

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

A. Finding

This chapter represents the result of the analysis of the types and constructions of noun phrase found in *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*. The way to determine the noun phrase in the story is by identifying or searching for all noun phrases in the story. There are three short stories of *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* which have been analyzed. They are *A Case of Identity*, *The Boscombe Valley Mystery* and *The Adventure of The Speckled Band*.

The writer found 187 noun phrases from these stories. Because there are many of data obtained, the writer decided to present the complete data in the appendices then analyzed the data based on the types–pre-modified, post-modified and pre-modified-post-modified noun phrases– and the construction of noun phrases. After that the noun phrases are classified based on the types–pre-modified, post-modified and pre-modified-post-modified noun phrases–and the construction of noun phrases.

B. Analyzing the Noun Phrase

After collecting the data from the stories, the next step is identifying the noun phrases from the three-short stories. This is the analysis:

The first analysis is from *A Case Of Identity*.

1. $NPl^M_e a^H_N \text{ case}^M_{PP(\text{of identity})}$]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier, ‘a’ and one post-modifier ‘of identity’. The head is ‘case’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’ and prepositional phrase ‘of identity’

2. NP^M_d **his** ^H_N **apartment**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier, 'his' and 'apartment' as the head of noun phrase
- The form of modifier is determiner 'his'

3. NP^M_d **The** ^H_N **sound** PP (in his voice)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier, 'the' and one post-modifier 'in his voice'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and prepositional phrase 'in his voice'

4. NP^M_{Adj} **another** ^H_N **mystery**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'another'
- The form of modifier is adjective 'another'

5. NP^M_e **a** ^M_{Adj} **young** ^H_N **female**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'a' and 'young'
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'a' and adjective 'young'

6. NP^M_d **her** ^H_N **name**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one modifier 'her'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'her'

7. NP^M_e **an** ^M_N **accounting** ^H_N **firm**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'an' and 'accounting'
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'an' and noun 'accounting'

8. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **phone**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

9. NP[^M_d **her would-be** ^H_N **husband**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘her’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘her’

10. NP[^M_d **her** ^H_N **right**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘her’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘her’

11. NP[^M_d **their** ^M_N **marriage** ^M_N **ceremony**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifier ‘their’ and ‘marriage’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘their’ and noun ‘marriage’

12. NP[^M_e **a** ^H_N **knock** ^M_{PP}(**on the door**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘a’ and post-modifier ‘on the door’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’ and prepositional phrase ‘on the door’

13. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **room**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

14. NP[^M_d **the** ^M_{Adj} **only** ^H_N **chance** ^M_{PP}(**of finding happiness**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘the’ and ‘only’, one post modifier ‘of finding happiness’

- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the', adjective 'only', prepositional phrase 'of finding happiness'

15. NP[^M_d **my ^H_N **mother**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'my'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'my'

16. NP[^M_d **my ^H_N **stepfather**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'my'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'my'

17. NP[^M_d **the ^M_{Adj} **young** ^H_N **gentlemen** ^M_{RCL} (**I go out with**)]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'the' and 'young', one post modifier 'I go out with'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the', adjective 'young' and relative clause 'I go out with'

18. NP[^M_d **my ^H_N **independence**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'my'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'my'

19. NP[^M_d **the ^M_e **next** ^H_N **day**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'the' and 'next'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and enumerator 'next'

20. NP[^M_e **a ^M_{Adj} **long** ^H_N **trip**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'a' and 'long'
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'a' and adjective 'long'

21. NP[^M_d **my** ^M_N **accounting** ^H_N **firm**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘my’ and ‘accounting’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘my’ and noun ‘accounting’

22. NP[^M_e **a** ^M_{Adj} **big** ^H_N **party**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifier ‘a’ and ‘big’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’ and adjective ‘big’

23. NP[^M_e **a** ^H_N **man** ^M_{RCL} (**named Hamser Angel**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘a’ and one post-modifier ‘named Hamser Angel’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’ and relative clause ‘named Hamser Angel’

24. NP[^M_e **a** ^M_{Adj} **great** ^M_N **time** ^H_N **dancing**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using three pre-modifiers ‘a’, ‘great’, and ‘time’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’, adjective ‘great’ and noun ‘time’

25. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **party**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

26. NP[^M_e **A** ^H_N **week**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘a’
- The form of modifier is enumerator ‘a’

