CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

The explanation below explains the theoretical review of this research. Those theories will be supported this research, such as the theory of Nominal Group, Parataxis Nominal Group Complex, Logical Roles, and Experiential Roles.

2.1 Nominal Group

Nominal group is a part of functional grammar analysis that analyzes the elements of noun phrase. The elements of noun phrase are the components that modified the Head Noun. According to Halliday (2014: 389), *"Words have a certain logical structure like Head and Modifier".* From Halliday's statement, the words have a structure, as in the nominal group that has head and modifier. The head is noun that can be place, thing, or person. The modifier can be pre-modifier or post-modifier. Pre-modifier is the words modified before the Head Noun, and the post-modifier is the words modified after the Head Noun. This is the example of nominal group *"The two ladies".* From that example, it shows that *The two* is pre-modifier placed before *ladies* as the Head of this phrase.

To fulfill a function as Subject or Complement, two or more groups can be combined as a single constituent. The term of the combination is Parataxis group complex. This research discusses about Parataxis Nominal

Group Complex. Therefore, this is the explanation of Parataxis Nominal Group Complex.

2.1.1 Parataxis Nominal Group Complex

According to Bloor & Bloor (2004:146) *"Two or more groups combine as a single constituent to jointly fulfill a function such as Subject or Complement".* From that statement, it explains that when nominal group is combined with other nominal groups, the group will be formed as single constituent. The term of this combination is called Parataxis Nominal Group Complex. According to Halliday (2014: 560), *"When groups and phrases are linked paratactically, they are given equal status"*, it means that nominal group can be combined with other nominal groups and when it linked paratactically, one and another groups are related each other. Parataxis Nominal Group Complex has two types, Expansion and Projection. These are the explanation about it:

2.1.2 Expansion

The first type of Parataxis Nominal Group Complex is Expansion. Expansion is when the secondary clause expands the primary clause. Expansion is divided to three types, those are: Elaboration, Extension, and Enhancement.

2.1.2.1 Elaboration

Elaboration is an apposition. According to Halliday (2014:461) *"One clause elaborates on the meaning of another by further specifying or describing it"*, from that statement, it explains that apposition is an additive information related to the previous information. Based on the Halliday's (2014:560) statement "*The elaborating group/phrase may restate or particularize; restatements include naming, explanatory glossing and shifts in perspective*", this is the example of elaboration include naming:

Mrs. Jennings, Lady Middleton's mother, was a good-humored, merry, fat, elderly woman,

From the example above, *Mrs. Jennings* has a function as a Parataxis Nominal Group Complex in apposition to *Lady Middleton's mother,* because *Mrs. Jennings* make a restatement that the name of *Lady Middleton's mother* is *Mrs. Jennings.*

2.1.2.3 Extension

According to Halliday (2014:562), *"Extension is the traditional category of coordination"*, it means that extension has a function to coordinate one group with another groups. Extension is marked by the conjunction, such as: *and, or, nor, but, but not.*

2.1.2.4 Enhancement

According to Halliday (2014:563), "*Enhancement involves a circumstantial relationship*". From that statement, it means that enhancement is qualifying the primary clause with some circumstantial feature of time, place, cause or condition.

2.1.3 Projection

Unlike the larger constituent known as clause, type projection is rarely found in groups and phrases. This also occurs in paratactic nominal group. As stated by Halliday (2014:560), *"There are no paratactic group/phrase complexes linked by projection, except for nominal group complexes such as the examiner's assessment, 'a brilliant work', seems hard to justify, which lie on the borderline of elaborating parataxis."* As illustrated, Halliday presents only one example indicating nominal group complexes whose type is projection shown as follow:

<u>the examiner's assessment, 'a brilliant work'</u>, seems hard to justify

It shows that the definite article **the** has a function as Demonstrative Deictic, the possessive noun **examiner's** has a function as Possessive Deictic to the noun **assessment** which acts as Thing. The nominal group **the examiner's assessment** is then projected by '**a brilliant work**', because it proposes idea stated by the examiner.

2.2 Logical Roles

According to Bloor & Bloor (2004:140) *"Head and Modifier fall within the logical metafunction".* It means, in nominal group, logical roles explains about the relation between Head and Modifier (the element modifying the Head itself). The modifier has two types, pre-modifier and post-modifier. Those modifiers are the more information modifying the Head.

