependents. They can be removed without making the phrase ungrammatical.
- i. *Verb Phrase with Modifier*: She is running quickly, They are talking clearly.
 - ii. *Verb Phrase without Modifier*: She is running, They are talking.
- c) **Determiners** are special dependents within noun phrases that indicates the quantity or definiteness of the noun, for example :*The, A, An, My, Your, Their, These, That, etc.*

2.1.2 Types of Phrase

There are several types of phrases. Delahunty and Garvey (2010) state that here are the five major phrases in English :

1. Adverb Phrase

The following are examples of adverb phrases (Adv.P) :

- a. Adverb alone : *Reluctantly*
- b. Adverb modified by intensifier : *Quite reluctantly*
- c. Adverb modified by degree adverb : *Extremely reluctantly*

From a functional point of view, each adverb phrase must contain *a head*, which must be an adverb; this adverb may be modified by *an intensifier*, as in the example point (b), or by a *degree adverb*, as in the example point (c)

| Intensifier | | Degree Adverb | |
|-------------|------|-----------------|--------------|
| Very | Only | Extraordinarily | Terrifically |
| Quite | So | Reasonably | Extremely |
| Rather | Too | Particularly | |
| Most/More | | | |

Table 1. Typical Intensifiers and Degree Adverb

2. Prepositional Phrase

From a functional point of view, Prepositional Phrases (PPs) are very simple: they consist of *a head* which is a preposition and *an object* or *complement*, which is typically a noun phrase (NP). Here are the examples of prepositional phrase:

- a) *On the waterfront*
- b) *Of human bondage*
- c) *Beyond the blue horizon*
- d) *From the halls of Montezuma*
- e) *With malice toward none*

Prepositional phrases are relatively uniform constructions: spot a preposition and the NP that immediately follows it, and you can be fairly certain that you have identified a PP. However, you should recall that some apparent prepositions are actually particles and that others may be subordinating adverbial conjunctions.

| Preposition as Particle | Preposition as Subordinating adverbial conjunction |
|---|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Call in</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Put on</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Hold on</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Put up</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Stay away</i></p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>After</i> the rain stopped</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Before</i> it gets dark</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Until</i> the exam finished</p> |

Table 2. Example of Preposition as Particle and Subordinating Adverbial Conjunction

3. Adjective Phrase

Each of the following is an Adjective Phrase:

- a) Impertinent (adjective alone)
- b) Very impertinent (intensifier + adjective)
- c) Unaware of any wrongdoing (adjective + PP)
- d) Disappointed that someone had lied (adjective + clause)
- e) Afraid to make a move (adjective + infinitival)
- f) Fully aware of his surroundings (adverb + adjective + PP)

Each adjective phrase must consist of a head which is an adjective. It can be modified by an intensifier or degree adverb as in the adverb phrase (table 1), and complemented by a prepositional phrase (PP), as in the example point (c), a clause, as in the example point (d), and an infinitival, as in the example point (e). Only some

types of adjectives take complements—mainly those that denote mental or emotional states, for example, *aware, afraid, sorry, disappointed, astonished, hopeful, sad*

4. Noun Phrase

Every Noun Phrase (NP) , like every other phrase, must have a head, and any nominal (relating to a noun) can be the head of a noun phrase. Complements in noun phrases typically follow the heads (nominal or noun), though some may occur before it, giving us the formula: (Complement) + Head + (Complement)

The complements before the head may be either nouns or adjectives:

- a) A *fiction* writer (complemented by a noun)
- b) The *beautiful young* lady (complemented by adjectives)

When the complement follows the head, it must be either a Prepositional Phrase (PP) or a clause:

- a) The trip *to Disney* (complemented by PP)
- b) The claim *that the war is justified* (*that*-clause)
- c) The question *whether we 've won* (embedded/indirect question-clause)
- d) The question *'Are we there yet?'* (quoted question-clause)
- e) The request *to withdraw* (to-infinitival clause)

Nouns which are joined by a coordinating conjunction such as *and* or *or*, are also noun phrase. for example :

- a) *Ladies and gentlemen*
- b) *My sister and/or her best friend* will deliver the letter

5. Verb Phrase

Each verb phrase has a verb as the head of the phrase, optionally preceded by one or more auxiliaries, and optionally followed by object(s), complements, and/or modifier(s).

i. Auxiliary + Head

A verb phrase will generally contain one head verb preceded by auxiliaries; *have*, *be*, *do*, *will*, *would*, *can*, *could*, *shall*, *should*, *may*, *might*, and *must*. The auxiliaries may be separated from the verb, either through interruption by items like *never* as in (c) or by inversion as in (d).

