

The Study of Noun Phrase Structure of English Names for Menus in Selected Restaurants and Cafes in Padang Chinese Town, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the phrase structure construction of English in the names of foods and drinks on the list of menus sold by some modern restaurants and cafes. The phrase structure analysis is based on Burton's (2013) and Collins's (2000) theories. The function of the head in structure and types of phrases are determined by applying the deletion technique. The research data were collected from lists of menus used in nine Restaurants and cafes in Pondok, a Chinese Town of Padang City. There are 209 food and drink names in the form of noun phrases. The NPs can be categorized into 31 types, ranging from simple to complex constructions. The most common type is Noun + Noun and Adjective + Noun. The NPs are used more for food names than that for drinks'. It is probably due to the wider variety of cooking styles and food ingredients than drinks. A wide variety of NPs used for the menus' names in the observed restaurants indicates the owners' sufficient knowledge of the English language.

Kata Kunci: phrase structure rules, food and drinks, restaurant and café.

PENDAHULUAN

English is the most dominated language in the world (Kachru 1983; Crystal, 1977) and the most used language in international trade, especially between big countries in the world (Leech, 2013, p. 229;). Nowadays, many companies are looking for people who can speak English. Even many companies facilitate the use of English by their employees to communicate in business. Tsedal Neeley (2012) writes that Hiroshi Mikitani, a manager of Japan's largest online marketplace, commanded English as the official language of his company. This proves that English is one important element in business.

In Indonesia, English is also widely used for various types of business. Many brand-name products such as food, drinks, and cosmetics now use the English language. Many Indonesian companies also choose to use the English language or Indonesian-English mixture for their brand names. PT Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur and PT Ultrajaya Milk Industry Tbk. are two of them. Promotion of many products is also often in English or an Indonesian-English mixture. The use of English may give a global effect on consumers.

The use of English is also widely found in the culinary business in Indonesia. More businessmen use the English language for the names of their restaurants or cafes and for food, drinks, or cakes they offer to their customers. The use of English for food or drink's name can affect the price. In Padang, the price of the same drink is different when it is named in English. In the traditional restaurant, it is named “*es teh*” and the price is only three thousand rupiahs. It is named “*iced tea*”, however, when it is offered in modern restaurants and the price is fifteen thousand rupiahs or more. This implies that the use of English gives a positive image of the drink.

The use of English for the name of a restaurant or café is quite common in Padang, especially in the Chinese Town, Pondok area, located in South Padang. Most of these restaurants or cafes are in English or a combination of English with other languages. Most of them are cozy places with modern-style designs. Most of the names of the foods, desserts, beverages, cakes, and drinks are written in the English language. Many wall decorations and notices are also written in English. All of these are intended among others to attract more customers, especially young people, to come and spend their time in the places.

The research was conducted to study the names of menus offered in some restaurants and cafes in this area from a linguistic perspective. It is especially to examine the types of noun phrase structure in the menu list.

Studies about English noun phrase structures are not new in linguistics. In They have been many studies that describe the form, type, or syntactical function of English noun phrases abroad and in Indonesian. Most of the sources for the data are written texts. Some are discussed here to see how syntactic study of the noun phrase in texts is done by other people. One of the studies looks at the structure of noun phrase (NP) from its form, function, and distribution in the official Czech translation (Andrea, 2012). The analysis in this study is called quotation compounds, a term which is mostly used by Czech linguistics. The study finds some expressions in the common phrases such as *face-to-face conversation* and the differences in the spelling of these expressions which may be spelled with hyphens, without hyphens, with quotation marks,

or without punctuation at all. This is, despite the tendency to use hyphens with ad hoc quotation compounds, therefore stressing their uniqueness.