27. NP[^M_d **The** ^H_N **money** ^M_{RCL} (**my real father left me when he died**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’ and one post-modifier ‘my real father left me when he died’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’ and relative clause ‘my real father left me when he died’

28. NP[^M_d **his** ^H_N **trip**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘his’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘his’

29. NP[^H_N **Plans** ^M_{PP} (**for ceremony**) ^M_{PP} (**at the church**)]

The analysis:

- This is a post-modified noun phrase using two post-modifiers ‘for ceremony’ and ‘at the church’
- The forms of modifiers are preposition ‘for ceremony’ and ‘at the church’

30. NP[^M_e **a** ^H_N **note** ^M_{RCL} (**someone had left for me**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘a’ and one post-modifier ‘someone had left for me’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’ and relative clause ‘someone had left for me’

31. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **marriage**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

32. NP[^H_N **something** ^M_{Adj} (**very important**)]

The analysis:

- This is a post-modified noun phrase using one post-modifier ‘very important’
- The form of modifier is adjective ‘very important’

33. NP[^H_N something ^M_{Adj} terrible]

The analysis:

- This is a post-modified noun phrase using one post-modifier 'terrible'
- The form of modifier is adjective 'terrible'

34. NP[^M_d some ^H_N kind ^M_{PP} (of trouble)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'some' and one post-modifier 'of trouble'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'some' and prepositional phrase 'of trouble'

35. NP[^M_e a ^M_{Adj} concerned ^H_N expression ^M_{PP} (on his face)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'a' and 'concerned' and one post-modifier 'on his face'
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'a', adjective 'concerned', prepositional phrase 'on his face'

36. NP[^M_e a ^M_{Adj} real ^H_N person]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'a' and 'real'
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'a' and adjective 'real'.

37. NP[^M_e a ^M_{Adj} cruel ^H_N trick ^M_{PP} (on you)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'a' and 'cruel' and one post-modifiers 'on you'
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'my', adjective 'cruel', prepositional phrase 'on you'

38. NP[^M_d several^H_N minutes]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'several'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'several'

39. NP[^M_e a^M_d few^H_N question]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'a' and 'few'
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'a' and determiner 'few'

40. NP[^M_d the^H_N day^M_{PP} (after the marriage)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the' and one post-modifier 'after the marriage'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and prepositional phrase 'after the marriage'

41. NP[^M_d the^H_N note^M_{RCL} (that was waiting for you)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the' and one post-modifier 'that was waiting for you'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and relative clause 'that was waiting for you'

42. NP[^M_d the^H_N church]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'the'

43. NP[^M_d his^H_N pocket]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'his'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'his'

44. NP^M_d Mary's^H N_N house]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'Mary's'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'Mary's'

45. NP^M_d her^H N_N stepfather]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'her'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'her'

46. NP^M_d the^H N_N typewriter^M PP(in this house)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the' and one post-modifier 'in this house'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and prepositional phrase 'in this house'

47. NP^M_e a^H N_N note]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'a'
- The form of modifier is enumerator 'a'

48. NP^M_d the^M Adj^M same^H N_N typewriter]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'the' and 'same'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and adjective 'same'

49. NP^M_d the^H N_N note^M RCL (that Marry found)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the' and one post-modifier 'that Marry found'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and relative clause 'that Marry found'

50. NP[^M_d Mary's^H _N stepfather]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'Mary's'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'Mary's'

51. NP[^M_d your^H _N independence]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'your'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'your'

52. NP[^M_d all^M_d your^H _N money]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'all' and 'your'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'all' and 'your'

53. NP[^M_e a^H _N risk^M _{RCL} (he didn't want to take)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'a' and one post-modifier 'he didn't want to take'
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'a' and relative clause 'he didn't want to take'

54. NP[^M_e a^M _{Adj} very^M _{Adj} cruel^H _N man]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using three pre-modifiers 'a', 'very', 'cruel'
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'a', adjective 'very' and adjective 'cruel'

55. NP[^M_d this^M _{Adj} young^H _N female]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'this' and 'young'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'this' and adjective 'young'

56. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **truth**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

The second analysis is from *The Boscombe Valley Mystery*

1. NP[^M_d **the** ^M_N **Boscombe** ^M_N **Valley** ^H_N **mystery**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using three pre-modifiers ‘the’, ‘Boscombe’, ‘Valley’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’, noun ‘Boscombe’ and ‘valley’