- a) Hector *is acting* strangely. (be + head verb in Ving form)
- b) Hector *has never looked* at me like that. (have + head verb in past participle form)
- c) Hector *does not eat* vegetables. (do + head verb in infinitive form)
- d) *Has Hector been consorting* with the zombies? (have + be in past participle form + head verb in Ving form)

ii. Head + Object/Complement

A phrase that obligatorily follows a verb head is called *an object or complement*. Here is the table of types of object and complement with the examples:

| Type | Example |
|---------------------|--|
| Direct Object | The Vikings demanded <i>tribute</i> |
| Indirect Object | Waldo gave <i>his sister</i> a dictionary |
| PP complement | Waldo gave a dictionary <i>to his sister</i> |
| Subject Complement | Freud was <i>a prude</i> |
| Object Complement | I consider Jung <i>a quack</i> |
| Sentence Complement | I realize <i>that tests should be easier</i> |

Table 3. Types of Object and Complement in Verb Phrases

iii. Head + Modifier

To distinguish the modifiers from modifiers of nouns, modifiers of verbs often have special names such as adverbial. The most frequent modifiers come in only four formal types as follows:

| Type of Modifier | Example |
|-------------------------|---|
| Adverb Phrase | We left <i>early</i> |
| Prepositiona Phrase | We stayed <i>inHelsinki</i> |
| Adverbial Clause | We left <i>after it started to snow</i> |
| Noun Clause | We enjoyed it <i>a great deal</i> |

Table 4. Types of modifiers in verb phrase

iv. Combination of Function

Though we have illustrated separately each of the functions accompanying the verb head, the options in the formula stated at the beginning of this section allow for more than one function to appear with the verb. For example

- a) She has been speaking for three hours.
(auxiliaries + head + PP-modifier)
- b) Scott offered Zelda a ride since her car was out of gas.
(head + indirect object + direct object + adverbial clause modifier)
- c) Hortense never becomes angry.
(adverb phrase + head + AP-subject complement)
- d) The remains will be shipped to Cleveland on Wednesday.
(auxiliaries + head + PP-modifier + PP-modifier)

In addition, Simmons (2014) states that there are 7 types of phrases as follows

1. Noun Phrase

Simmons (2014) states that a noun phrase includes a noun with a person, place, or thing. And the modifiers— either before or after—which distinguish it. The pattern looks like this :

Determiner and/or Modifier(s) + Noun + Modifier(s) If Necessary

Examples :

- a) She is a great English teacher.
A= Determiner, Great, English = Modifier, Teacher = Noun
- b) A cat that refuse to meow ate my lunch
Cat = Noun, A = Determiner, That refuse to meow = Modifier

Noun phrases can serve as subjects, objects or complements within a clause.

As subject : *The shoplifted pair of jeans* caused Nathaniel so much guilt that he couldn't wear them

As object : Jerome adopted *a cat that refused to meow*

Subject Complement : With her love of Shakespeare and knowledge of grammar, Jasmine will someday be *a great English teacher*.

2. Verb Phrase

Sometimes a sentence can communicate its meaning with a one-word verb. Other times, however, a sentence will use a verb phrase, a multi-word verb, to express more nuanced action or condition (Simmons, 2014). A verb phrase can have up to four parts, the pattern looks like this:

Auxiliary (S) + Main Verb + VerbEnding When Necessary

Examples :

a) She *had cleaned* her room

Had = Auxiliary, *Clean* = Main verb, *-ed* = Verb ending

b) He *should have been writing* by now

Should, Have, Been = Auxiliary, *Write* = Main verb, *-ing* = Verb ending

c) We *must wash* our smelly dog.

Must = Auxiliary, *Wash* = Main verb

3. Prepositional Phrase

At the minimum, a prepositional phrase will begin with a preposition and end with a noun, pronoun, gerund, or clause, the "object" of the preposition. The pattern looks as follow:

Preposition + **Noun, Pronoun, Clause or Gerund**

Examples :

a) She came *on time*

On = Preposition, *Time*= Noun

b) I left *before them*

Before= Prepositio, *Them*= Pronoun

c) We got here *by walking*

By= Preposition, *Walking* = Gerund

The object of the preposition will often have one or more modifiers to describe it. The pattern as follows:

Preposition + **Modifier** + **Noun, Pronoun, or Gerund**

Example :

a) The cat is sleeping *underneath the sagging yellow couch*

Underneath = Preposition, *The, Sagging, yellow* = Modifiers, *Couch* = Noun

A prepositional phrase will function as an adjective or adverb. As an adjective, the prepositional phrase will answer the question Which one? *The librarian at the check-out desk smiles whenever she collects a late fee.* Which librarian? *The one at the check-out desk!*