Another study of form and type of noun phrase structures uses Nigerian texts (Adebileje, 2016). This study aims to identify the use of noun phrases and do a textual analysis of selected experts from contemporary Nigerian authors. The focus is to highlight the distribution of NP types in different textual categories. The study finds 15 noun phrases of different types. The description of NPs selected from the two texts reveals the interaction or relationship between the forms of noun phrases, their meaning, and their use based on the intentions of the two authors.

In Indonesia, the studies also use different types of written text. Suhendro (2013), for example, did a syntactic analysis of noun phrases found in the drama script of George Bernard Shaw's "Arm and The Man". He uses the X-Bar approach by Radford (1988) to identify noun phrases in the script and finds 178 NP, 35 of them are NPs with pre-modifier + noun (head) construction.

Omar. et.al. (2022) examine the English noun phrase structures in a magazine, using Quirk and Greenbaum's (1973) theory and Veit's (1986) tree diagram. The types of noun phrases were categorized into three categories: pre-modification noun phrase, post-modification noun phrase, and multiple modification noun phrase

The present study is slightly different in the source of data from the three studies mentioned earlier. Although it also uses written text it differs in its type. It uses a collection of noun phrases which are used to name food and drinks in the list of menus in some modern restaurants and cafés.

METHODS

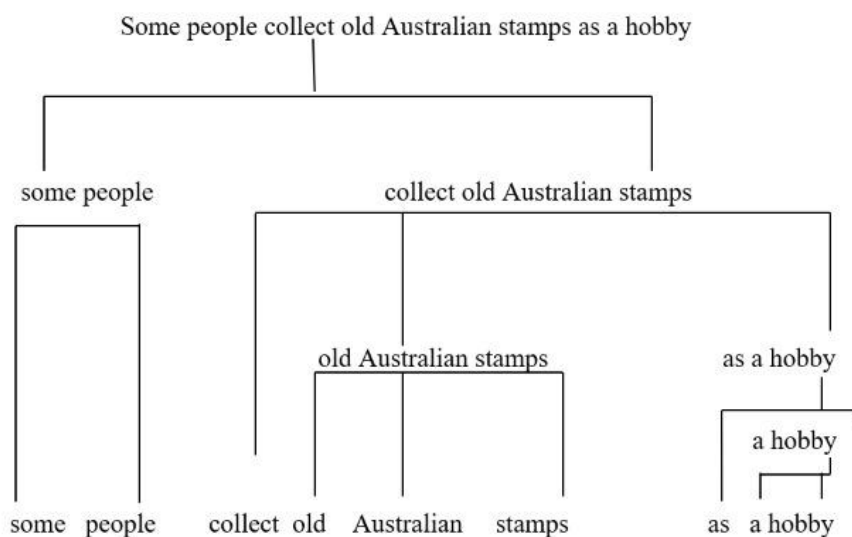
This descriptive morphological research is conducted by doing direct observation in nine restaurants and cafes located in the Chinese Town area, named Pondok, in Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia. The data were collected by observing the lists of menus in the places and taking a picture of them. The structure of the noun phrase is analyzed using Burton's (2013) and Collins' (2000) theories. Identification of the head noun of a noun phrase structure is done by examining the meaning of the NP construction. It is done by observing syntagmatic relation (Asher 1994) between the words in a large construction and applying substitution and deletion technique (Sudaryanto (1993) is applied.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Phrase and Constituent

A phrase is a combination of words that can have a function as a constituent in the structure of sentences (Burton, 2013, p. 15). The phrase can be an element of structure intermediate between sentence and word. Element is a part of the phrase, and it can be related to another element with the same phrase. Constituent phrases can be seen in the tree diagrams that represent structure by marking sequences of words in a sentence. The phrase consists of two or more word forms of construction and constituents are a word or a group of words that function as a single unit.

A constituent is each unit that is at the end of a line or branch in a tree diagram, and thus is part of a higher unit (Collins, 2000, p. 9-10). There are 14 constituents in the tree diagram below: some people, collect old Australian stamps as a hobby, old Australian stamps, as a hobby, a hobby, some, people, collect, old, Australian, stamps, as, a and hobby.