2. NP[^M_d **my** ^H_N **wife**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘my’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘my’

3. NP[^M_e **a** ^H_N **telegram**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘a’
- The form of modifier is enumerator ‘a’

4. NP[^M_e **a** ^H_N **case** ^M_{RCL} (**involving a youth wrongfully accused of murder**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘a’ and one post-modifier ‘involving a youth wrongfully accused of murder’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’, and relative clause ‘involving a youth wrongfully accused of murder’

5. NP[^M_d **the** ^M_d **next** ^H_N **train** ^M_{PP}(**to Boscombe Valley**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'the', 'next' and one post-modifier 'to Boscombe Valley'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the', 'next' and prepositional phrase 'to Boscombe Valley'

6. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **crime** ^M_{RCL}(**took place**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the' and one post-modifier 'took place'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and relative clause 'took place'

7. NP[^M_d **his** ^H_N **father**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'his'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'his'

8. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **lawyer** ^M_{RCL}(**working on the case**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the' and one post-modifier 'working on the case'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and relative clause 'working on the case'

9. NP[^M_d **his** ^M_{adj} **official** ^H_N **statement** ^M_{PP}(**to the police**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'his', 'official' and one post-modifier 'to the police'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'his', adjective 'official' and prepositional phrase 'to the police'

10. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **body**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

11. NP[^M_e **a** ^M_{adj} **short** ^H_N **time** ^M_{Adv phrase} (**before the murder took place**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘a’, ‘short’ and one post-modifier ‘before the murder took place’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’, adjective ‘short’ and adverbial phrase ‘before the murder took place’

12. NP[^M_d **the** ^M_{Adj} **young** ^H_N **man**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘the’ and ‘young’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’ and adjective ‘young’

13. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **lawyer**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

14. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **youth**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

15. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **office**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

16. NP[^M_d **his** ^H_N **face**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'his'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'his'

17. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **one** ^M_{RCL} (**who asked me**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the' and one post-modifier 'who asked me'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and relative clause 'who asked me'

18. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **case** ^M_{PP} (**for James**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the' and one post-modifier 'for James'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and prepositional phrase 'for James'

19. NP[^M_{Adj} **close** ^M_N **family** ^H_N **friends**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifier 'close' and 'family'
- The forms of modifiers is adjective 'close' and noun 'family'

20. NP[^M_e **a** ^M_{adv} **very** ^M_{adj} **pretty** ^H_N **girl**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using three pre-modifiers 'a', 'very' and 'pretty'
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'a', adverb 'very' and adjective 'pretty'

21. NP[^M_e **a** ^H_N **murderer**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'a'
- The form of modifier is enumerator 'a'

22. NP[^M_d **your** ^H_N **father**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘your’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘your’

23. NP[^M_d **the** ^M_{adj} **murdered** ^H_N **man**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘the’ and ‘murdered’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’ and adjective ‘murdered’

24. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **army**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

25. NP[^M_d **my** ^H_N **father**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘my’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘my’

26. NP[^M_d **many** ^H_N **years**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘many’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘many’

27. NP[^M_e **one** ^H_N **thing** ^M_{RCL} (**that puzzles me**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘one’ and one post-modifier ‘that puzzles me’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘one’ and relative clause ‘that puzzle me’

28. NP[^M_d **such ^M_{adj} **good** ^H_N **friends**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘such’ and ‘good’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘such’ and adjective ‘good’

29. NP[^M_d **some ^H_N **reasons**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘some’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘some’

30. NP[^M_d **my ^M_d **father’s** ^H_N **permission**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘my’ and ‘father’s’
- The form of modifiers is determiner ‘my’ and ‘father’s’

31. NP[^M_d **her ^H_N **head**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘her’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘her’

32. NP[^M_N **trouble ^H_N **breathing**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘trouble’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘trouble’

33. NP[^M_d **his ^H_N **limp**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘his’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘his’

34. NP[^M_d **some ^H_N **work**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘some’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘some’

35. NP[^M_d the ^M_{adj} official ^H_N case]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘the’ and ‘official’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’ and adjective ‘official’