2.2.1 Head

In nominal group, Head is the main element in logical roles formed by noun or pronoun. In the elements of nominal group, head is known as Thing modified the modifiers. According to Bloor & Bloor (2004:150) "*In nominal group, Thing tends to be Head and the dependent item immediately preceding it*", that statement shows that in nominal group, Head is the main element that gives the main information from a whole additional information that related to Head itself.

2.2.2 Modifier

Modifier is the dependent element modified the Head. Modifier has a function to give additional information of the Head. According to Bloor & Bloor (2004:139), *"The function of Modifier can be realized by various word classes"*, it means that the modifiers can be formed by the elements of nominal group that make

each of words has a different function based on the word class. The modifiers can be placed before Head (pre-modifier) or after Head (post-modifier).

2.2.2.1 Pre-Modifier

Bloor & Bloor (2004:138) said *"Since the modifier comes before the Head, we can call it a Pre-Modifier"*. From that statement, it means pre-modifier is a modifier that precedes a Head. In nominal group, pre-modifier can be as deictic, epithet, numerative, classifier, or qualifier.

2.2.2.1.2 Post-Modifier

According to Bloor & Bloor (2004:138*), "modification does not always precede the Head, since the modifier follows the Head this time we can call post-modifier",* it means that is post-modifier is the modifier that is placed after the Head. Post-Modifier can be as relative clause or prepositional phrase.

2.3 Experiential Roles

In nominal group, experiential roles is a functional grammatical structure. Each words of the elements in experiential roles has a different functional structure, as Halliday's statement (2014:390), *"however, because of the very diverse ways in*

which phenomena can be subcategorize, group developed their own multivariate constituent structures, with functional configurations such as the Deictic + Numerative + Epithet + Classifier + Thing of the nominal group in English". In the study of nominal group there are 6 elements that explain about the functional structure of each words, those are:

2.3.1 Thing

In the functional structure of nominal group, Thing is a Noun (a word which names a person, place, or thing). According to Bloor & Bloor (2004:142), *"In this sense, Thing may be a material inanimate thing, an animal, a person, a substance or even an abstract concept"*, it means the Thing is the main focus of nominal group formed by a noun and has a function as a Head. Thing can be modified by another elements to make a further specification. Thing has a function as a subject, therefore, Thing is the main element in the nominal group.

2.3.2 Deictic

Deictic has a function of stating 'which thing'. According to Bloor & Bloor (2004:140) *"Deictic is fairly literally one of pointing"*, from that statement, it means that Deictic is the determiner that pointing to the main element Thing. Deictic can be specific or non-specific. The specific deictic has two forms, those are: Demonstrative and Possessive. Demonstrative Deictic is the words preceded by *the, this, that, these, those, which (ever),* or *what (ever).* Possessive Deictic is

the words preceded by *my, your, our, his, her, its, their*, etc. And then, Non-Specific Deictic is the words preceded by *each, every, both, any, a, some,* etc.

2.3.3 Numerative

According to Bloor & Bloor (2004:140), "*Numerative can be realized by numerals"*, it means that numerative tells about 'how many'. Numerative indicates some numerical feature of the subset, either quantity or order, either exact or inexact. Numerative is the element that related to number.

2.3.4 Epithet

According to Halliday (2014:270*), "The Epithet is realized by an adjective",* it means that Epithet may be objective, such as *old, big, small*, or it may be an expression of the speaker's attitude such as *angry, sad*, or *naughty*. Therefore, Epithet shows the quality that can be expression or characteristic of the Thing.

2.3.5 Classifier

According to Bloor & Bloor (2004: 141), *"The function of a Classifier is to put the modified item into a subclass of such item"*, from that statement, classifier has a function to tell 'what type or what kind'. Therefore, Classifier shows the classification of the Thing.

2.3.6 Qualifier

Qualifier is the post-modification of the Thing. According to Halliday (2014: 60), *"Qualifier is rather longer (showing that it can in fact contain a fully expanded nominal group)"*, it means that Qualifier can be formed as prepositional phrase or relative clause. Because of that, the function of Qualifier can be as post-modifier. Therefore, Qualifier can be considered as additional information after the Thing.