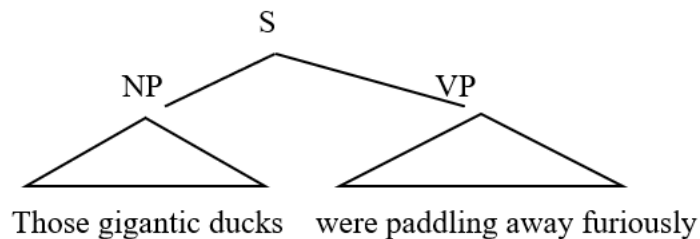


The tree diagram above identifies the syntactic units in a sentence, but it doesn't give any descriptions of these units. For the description of each unit, there are two types, one relating to its syntactic class and the other to its syntactic function. The syntactic class of a unit is determined by grammatical properties that it shares with other forms, while the syntactic function is the grammatical role of a unit within the construction that contain it (Collins, 2000, p. 13).

a. Function of a noun phrase

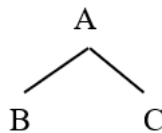
A phrase can function as subjects and as predicates. The phrase functioning as predicates is all containing a verb and it is called Verb Phrase. A verb is a word or a group of words that

usually expresses actions. A verb Phrase is the portion of a sentence that contains both verb and verb dependents. For example, "Those gigantic ducks were paddling away furiously". We can use the tree diagram to see the appropriate nodes (Burton, 2013, p. 30).



The diagram has an obvious interpretation; the sequence of *those gigantic ducks* forms a constituent belonging to the category Noun Phrase; the sequence *paddling away furiously* forms a constituent belonging to the category Verb Phrase. Both NP and VP together form a sentence (S).

When two constituent nodes are immediately dominated by the same single node, like in the case below, they are said to be sisters: B and C are sisters and they are a daughter of A. A is the mother of B and C. Constituents have their functions in respect of their sister constituents (p. 31).



b. Head

The head of a phrase is the element that the phrase is centered on and it is the one essential or prominent element in that phrase (Burton, 2013, p. 32). In the noun phrase "boiled crab", "Crab" is the head as it is the obligatory element in the structure.

Sentence Structure: Categories

In terms to identify the members of noun phrases, there are some categories as followed.

a. Noun

A noun is a word that names a person, place, or thing such as tree, desk, Budi's car, book, church, etc. A noun can be used as a possessive-'s, added by an article and plurals.

b. Adverbs (Adv)

An adverb expresses various kinds of meaning, especially those adverbs which function as adjuncts (word, phrase, or clause added to qualify or define another word in a sentence). General adverbs are frankly, potentially, and oddly.

c. Adjectives (Adj)

Adjectives are words that describe or modify a noun. Some adjectives go for the color such as blue, yellow, red, etc. Many adjectives have characteristic endings such as; -able, -al, -ate, etc. and many adjectives have the morphological possibility of taking a comparative (-er) and a superlative (-est).

d. Adjective Phrase

The structure of an adjective phrase is similar to other phrases in that it comprises an obligatory head (the main adjective) and optional pre-head dependents (adverb/adv) and post-head dependent (adverb/adv) and (prepositional phrase/pp). For example, "he is very strong indeed" (p. 56).

e. Co-ordinate Phrases

A co-ordinate phrase is a phrase that contains more than one noun coordinated by a conjunction such as 'and', 'or', 'but' as in the phrase, "the clowns and the acrobats". (p. 59).

f. Preposition (P)

A preposition is a word that relates from one phrase to another. It functions as the relator in a prepositional phrase. They commonly express meaning that reflects the contextual circumstances of situation or activity such as about, above, across, after, along, among, around, at, before, and so on. (p. 56).

g. Prepositional Phrase (PP)

Prepositional phrase start with a preposition and end with a noun or pronoun. For example, "the book is **on the long table**" (p. 57).

h. Conjunction

Conjunction is a word used to connect clauses or sentences to coordinate words with the same clause. For example, and, but, if, although, because, before, etc.