36. NP[^M_d the ^H_N street]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

37. NP[^M_d the ^H_N scene ^M_{PP} (of the crime)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’ and one post-modifier ‘of crime’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’ and prepositional phrase ‘ of crime’

38. NP[^M_d his ^M_{adj} magnifying ^H_N glass]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘his’ and ‘magnifying’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘his’ and adjective ‘magnifying’

39. NP[^M_d the ^H_N ground]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

40. NP[^M_e a ^H_N set ^M_{PP}(of tracks where one footprint is deeper)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘a’ and one post-modifier ‘of tracks where one footprint is deeper’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’ and prepositional phrase ‘of tracks where one footprint is deeper’

41. NP[^M_d **the ^M_{Adj} **real** ^H_N **murderer**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘the’ and ‘real’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’ and adjective ‘real’

42. NP[^M_d **Alice’s ^H_N **house**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘Alice’s’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘ Alice’s ’

43. NP[^M_d **Mr. Turner’s ^M_N **bed** ^H_N **room**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘ Mr. Turner’s ’ and ‘bed’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘ Mr. Turner’s ’ and noun ‘bed’

44. NP[^M_d **the ^H_N **murder** ^M_{PP} **(of Mr. McCarthy)**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’ and one post-modifier ‘of Mr. McCarthy’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’ and prepositional phrase ‘of Mr. McCarthy’

45. NP[^H_N **someone ^M_{PP} **(with a limp)**]**

The analysis:

- This is a post-modified noun phrase using one post-modifier ‘with a limp’
- The form of modifier is prepositional phrase ‘with a limp’

46. NP[^M_e **a ^H_N **minute**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘a’
- The form of modifier is enumerator ‘a’

47. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **one** ^M_{RCL}(**who did it**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’ and one post-modifier ‘who did it’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’ and relative clause ‘who did it’

48. NP[^M_e **a** ^M_{adj} **terrible** ^H_N **man**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘a’ and ‘terrible’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’ and adjective ‘terrible’

49. NP[^M_e **a** ^H_N **youth**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘a’
- The form of modifier is enumerator ‘a’

50. NP[^M_d **some** ^H_N **things** ^M_{RCL}(**that weren’t very nice**)

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘some’ and one post-modifier ‘that weren’t very nice’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘some’ and relative clause ‘that weren’t very nice’

51. NP[^M_d **my** ^H_N **ways**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘my’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘my’

52. NP[^M_e **a** ^M_{adj} **good** ^H_N **citizen**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘a’ and ‘good’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’ and adjective ‘good’

53. NP[^M_d **his** ^H_N **son**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'his'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'his'

54. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **police**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'the'

55. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **things** ^H_{PP} **(I did a long time ago)**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the' and one post-modifier 'I did a long time ago'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'my'

56. NP[^M_d **my** ^H_N **daughter**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'my'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'my'

57. NP[^M_d **my** ^H_N **guilt**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'my'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'my'

58. NP[^M_d **the** ^M_{Adj} **old** ^H_N **man**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'the' and 'old'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and adjective 'old'

59. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **court**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'the'

60. NP[^M_d **the** ^M_{Adj} **whole** ^H_N **story** ^M_{PP} (**to the police**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘the’ and ‘whole’ and one post-modifier ‘to the police’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’, adjective ‘whole’ and prepositional phrase ‘to the police’

61. NP[^M_e **a** ^M_N **life** ^H_N **time** ^M_{PP}(**of happiness**) ^M_{PP} (**in Boscombe Valley**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘a’ , ‘life’ and two post-modifiers ‘of happiness’ and ‘in Boscombe Valley’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’, noun ‘life’ and prepositional phrase ‘of happiness’ and ‘in Boscombe Valley’

The last analysis is from *The Adventure of The Speckled Band*.

1. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **adventure** ^M_{PP} (**of the speckled band**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’ and one post-modifier ‘of the speckled band’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’ and prepositional phrase ‘of the speckled band’

2. NP[^M_d **my** ^H_N **name**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘my’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘my’

3. NP[^M_d **many** ^H_N **years**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘many’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘many’

4. NP[^M_d **My** ^H_N **pleasure**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘my’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘my’

5. NP[^M_e **a** ^H_N **companion**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘a’
- The form of modifier is enumerator ‘a’

6. NP[^M_d **the world’s** ^M_{adj} **greatest** ^H_N **detective**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘ the world’s ’ and ‘greatest’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the world’s’ and adjective ‘greatest’

7. NP[^H_N **one** ^M_{PP} (**of Holmes’ most famous cases**)]

The analysis:

- This is a post-modified noun phrase using one post-modifier ‘of Holmes’ most famous cases ’
- The form of modifier is prepositional phrase ‘ of Holmes most famous cases’

8. NP[^M_e **a** ^M_{adj} **mysterious** ^M_{adj} **speckled** ^H_N **band**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using three pre-modifiers ‘a’, ‘mysterious’ and ‘speckled’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’, adjective ‘mysterious’ and ‘speckled’

9. NP[^M_e **one** ^H_N **morning** ^M_{PP} (**at his home**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘a’ and one post-modifier ‘at his home’

- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'one' and prepositional phrase 'at his home'

10. NP[^M_d **the** ^M_{adj} **only** ^H_N **one** ^M_{RCL} (**who can help me**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the' and one post-modifier 'who can help me'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and Relative clause 'who can help me'

11. NP[^M_d **my** ^M_{adj} **poor** ^H_N **sister**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'my' and 'poor'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'my' and adjective 'poor'

12. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **victim** ^M_{PP} (**of terrible crime**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the' and one post-modifier 'of terrible crime'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and prepositional phrase 'of terrible crime'

13. NP[^M_d **the** ^M_{adj} **young** ^H_N **lady**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'the' and 'young'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and adjective 'young'

14. NP[^M_d **her** ^H_N **stepfather**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'her'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'her'

15. NP[^M_e a ^M_{adj} **heartless** ^H_N **man** ^M_{PP}(**with a short temper**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘a’ , ‘heartless’ and one post-modifier ‘with a short temper’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’, adjective ‘heartless’ and prepositional phrase ‘with a short temper’

16. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **girls**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

17. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **money** ^M_{RCL} (**that their mom had given them**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’ and one post-modifier ‘that their mom had given them’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’ and relative clause ‘that their mom had given them’

18. NP[^M_d **that** ^H_N **night**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘that’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘that’

19. NP[^M_e a ^M_{adj} **terrible** ^H_N **scream**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘a’ and ‘terrible’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’ and adjective ‘terrible’

20. NP[^M_d **her** ^M_d **sister’s** ^H_N **room**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘her’ and ‘sister’s’
- The form of modifiers is determiner ‘her’ and ‘sister’s’

21. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **floor**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

22. NP[^M_d **her** ^H_N **sister**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘her’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘her’

23. NP[^M_N **trouble** ^H_N **breathing**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘trouble’
- The form of modifier is noun ‘trouble’

24. NP[^M_d **this** ^H_N **story**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘this’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘this’

25. NP[^M_d **this** ^M_{Adj} **speckled** ^H_N **band**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘this’ and ‘speckled’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘this’ and adjective ‘speckled’

26. NP[^M_d **your** ^H_N **stepfather**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘your’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘your’

27. NP[^M_{Adj} **strange** ^H_N **animals** ^M_{PP} **(around the house)**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘strange’ and one post modifier ‘around the house’

- The forms of modifiers are adjective 'strange' and prepositional phrase 'around the house'

28. NP[^M_d **all** ^H_N **kinds** ^M_{PP} (of animal's around)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'all' and one post-modifier 'of animal's around'
- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'all' and prepositional phrase 'of animal's around'

29. NP[^M_e **a** ^H_N **baboon** ^M_{PP} (on the grounds)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'a' and one post-modifier 'on the grounds'
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'a' and prepositional phrase 'on the grounds'

30. NP[^M_e **one** ^M_{Adj} **more** ^H_N **question**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'one' and 'more'
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'one' and adjective 'more'

31. NP[^M_d **your** ^M_d **stepfather's** ^H_N **bedroom**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'your' and 'stepfather's'
- The form of modifiers is determiner 'your' and 'stepfather's'

32. NP[^M_d **Julia's** ^H_N **room**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'Julia's'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'Julia's'

33. NP^M_d your^H N house]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'your'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'your'

34. NP^M_d the^H N situation]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'the'

35. NP^M_e a^H N weapon]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'a'
- The form of modifier is enumerator 'a'

36. NP^M_d Helen's^H N house]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'Helen's'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'Helen's'

37. NP^M_d the^H N bedroom]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'the'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'the'

