

# An Analysis of Noun Phrase in the Indonesian Folklore Translated Into English “The Legend of Malin Kundang” On the Indonesian Folklore Website

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## ABSTRACT

This research aims to delve into the intricate world of Noun Phrases in the English language, specifically within the Indonesian folklore text, “The Legend of Malin Kundang”, which has been translated into English. Using descriptive qualitative research, researchers sourced text from the Indonesian Folklore website. The enlightening findings of this research revealed a total of 85 Noun Phrases woven into the folklore text. Upon further analysis, thirteen structures emerged, each contributing to the richness and depth of these Noun Phrases. These structures include the combinations of “Article + Noun” (41.18%), “Possessive Adjective + Noun” (17.64%), “Noun + Noun” (14.11%), “Article + Adjective + Noun” (12.94%), “Article + Noun + of + Noun” (2.35%), “Adjective + Noun” (2.35%), “Article + Noun + Noun” (2.35%), “Possessive Adjective + Adjective + Noun” (1.18%), “Article + Pronoun + of + Noun + Noun” (1.18%), “Article + Pronoun + of + Noun” (1.18%), “Pronoun + Noun” (1.18%), “Preposition + Article + Adjective + Noun” (1.18%), and “Article + Adjective + Noun + of + Noun” (1.18%).

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

When studying English, students typically focus on mastering its various skills and components. These skills include listening, speaking, reading, and writing [3]; [5]; [6], while the components encompass grammar, phonology, and vocabulary. Grammar, in particular, holds great importance as it encompasses the structure and patterns of language, forming the foundation of meaningful communication through words and rules for sentence construction [8]. Students can effectively construct articulate spoken and written sentences by gaining a deep understanding of grammar. English grammar consists of various elements, such as tenses, phrases, clauses, and parts of speech.

The mastery of English grammar is an essential component for students in order to effectively communicate and express themselves in a meaningful and articulate manner. Within the realm of grammar, the understanding of phrases holds great significance. A phrase, a group of words without a verb and subject, is a cohesive unit within a sentence. According to [2], phrases can be

classified into five categories: noun, verb, adjective, prepositional, and adverb phrases. Each phrase possesses a head and modifier, with the head as the central element that governs and orchestrates the other words within the phrase.

A noun phrase is a versatile and essential component of a sentence, serving as a subject, object, subject predicative, object predicative, and prepositional complement, as noted by Bækken (in [5]). The core of a noun phrase is either a noun or a pronoun. When the core is a noun, it can be accompanied by determiners, premodifiers, and postmodifiers, adding depth and specificity. Conversely, determiners are typically absent if the core is a pronoun, and any modifiers that do appear are usually placed after the pronoun. Noun phrases, being the key elements of a sentence, fulfill important roles as subjects, objects, and prepositional complements.

It is important to note that noun phrases can encompass both nouns and pronouns. As [1] eloquently states, noun phrases, as endocentric phrases, possess a core element that can manifest as nouns or pronouns. Furthermore, Chaer (in [4]) provides a comprehensive explanation that noun phrases can fulfill the role of either a subject or an object within a clause. For instance, in the sentence “the large painting is amazing”, the noun phrase “the large painting” acts as the subject, while “we adore the painting that you bought”, the noun phrase “the painting that you bought” serves as the object.

Based on the explanation above, the researchers display a profound interest in exploring the intricacies of English noun phrases as depicted in the renowned Indonesian folklore, *The Legend of Malin Kundang*. To achieve this, the researchers employ the theoretical framework of noun phrases, as they hold immense significance in acquiring a new language, be it verbal or written. This significance is further substantiated by the ubiquitous presence of noun phrases in every sentence and phrase. In essence, it becomes imperative for language learners, particularly those studying English, to delve more profoundly into the structure and function of noun phrases.

## 2. METHOD

This research employed a qualitative approach, known for its profound philosophical foundation that allows for exploring scientific phenomena through designed experiments [7]. By employing this meticulous and systematic approach, the research aimed to contribute valuable insights and understanding regarding the examined folklore text. The primary source of this research was a folklore text from Indonesia, specifically “*The Legend of Malin Kundang*”. This text was discovered on the official website of Indonesian Folklore (<https://indonesianfolklore.blogspot.com/2014/09/malin-kundang.html>).