The Structure of Noun Phrase

The phrase that contains the same category of words are called noun and they are all noun phrase. A noun phrase is a group of words with a noun as a head, which may have dependents preceding the head and/or dependents following the head.

A noun phrase is consisting of a pronoun or a name. All other Noun phrases have branching representations. A noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as a head, pre-head dependents, and post-head dependents. In noun phrases, some structures will be discussed below.

a. Determiners (Det): any expression that occupies the same position in NP structure as an article such as the, a, an, my, your, his, her, its, etc. For example, "that book".

b. Pre-Determiners (Pre-Det): words that come directly before the determiner and modify the determiner. Some are normally placed before an indefinite article + adjective + noun to express the noun they modify.

c. Modifiers (M)

Pre-head modifiers may be adjectives, nouns, participles, or genitive phrases. For example, "those new houses".

d. Participle Phrase (PartP)

A participle phrase is a verbal phrase that functions as an adjective. For example, "they were very disturbed by the play"

f. Complement (C)

Complements is the phrase that is closely tight to the head noun. It can be a prepositional phrase (PP) or infinitival clause (CI). For example, "many spectators of a football match".

RESULT

There are 209 names of food and drinks found in nine restaurants and cafes that are in the noun phrase constructions, 103 in the name of food, 97 in drink, and 9 in the dessert. The noun phrase structure can be categorized into 31 different types. Table 1 present all thy types:

No	Names of food and drink	Types of NP Structure
1	^M Fried ^H Chicken ^M with Flour Adj N PP	Adj +N+NP

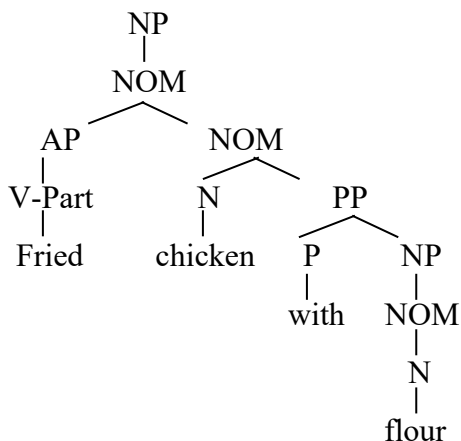
2	M Mixed ^M Vegetable ^H Soup ^N Adj Adj N	Adj + Adj+ N
3	M Buttered ^M Fried ^H Fish ^N adj adj N	Adj+Adj+N
4	M Marinated ^H beef ^M with homemade teriyaki sauce ^{PP} Adj N PP	Adj +N+NP
5	M Braised ^M Sea ^H Cucumber ^M with Fish Maw ^{PP} Adj Adj N PP	Adj+Adj + N +P
6	M Deep ^M Fried ^H Vegetables ^M Battered with prawn ^{RCL} Adj Adj N RCL	Adj+Adj+N+ RCL
7	M Braised ^M Sea ^H Cucumber ^M with Fish Maw ^{PP} Adj Adj N PP	Adj +Adj+N+PP
8	M Deep ^M Fried ^H Vegetables ^M Battered with prawn ^{RCL} Adj Adj N RCL	Adj+Adj+ N+ RCL
9	M Fried ^H Fish ^M with Soya Bean and Bean Curd ^{PP} Adj N PP	Adj +N+NP
10	M Homemade ^M creamy ^M chicken ^H soup ^M covered with puff pastry ^{RCL} Adj Adj Adj N RCL	Adj+Adj+Adj+ N+ RCL
11	M Fresh ^H apple ^M coated with burnt sugar and cinnamon ^{RCL} Adj N RCL	Adj+N+RCL
12	M Split ^H banana ^M served ^M with 3 scoops of ice cream ^{PP} Adj N Adj PP	Adj+N+Ad+PP
13	H Banana ^M rolled on crispy warps ^M served with ice cream ^{Rcl} N Rcl Rcl	N+Rcl + Rcl
14	M Grilled ^H banana ^M topped with chocolate, cheese, and condensed milk ^{Rcl} Adj N Rcl	Adj+ N + Rcl
15	M Indonesian ^M style ^M grilled ^H bread ^M topped with chocolate and cheese ^{Rcl} Adj Adj Adj N Rcl	Adj +Adj+Adj+ N+ Rcl
16	M Sliced ^H Chicken ^M in Chili Sauce ^{PP} Adj N PP	Adj+ N+ PP
17	M Fried ^H chicken ^M wings ^M coated ^M in BBQ ^{PP} Adj N N Adj PP	Adj +N+ N+Adj+ PP
18	H Shrimp ^M with soya bean ^{PP} N PP	N +PP
19	H Crab ^M pinch ^M with chili sauce ^{PP} N N PP	N+ N+PP
20	M Sweet ^M corn ^H soup ^M with puff pastry ^{PP} Adj N N PP	Adj+ N+ N+ PP
21	M Special ^M fried ^H rice ^M with fried chicken ^{PP} Adj Adj N PP	Adj+ Adj+N+ PP
22	M Chicken ^H steak ^M with tomato or brown sauce ^{PP} N N PP	N +NPP
23	M Fried ^H rice ^{PD} with chicken, fish ball, shrimp, seafood ^{Rcl} Adj N Rcl	Adj+ N+ Rcl