38. NP^M_d this^H N rope]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'this'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'this'

39. NP^M_e a^H N rope^M_{PP} (next to the bed that hung from ceiling)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'a' and one post-modifier 'next to the bed that hung from ceiling'
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'a' and prepositional phrase 'next to the bed that hung from ceiling'

40. NP[^M_d **the ^M_N **bell** ^H_N **rope**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘the’ and ‘bell’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’ and noun ‘bell’

41. NP[^M_d **the ^H_N **servants**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

42. NP[^M_d **this ^H_N **room**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘this’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘this’

43. NP[^M_e **a ^M_{adj} **long** ^H_N **night**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘a’ and ‘long’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’ and adjective ‘long’

44. NP[^M_d **my ^H_N **cane**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘my’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘my’

45. NP[^M_d **the ^M_{Adj} **slightest** ^H_N **sound**]**

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘the’ and ‘slightest’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’ and adjective ‘slightest’

46. NP[^M_e a ^M_{Adj} hissing ^H_N sound]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘a’ and ‘hissing’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’ and adjective ‘hissing’

47. NP[^M_d the ^H_N light]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

48. NP[^M_d the ^H_N cane]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

49. NP[^H_N something ^M_{RCL} (that looked like a coil on the bed)]

The analysis:

- This is a post-modified noun phrase using one post-modifier ‘that looked like a coil on the bed’
- The form of modifier is relative clause ‘that looked like a coil on the bed’

50. NP[^M_e a ^H_N band]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘a’
- The form of modifier is enumerator ‘a’

51. NP[^M_e a ^H_N snake]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘a’
- The form of modifier is enumerator ‘a’

52. NP[^M_d the ^H_N snake]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

53. NP[^M_d **the** ^M_N **bell** ^H_N **rope**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘the’ and ‘bell’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’ and noun ‘bell’

54. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **hall**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

55. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **noise**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

56. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **door**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

57. NP[^M_d **her** ^M_d **stepfather’s** ^H_N **room**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘her’ and ‘stepfather’s’
- The form of modifiers is determiner ‘her’ and ‘stepfather’s’

58. NP[^M_e **a** ^M_{Adj} **loud** ^H_N **crash**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘a’ and ‘loud’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’ and adjective ‘loud’

59. NP[^M_d Helen's^H _N stepfather]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'Helen's'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'Helen's'

60. NP[^M_d his^H _N head]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'his'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'his'

61. NP[^M_e a^H _N coil^M _{PP} (around her stepfather's head)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'a' and one post-modifier 'around her stepfather's head'
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'a' and prepositional phrase 'around her stepfather's head'

62. NP[^M_e a^M _{Adj} poisonous^H _N snake]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers 'a' and 'poisonous'
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator 'a' and adjective 'poisonous'

63. NP[^M_e a^H _N viper]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'a'
- The form of modifier is enumerator 'a'

64. NP[^M_d your^H _N sister]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier 'your'
- The form of modifier is determiner 'my'

65. NP[^M_d **the** ^M_N **bell** ^H_N **rope** ^M_{PP} (**in her room**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘the’, ‘bell’ and one post-modifier ‘in her room’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘the’, noun ‘bell’ and prepositional phrase ‘in her room’

66. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **ceiling**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’
- The form of modifier is determiner ‘the’

67. NP[^M_d **the** ^M_d **next** ^H_N **victim**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘the’ and ‘next’
- The form of modifiers is determiner ‘the’ and ‘next’

68. NP[^M_d **all** ^M_d **the** ^H_N **money** ^M_{RCL} (**your mom left you**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘all’, ‘the’ and one post-modifier ‘your mom left you’
- The forms of modifiers are determiner ‘all’, the and relative clause ‘your mom left you’

69. NP[^M_e **a** ^M_{Adj} **deadly** ^H_N **serpent**]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-modified noun phrase using two pre-modifiers ‘a’ and ‘deadly’
- The forms of modifiers are enumerator ‘a’ and adjective ‘deadly’

70. NP[^M_d **the** ^H_N **mystery** ^M_{PP} (**of the speckled band**)]

The analysis:

- This is a pre-post-modified noun phrase using one pre-modifier ‘the’ and one post-modifier ‘of the speckled band’

