**AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH NOUN PHRASE IN FOOTBALL NEWS IN GOAL.COM HEADLINE**

By

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**Abstract**

The objective of this study is to analyse of English noun phrase in football news in goal.com headlines. The study is conducted to identify English Noun Phrase by using syntactic structure approach. The researcher took data from goal.com in football news headlines. The researcher used the articles of website news (www.goal.com) for his analysis. In the study, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative research as the research method. The researcher started searching the news in www.goal.com, then finding the Bayern Munich news in champion league pages. The researcher collected 21 articles from [www.goal.com](http://www.goal.com). The researcher analyzed 184 of NP from the articles. The researcher defined NP of the spoken texts in the headline news using labelled bracket and using tree diagram to analyze NP in detail. The results of the study are Det + noun; it is 29% or 53 NP from the total number of data, Det + Adj/AdjP + noun; it is 17% or 32 NP, Adj/AdjP + noun; it is 13% or 23 NP, Det+ noun + Prep/PP; it is 10% or 19 NP, Det+ noun + Clause; it is 7% or 12, Det + Adj/AdjP + noun + Prep/PP; it is 4% or 8 NP, Noun + Clause; it is 3% or 6 NP, Adj/AdjP + N1 + N2; it is 2% or 4 NP, Det + Adj/AdjP + noun + Clause; it is 2% or 4 NP, it is 3 NP or 2% for NP + coord + NP, Adj/AdjP + noun + Prep/PP, Adj/AdjP + noun + Clause, it is 1% or 2 NP for Det + N + AdjP, Det + Adj + N + AdvP, Noun + Prep/PP, and for other NP structure only 1% or 1 NP from the total number of data. Finally, the researcher hopes that the research can add the readers’ knowledge about NP and syntactical study.

**Keywords**: analysis, football news, syntactical study, noun phrase

1. **Background Of The Analysis**

Football is one of the most popular sports in the world. Football fans are not just young adults, but also children and even adults. It seems from the abundance of support from viewers, who watch well with a variety of clubs and supporters cheer attribute in the field or a late television watching.

The researcher chooses [www.goal.com](http://www.goal.com) football news for his research. The reasons why the researcher chooses this website because 1) goal.com also focuses on football news, if there were other sport news they are just in few numbers. 2) Goal.com informs the football news in detail, not only local news but also international news, and all football events reported clearly. 3) In goal.com website, the researcher can sort the news easily. An example; It just needs some clicks when the researcher wants to find champion league news of Bayern Munich FC. 4) The news will not be expired at least until 5 months. 5) Headline news has some spoken texts that the researcher needs.

News commonly has some parts, including: Newsworthy, background of events and sources. The researcher analyses on the sources, further the researcher analyses on noun phrases. Sources are parts of the news, written in quotation marks and usually made up of a quotation of someone (could be statements, comments, explanations, etc). Statements and comments are formed by a sentence or sentences said by someone. The sentence itself is smaller units (phrase and clause) are linked to each other by various head-modifier relations (Miller 2002:76). A simple sentence contains of a clause, constructed from N + V or NP + VP.

This study focuses on English noun phrase in the goal.com headlines news. Here, we can see that determiner and adjective precede noun or noun phrase. Determiner and adjective are kinds of modifiers for noun. Further, we can learn in detail in the next chapter.

1. **Method**

In analyzing this study, the researcher applied Qualitative method to make description systematically and accurately. There are some books that the researcher consulted were syntax books *Introduction English Syntax* by Jim Miller; *Syntactic structure* and *Aspect of The Theory of Syntax* by Noam Chomsky, etc. Moreover, the researcher used some books related to study and information from internet. After that, finally the researcher summarized the data (Creswell, 2009:4), which have been collected before. The study is about the syntactic structure noun phrases of spoken text, especially footballheadline news of Bayern Munich road to Final Champions League in April-May editions*,* taken from Goal.com headlines news online from the internet*.*

In this research, the researcher used *purposeful sampling.* Creswell describe that in *purposeful sampling,* researchers intentionally select individuals and sites to learn or understand the central phenomenon. The idea is to select participants or sites (or documents or visual materials) that will best help the researcher understand the problem and the research questions purposefully.

The methods of analysis the data: 1) Collecting the data from the internet 2) Reading the articles and understanding the sentences 3) Sorting the spoken texts from the articles 4) Classifying and presenting the noun phrases by using bracketed diagram 5) Analysing the structure of each noun phrase using tree diagram.