24	^{PD} Tuna chunk mayo, tomatoes, lettuce ^M with thousand island sauce Rcl PP	Rcl+PP
25	^M Potato ^H chips ^{PD} with homemade marinara, ground beef, and cheese sauce N N Rcl	N +N +Rcl
26	^M Bogor ^H specialty ^C of beef soup ^M with noodle and rice noodle Adj Adj PP PP	Adj+Adj+PP+PP
27	^H Selection ^C of ice cream ^M with banana, crushed oreo, and choco syrup N PP PP	N+ PP+ PP
28	^M Crab ^H Soup N N	N+N
29	^M Green ^M Tea ^H Cream Adj N N	Adj+ N +N
30	^M Green ^M Young ^H Coconut Adj Adj N	Adj+Adj+N
31	^M Chinese ^H Tea Adj N	Adj+N

The following are two examples of the noun phrase structure analysis:

1. Fried chicken with flavor

^M Fried ^H Chicken ^M with Flour
Adj N PP



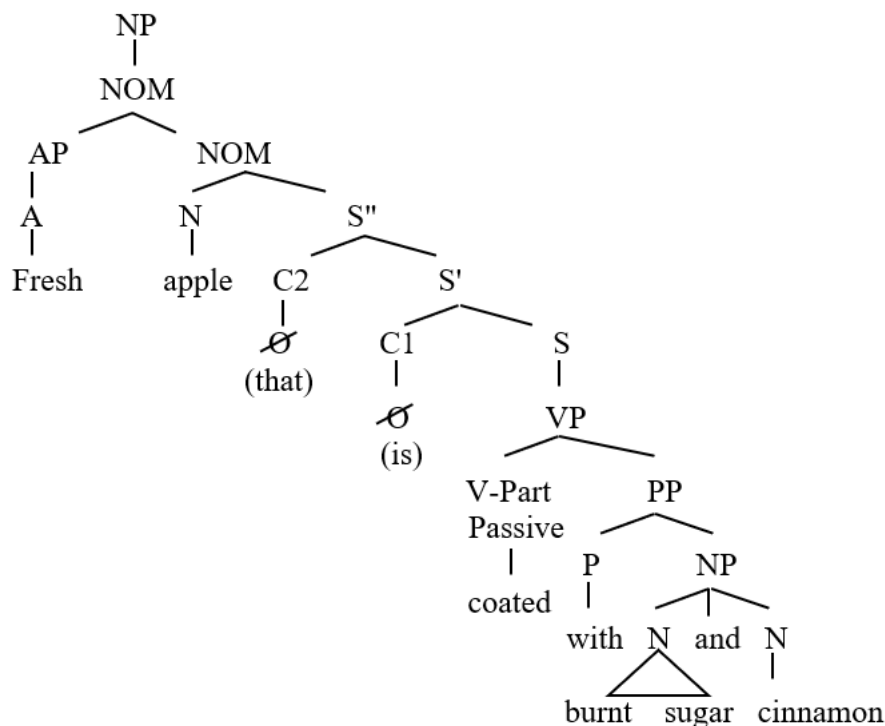
Fried chicken with flour belongs to the class of Noun phrases (NP). The head noun is *chicken* and it is modified by the PP *with flour*. *With* is the preposition followed by the noun *flour*. In the tree diagram, a post-modifying (PP) is a sister to the noun. The preposition (*with*) is beside the noun (*flour*). The numbers of the constituent are six. They are *fried*, *chicken with flour*, *chicken*, *with flour*, *with*, *flour*. In the construction, the *Chicken* functions as the head because it has the prominent unit in NPs and we can not omit it. If we eliminate the head function, we lose the grammaticality that it shares with other structures. It can be proven by