- The forms of modifiers are determiner 'the' and prepositional phrase

C. Classifying the Noun Phrase

After analyzing the noun phrases, the writer classified the noun phrases based on its types and constructions. This is the classification based on the types:

1. There are 135 pre-modified noun phrases
2. There are 5 post-modified noun phrases
3. There are 47 pre-modified-post-modified noun phrases

Then this is the classification based on the constructions; first is the compositions that builds noun phrase, second is the pattern of noun phrase construction:

1. There are 132 noun phrases which have determiner as modifier
2. There are 48 noun phrases which have enumerator as modifier
3. There are 45 noun phrases which have adjective as modifier
4. There are 13 noun phrases which have noun as modifier
5. There is 1 noun phrase which has adverb as modifier
6. There are 35 noun phrases which have prepositional phrase as modifier
7. There are 16 noun phrases which have relative clause as modifier

The patterns of noun phrase construction that found in *The Adventure Sherlock Holmes* are: 1) e+N+PP, 2) d+N, 3) d+N+PP, 4) adj+N, 5) e+adj+N, 6) d+N+N, 7) d+adj+N+PP, 8) d+adj+N+RCL, 9) N+PP, 10) N+adj, 11) e+adj+N+PP, 12) e+N, 13) adj+N+N, 14) e+adv+adj+N, 15) N+ RCL.

Those are the result of this research. For the clearer result the writer summarized this result in the appendix 1.

D. Interpretation of the Analysis Result

The writer tries to interpret this analysis result that pre-modified noun phrase is the most common noun phrase used by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in his story with the number 135 pre-modified noun phrases. It means that noun phrases found in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* are simpler and easier to be identified or analyzed by students. The writer would like to say also that these three short stories apply all kinds of noun phrase with various kinds of modifiers, but the most-used-modifier is determiner. It means that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle made complete noun phrase using all kinds of modifier in his story.

E. Cognitive Approach to Teach Noun phrase

The result of this study can be a reference to teach noun phrase such as using cognitive approach. It is very important using good approach to teach noun phrase because as we know that teaching noun phrase to Indonesian learner is not as easy as we think. But it does not mean that there is no way to teach effectively. As stated in chapter II that good teaching has some goals. It needs an approach and some techniques to reach those goals. In this study the writer suggests cognitive approach to teach noun phrase and also the writer will apply some techniques in it.

Before making teaching activities, the writer should divide the level of learner in order that the material is neither too easy nor too difficult for the learners. Teacher of English generally make three basic level distinctions: *beginner*, *intermediate* and *advanced* (though exactly what these terms mean often depends where you work and what textbook you are using).

Broadly, *beginners* are those who do not know any English and *advanced* students are those whose level of English is competent, allowing them to read unsimplified fact and fiction and communicate fluently with native speakers. Between these two extremes, *intermediate* suggests a

basic competence in speaking, writing and an ability to comprehend fairly straightforward listening and reading.¹

These are some techniques that are applied into teaching activities to teach noun phrase that the writer made. The writer believes that it will be interesting and easy for teaching-learning noun phrase. Here is the example:

Level : Intermediate

Purpose : Understanding the types and constructions of noun phrase

Teaching activities:

- The teacher begins by giving the students a general orientation to the activities.
- The teacher tells the students about the purpose and procedures of the task activity.
- Then he/she explains the target grammar (noun phrase), stimulates the students to activate their previously developed knowledge for top-down processing and assist them in linking new information to what they already know.
- The students are told that they will study noun phrase; types, constructions and modifier placement.
- Next the teacher presents the patterns of noun phrase. This lesson takes a deductive approach to instruction in that the teacher presents the grammar rules. Alternatively, the teacher may take an inductive approach by giving examples first, then allowing the students to infer the grammar rules.
- The teacher asks students to give some examples of noun phrase to measure how deep they understand about noun phrase.
- After the grammar lesson, students work in groups to do a task.

¹ Jeremy Harmer, *How to Teach English*, (England: Addison Wesley Longman, 1998), 3rd Ed. p.12

- The task is analyzing noun phrase from short story. Each group gets same story, then students discuss with their group to find out noun phrase and then analyze it from the types and construction.
- After discussing and analyzing noun phrase in the story, one or two students of each group write down the result on white board.
- Then every group corrects the result from other group. For example, there are four groups in that class. Group 1 corrects the result of group 2, then group 2 corrects the result of group 3, group 3 corrects the result of group 4, and the last group 4 corrects the result of group 1.
- After task performance the teacher checks all the result and gives correctness for the students' task.
- After discussing the task solution, the teacher provides the students with practice exercises. For example the students are given jumbled noun phrase then they have to arrange into a good order or they make their own sentences containing noun phrase. After this activity, the students read their assignment to their partners/group members and receive corrective feedback.