In this research, a descriptive qualitative method was utilized. This method, as explained by [9]; [10], generates data in the form of written words describing the research subject. Therefore, it can be concluded that descriptive qualitative research is focused on providing a verbal description of the collected data. The research procedure involved several steps. Firstly, the researchers identified the research source, which was the Indonesian folklore that was translated to English entitled “*The Legend of Malin Kundang*”. Secondly, the researchers read and collected data, specifically classifying the noun phrases from the text. Thirdly, the researchers analyzed the noun phrases and organized the details into tables. Lastly, the researchers provided a comprehensive conclusion based on the findings.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research findings were derived from an exquisite piece of Indonesian folklore that was translated to English, titled “*The Legend of Malin Kundang*” sourced from Indonesian Folklore (<https://indonesianfolklore.blogspot.com/2014/09/malin-kundang.html>). An analysis conducted by the researchers unveiled the identification of noun phrases of the text.

**Table 1. Noun Phrases of The Legend of Maling Kundang.**

No	Noun Phrase	Structure of Noun Phrase	Frequency
1	A family of fishermen	Article + Noun + of + Noun	Once
2	The father	Article + Noun	Once
3	The ocean	Article + Noun	Once
4	Better work	Adjective + Noun	Once
5	Malin's father	Noun + Noun	Once
6	His mother	Possessive Adjective + Noun	4 times
7	A living	Article + Noun	Once
8	A smart kid	Article + Adjective + Noun	Once
9	A little naughty	Article + Adjective + Noun	Once
10	The chickens	Article + Noun	Once
11	A broom	Article + Noun	Once
12	One day	Noun + Noun	Twice
13	A stone	Article + Noun	Once
14	His right hand	Possessive Adjective + Adjective + Noun	Once
15	The wound	Article + Noun	Once
16	A scar	Article + Noun	Once
17	The family	Article + Noun	Once
18	His home	Possessive Adjective + Noun	Once
19	Malin Kundang's mother	Noun + Noun	3 times
20	Her husband	Possessive Adjective + Noun	Once
21	A merchant ship	Article + Noun + Noun	Once
22	The experienced crews	Article + Adjective + Noun	Once
23	The way	Article + Noun	Once
24	The ship	Article + Noun	7 times
25	The merchandise traders	Article + Noun + Noun	Once
26	The crew	Article + Noun	Once
27	The pirates	Article + Noun	3 times
28	A small space	Article + Adjective + Noun	Once
29	The woods	Article + Noun	Once
30	A beach	Article + Noun	Twice
31	The remaining power	Article + Adjective + Noun	Once
32	The nearest village	Article + Adjective + Noun	Once
33	The land	Article + Noun	Once
34	Hard work	Adjective + Noun	Once
35	A wealthy man	Article + Adjective + Noun	Once
36	A lot of merchant ships	Article + Pronoun + of + Noun + Noun	Once
37	100 people	Noun + Noun	Once
38	A girl	Article + Noun	Once
39	The news	Article + Noun	Once
40	The dock	Article + Noun	Once
41	Her son	Possessive Adjective + Noun	Twice
42	A long marriage	Article + Adjective + Noun	Once
43	His wife	Possessive Adjective + Noun	3 times
44	A lot of crew	Article + Pronoun + of + Noun	Once

45	The arrival	Article + Noun	Once
46	Two people	Noun + Noun	Once
47	The deck	Article + Noun	Once
48	Malin's mother	Noun + Noun	3 times
49	The scar	Article + Noun	Once
50	His hand	Possessive Adjective + Noun	Once
51	The man	Article + Noun	Once
52	My son	Possessive Adjective + Noun	Twice
53	Any message	Pronoun + Noun	Once
54	The old woman	Article + Adjective + Noun	Twice
55	The fact	Article + Noun	Once
56	His crew	Possessive Adjective + Noun	Once
57	A violent storm	Article + Adjective + Noun	Once
58	At the same time	Preposition + Article + Adjective + Noun	Once
59	A rock	Article + Noun	Twice
60	Malin Kundang's body	Noun + Noun	Once
61	The stone of Malin Kundang	Article + Noun + of + Noun	Once
62	The southern city of Padang	Article + Adjective + Noun + of + Noun	Once

Based on the table above, the researchers found several structures of Noun Phrases in the text of The Legend of Malin Kundang. These structures are (1) Article + Noun + of + Noun, (2) Article + Noun, (3) Adjective + Noun, (4) Noun + Noun, (5) Possessive Adjective + Noun, (6) Article + Adjective + Noun, (7) Possessive Adjective + Adjective + Noun, (8) Article + Noun + Noun, (9) Article + Pronoun + of + Noun + Noun, (10) Article + Pronoun + of + Noun, (11) Pronoun + Noun, (12) Preposition + Article + Adjective + Noun, and (13) Article + Adjective + Noun + of + Noun.