1. **Research Finding and Discussion**

The researcher used two methods in analyzing the noun phrases. First using labelled diagram to identify the noun phrases from the sentences and the second using tree diagram to analysis the noun phrases in detail further we can identify the *Head* noun as theory Wekker and Haegeman. Based on the analysis table, there are 184 noun phrases from the articles of footballheadlines news of Bayern Munich Road to Final Champions League in April-May editions. The researcher took 21 the articles written by Stefan Coerts, the result of interviewing the Bayern’s players, coach, and officer.

The researcher defined the noun phrases using theory from Wekker and Haegeman (1985). Noun phrases typically follow words like *the, my, our, these*, but precede the Head noun. For example; *The three girls. Half, both, all and double* typically precede *the, my, our, these, etc.* For example: *Half the bottle*, *Both the girls, all my friends.* Those Items precede the NP Head, belong to the grammatical category of determiner (see chapter 2). Depending on their position relative to each other, determiners may be pre-determiners, central determiners or post-determiners (see chapter 2). The researcher defined the noun phrase using labelled bracket Brackets are one of the ways, besides *tree diagram*, to represent the hierarchical constituent structure (Carnie, 2006: 63). Each pair of constituents from the sentences level to words level are marked by using Square brackets ([ ]), for example:

***Labelled bracket***

|  |
| --- |
| “[NP1 The players who did not start the Hannover clash] completed [NP2 a punishing workout on the practice ground], where they were joined by Bastian Schweninsteiger, who has shaken off [NP3 a minor ankle injury] and will in [NP4 all probability] be fit to face Barcelona on Tuesday.” |

***Tree diagram***

|  |
| --- |
| [NP1 *The players who did not start the Hannover clash*]  NP  Det N1 C  C VP NP  Det Adj N2  The players who did not start the Hannover clash |
| The analyzing of the tree diagram no.1. The noun phrase is constructed by *Det* + *N* + *C* (clause). There are 3 main branches. They are *The* is branch 1, *Players* is branch 2, and relative clause *who* until *clash* is branch 3. Here we know that the tree diagram no.1 has two Noun *Players* and *clash. Which one the Head noun of NP?* According to **Wekker and Haegeman** (1985) *Noun phrases typically follow words like the, my, our, these, but precede the* ***Head noun***. So the Head noun of tree diagram no.1 is **N1** *Players*. It is because N1 ***players***is in the main branches of NP *The players who.....* but N2 *clash* is the head noun of NP in relative clause ***who*** *did not start the Hannover* ***clash***. |

1. **Conclusion and Suggestion**

Based on the research finding and discussion on the data in the previous chapter, the researcher drew the conclusion as follows:

* The researcher found 184 NP in 144 sentences from the 21 articles of Football News Headlines.
* The articles have many various phrases, constructing the sentences. Each of sentences contains pronouns/noun phrases.
* There is only a head noun in each of NP. Every head noun has many various NP modifiers.
* Here are the NP’s structure, arranged from the most - the least:

Det + N; it is 29% or 53 NP from the total number of data, Det + Adj/AdjP + noun; it is 17% or 32 NP, Adj/AdjP + noun; it is 13% or 23 NP, Det+ noun + Prep/PP; it is 10% or 19 NP, Det+ noun + Clause; it is 7% or 12 NP, Det + Adj/AdjP + noun + Prep/PP; it is 4% or 8 NP, Noun + Clause; it is 3% or 6 NP , Det + Adj + N1 + N2; it is 2% or 4 NP, Det + Adj/AdjP + noun + Clause; it is 2% or 4 NP, NP + coord + NP; it is 2% or 3 NP, Adj/AdjP + noun + Prep/PP; it is 2% or 3 NP, Adj/AdjP + noun + Clause; it is 2% or 3 NP, Det + N + AdjP; it is 1% or 2 NP, Det + Adj + N + AdvP; it is 1% or 2 NP, Noun + Prep/PP; it is 1% or 2 NP, Det + N + C + PP, Det + N + PP + C, Det + N + AdjP + C, Det + Adj + N1 + N2 + NP, Det + Adj + N + PP + coord + PP, Det + Adj + N + PP + coord + C, Det + Adj + N + Adj, Adj + N + Adj; each of them is 1% or 1 NP from the total number of data

The researcher suggests to the readers who are interested in analyzing a syntactic structure to make the same or other analyzes in more detail. The structure analyzes can be portrayed in tree diagram or in labelled bracket and the theory, used in analyzes, must be appropriate.

To the readers who are interested in the qualitative research, there is a lot of subjects which can be analyzed, not only taken from the social phenomena but also in the literatures. The data can be taken from anywhere, including from the internet.

Finally, as the addition, the reader can use this for references wisely.

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