As an adverb, a prepositional phrase will answer questions such as How? When? or Where?

a) *While sitting in the cafeteria, Jack catapulted peas with a spoon.*

How did Jack launch those peas? *With a spoon!*

b) *After breakfast, we piled the dirty dishes in the sink.*

When did we ignore the dirty dishes? *After breakfast!*

c) *Amber finally found the umbrella wedged under the passenger's front seat.*

Where did Amber locate the umbrella? *Under the passenger's front seat!*

4. Infinitive Phrase

An infinitive phrase will begin with an infinitive [to + simple form of the verb]. It will often include objects and/or modifiers that complete the thought (Simmons, 2014). The pattern looks like this:

Infinitive+ Object(s)and/or Modifier(s)

Here are some examples:

- I enjoy to drive a car (As noun)
- Government has a plan to help the poor (As adjective modifying noun: Plan)
- She sang to please the audience (As adverb modifying verb: Sing)

5. Participle Phrase

Simmons (2014) says that a participle phrase will begin with a present or past participle. If the participle is present, it will dependably end in *ing*. Likewise, a regular past participle will end in a consistent *ed*. Irregular past participles, unfortunately, conclude in all kinds of ways.

Since all phrases require two or more words, a participle phrase will often include objects and/or modifiers that complete the thought. The pattern looks like this:

Participle + Object(s) and/or Modifier(s)

A participle phrase always acts as an adjective (modifying a noun) in a sentence. The examples are as follow:

- The students **raising their hands** need extra pages (modifies noun: Students)
- She got a mail **mentioning about her exam** (modifies noun: Mail)
- The chair **made of plastic** looks very beautiful (modifies noun: Chair)

6. Gerund Phrase

A gerund phrase will begin with a gerund, an **ing** word, and will often include other modifiers and/or objects and acts as a noun in a sentence (Simmon, 2014). The pattern looks like this:

Gerund + Object(s) and/or Modifier(s)

Gerund phrases look exactly like present participle phrases, yet it has different function within a sentence. Gerund phrases always function as nouns, so they will be subjects, subject complements, or objects in the sentence

Here are some examples :

- I enjoy listening to the music (As noun/Noun)
- Her hobby is playing basketball (As Subject Complement)
- Crying of a baby disturbed me a lot (As noun/Subject)

7. Absolute Phrase

An absolute phrase combines a noun and a participle with any accompanying modifiers or objects. The pattern looks like this:

Noun + Participle + Optional Object(s) and/or Modifier(s)

Example :

- a) *His brow knitted in frustration*, Thomas tried again to iron a perfect crease in his dress pants

Brow= Noun, *Knitted*= Participle, *His, In frustration*= Modifiers

- b) Francine played the difficult concerto, *her fingers flying over the piano keys*.

Finger= Noun, *Flying*= Participle, *Her, Over the piano keys*= Modifiers

2.2 “The Boy In The Striped Pyjamas” Novel

Novel is a invented prose narrative if considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of event involving a group of persons in a specific setting (Burgess,1962).

The Boy In Te Striped Pyjamas novel is one of works by John Boyne, an Irish novelist, that has written ten novels for adult and five novels for younger readers. This holocaust novel was published in Ireland by David Flicking Books on January 5th 2006. It is published in English. It consists of 216 pages include the hard cover and paper back. The ISBN number of this novel is 0-385-60940-X. *The Boy In The Striped Pyjamas* novel was adapted into a film with the same title in 2008.

This novel tells about a 9-year-old boy named Bruno, who is growing up during the World War II in Berlin. He lives with his parents, his 12-years old sister Gretel and maids, one of whom is called Maria. Bruno’s father is promoted to Commandant

by Adolf Hitler and the family has to move to "Out-With" by the order of "The Fury" (Führer). From the Out-With, Bruno sees a camp in wire fence which the prisoners within it wear striped pyjamas. One day, Bruno decides to explore the strange wire fence and as he walks along the fence, he meets a Jewish boy named Shmuel and they become best friends. Shmuel says that his father, grandfather, and brother live separately with him. One day, Bruno concocts a plan with Shmuel to sneak into the camp to look for Shmuel's father. Shmuel brings a set of prison clothes (striped pyjamas) for Bruno. As they search the camp, both children are rounded up along with a group of prisoners on a "march". In the gas chamber, Bruno apologizes to Shmuel for not finding his father and tells Shmuel that he is Bruno's best friend for life. As that moment the door of the gas chamber is closed, it becomes dark, and all is chaos.