This is a model of cognitive steps involved in processing the lesson described above. Let us now consider what cognitive processes occur during performance of the above task.

Step 1 : Sensory Reception

Auditory and visual input is received.

Step 2 : Selective Perception

The student is already paying attention and consciously focuses on the pattern of noun phrase; the types, constructions and modifier placement. The student will select it is pre-modified or post-modified or pre-post modified noun phrase? In this point noun phrase material is selectively perceived in input.

Step 3 : Short-Term Memory

The pattern of noun phrase enters short-term memory through conscious effort gained by directed attention and other cognitive strategies such as, practicing, analyzing and by creating noun phrase for the new input.

Step 4 : Encoding into Long-Term Memory

Encoding or entering information into long term memory is the most significant event of the learning process. The model presented here shows two encoding process. The first is a conscious process involving effort, attention, and strategy use. The second encoding process is unconscious—the first stage in language acquisition whereby those forms (noun phrase) which successfully convey meaning to the students are somehow flagged for entry into long-term memory.

Step 5 : Storage in Long-Term Memory

Obtained knowledge (implicit and explicit) is stored in long-term memory.

Step 6 : Hypothesis Generation and Testing; Restructuring of Implicit Knowledge

Cognitive theorists have suggested that language learner unconsciously goes through the following three steps when processing language:

- The learner notice linguistic features in processed input
- The learner makes a comparison between his or her existing linguistic knowledge and the processed input
- The learner then constructs new linguistic hypotheses on the basis of the new information

Step 7 : Retrieval from Long-Term Memory

Connectionist models of parallel processing suggest that there are prompts which either excite or inhibit elements in long-term memory, resulting in a pattern of activity among sets of interrelated elements. Experience is seen as strengthening the connections which exist among the elements, thus allowing easier retrieval.

Step 8 : Production Strategies and Output

In the interactive task for noun phrase the students do not have to produce the correct form, only recognize it, so there is no correction of output during task performance.

Step 9 : Feedback

Feedback on the correctness of language is essential. In the grammar lesson described earlier the students receive feedback from the teacher on the correctness of the analyzing of noun phrase. For the summary of cognitive process above let check appendix 2.

For task performance, teacher can also use a game because there are some benefits of using game, such as:

- Games are enjoyable and challenging but not threatening.
- Games promote healthy competition and help students overcome shyness about using the language.
- Through games, student experiment, discover, and interact with others.
- Games provide language practice, review and consolidation in the various skill-speaking, writing, listening and reading.
- Games help the teacher build better class relationships and encourage class participant.

- Games help the teacher create context in which the language is useful and meaningful.²

Here is the example using game to teach noun phrase. It is called *Chopstick Noun Phrase*. This is the game activities:

- Tell the students the procedure how to play this game.
- Provide minimally two pieces of chopstick.
- Provide some card pictures. Each card contains one picture. For example, the card contains picture of person, flower, place, animal, good etc. or we can use multimedia such as LCD.
- Provide some cards that contain word. Each card contains one word. The word should be able to describe the picture that will be used to make noun phrase.
- Divide the students into two groups, but the member of each group should play one by one.
- Ask to come forward two students from two groups to compete making a good noun phrase.
- Teacher shows a picture then says what type of noun phrase the students should make and how many words that construct noun phrase. Example, teacher says “pre-modified noun phrase three words”. It means that the two students should make a pre-modified noun phrase using three words.
- Then they have to look for the suitable word in the cards which are provided using chopstick, after that they have to stick the cards and arrange on the white board to be correct noun phrase and suitable with the description of the picture shown by the teacher. Student who is the faster arrange correct noun phrase is the winner.
- Repeat these activities till the last member of the each group. Don't forget to give reward for the winner.

² Sisilia S. Halimi, *Becoming a Creative Teacher; a Manual for Teaching English to Indonesian Elementary Student*,(Jakarta: UI Press,) p.72