Furthermore, in order to elucidate the intricacies of the frequency and percentage of every Noun Phrase structure present within the text of The Legend of Malin Kundang, the researchers have meticulously compiled the comprehensive details presented in the following table.

**Table 2. Percentages of Noun Phrases of The Legend of Maling Kundang.**

No	Structure of Noun Phrase	Frequency	Percentage
1	Article + Noun + of + Noun	2	2.35%
2	Article + Noun	35	41.18%
3	Adjective + Noun	2	2.35%
4	Noun + Noun	12	14.11%
5	Possessive Adjective + Noun	15	17.64%
6	Article + Adjective + Noun	11	12.94%
7	Possessive Adjective + Adjective + Noun	1	1.18%
8	Article + Noun + Noun	2	2.35%
9	Article + Pronoun + of + Noun + Noun	1	1.18%
10	Article + Pronoun + of + Noun	1	1.18%
11	Pronoun + Noun	1	1.18%
12	Preposition + Article + Adjective + Noun	1	1.18%
13	Article + Adjective + Noun + of + Noun	1	1.18%
<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 2 above, the researchers can classified the percentages of structures of noun phrases found in the text of The Legend of Malin Kundang, including : (1) Article + Noun + of + Noun (2,35%), (2) Article + Noun (41,18%), (3) Adjective + Noun (2,35%), (4) Noun + Noun (14.11%), (5) Possessive Adjective + Noun (17.64%), (6) Article + Adjective + Noun (12.94%), (7) Possessive Adjective + Adjective + Noun (1.18%), (8) Article + Noun + Noun (2,35%), (9) Article + Pronoun + of + Noun + Noun (1.18%), (10) Article + Pronoun + of + Noun (1.18%), (11) Pronoun + Noun (1.18%), (12) Preposition + Article + Adjective + Noun (1.18%), and (13) Article + Adjective + Noun + of + Noun (1.18%).

Hence, the predominant noun phrase structure observed in the folklore text “The Legend of Malin Kundang” is “Article + Noun”, accounting for 35 occurrences or 41.18% of the total. The structure “Possessive Adjective + Noun” is closely followed in second place, appearing 15 times or 17.64%. The third position is occupied by “Noun + Noun”, which manifests itself 12 times or 14.11%. As for the fourth position is characterized by the structure “Article + Adjective + Noun”, which occurs 11 times or 12.94%. Taking up the fifth position are “Article + Noun + of + Noun”, “Adjective + Noun”, and “Article + Noun + Noun”, each appearing 2 times or 2.35%. Lastly, the sixth position features “Possessive Adjective + Adjective + Noun”, “Article + Pronoun + of + Noun + Noun”, “Article + Pronoun + of + Noun”, “Pronoun + Noun”, “Preposition + Article + Adjective + Noun”, and “Article + Adjective + Noun + of + Noun”, each occurring just once or 1.18%.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Therefore, the conclusions of the research of “An Analysis of The Noun Phrase in The Indonesian Folklore Translated in English “The Legend of Malin Kundang” are as follows :

1. There were thirteen (13) structures of Noun Phrases found in the text of The Legend of Malin Kundang, including (1) Article + Noun + of + Noun, (2) Article + Noun, (3) Adjective + Noun, (4) Noun + Noun, (5) Possessive Adjective + Noun, (6) Article + Adjective + Noun, (7) Possessive Adjective + Adjective + Noun, (8) Article + Noun + Noun, (9) Article + Pronoun + of + Noun + Noun, (10) Article + Pronoun + of + Noun, (11) Pronoun + Noun, (12) Preposition + Article + Adjective + Noun, and (13) Article + Adjective + Noun + of + Noun.
2. The predominant noun phrase structure observed in the folklore text “The Legend of Malin Kundang” was “Article + Noun”, accounting for 35 occurrences or 41.18% of the total. Following closely in second place was the structure “Possessive Adjective + Noun”, appeared 15 times or 17.64%. The third position was occupied by “Noun + Noun”, which manifested itself 12 times or 14.11%. As for the fourth position was characterized by the structure “Article + Adjective + Noun”, which occurred 11 times or 12.94%. Taking up the fifth position were “Article + Noun + of + Noun”, “Adjective + Noun”, and “Article + Noun + Noun”, each appeared 2 times or 2.35%. Lastly, the sixth position featured “Possessive Adjective + Adjective + Noun”, “Article + Pronoun + of + Noun + Noun”, “Article + Pronoun + of + Noun”, “Pronoun + Noun”, “Preposition + Article + Adjective + Noun”, and “Article + Adjective + Noun + of + Noun”, each occurred just once or 1.18%.

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