using the distributional method under the deletion technique. This technique is applied for the case of Noun phrases as head functions in all data in this research.

2. Fresh apple coated with burnt sugar and cinamon

^MFresh ^Happle ^Mcoated with burnt sugar and cinnamon
Adj N RCL

Tree Diagram 1 of Constituent Structure of Noun Phrase of List of Menu



Fresh apple coated with burnt sugar and cinnamon has linguistic form as a noun phrase. *Fresh* is classed as the adjective and functioned as a modifier because it modifies the head noun *apple*. *Coated with burnt sugar and cinnamon* is classed as the relative clause because there is an antecedent of *that* before the clause. In the tree diagram, *that* is a marker of clausal subordination. But there is no word *that is* in the sentence. Under S, there is VP (*coated*) then followed by PP. P (*with*) is the sister with NP (*burnt sugar and cinnamon*). *Burnt sugar* has a triangle because it combining from two words. The numbers of the constituent are eleven. They are *fresh, apple coated with burnt sugar and cinnamon, apple, coated with burnt sugar and cinnamon, coated, with burnt sugar and cinnamon, with, burnt sugar and cinnamon, burnt sugar, and, cinnamon*

In term of type of NP construction, simple NP construction dominates the name of food and drinks. It mostly used for drinks that for food. Table 2. presents the distribution of simple noun phrases in the name of food and drinks in the observed restaurants and cafes. The N+N

construction dominate the type of NP construction. This simple NP construction are found in the name of 28 foods and 56 drinks. The Adjective + Noun. construction are found in the names of 18 drinks, none in the food. All NPs have the head noun and modifier in the function label.

N Ps are found mostly in food names and drinks. It is the least used for the names of desert (9 NPs). This is probably due to the limited number of restaurants that sell desserts. Related to the NP construction for drinks names, the interviews with the owners of the restaurants reveals that the owners choose simple construction to make the drinks in the restaurants are easy to remember by the customers.

Table 2. The Distribution of Simple Noun Phrase Structures in Food and Drinks Name in the Observed Restaurants and Cafes.

No	Name of Restaurant or Cafes	Food	drinks	Dessert
1.	apollo restaurant	crab soup, shrimps hotplate chicken hotplate, shrimps mayonnaise, lobster mayonnaise	orange juice, watermelon juice, soursop juice, strawberry juice, apel juice, carrot juice, honeydew juice	
2.	el-nino	chicken burger, pasta teriyaki	cotton candy, matcha chocolate, chocolate mocha, vanilla coffee, avocado coffee, vanilla cream, chocolate chip, avocado cream	
3.	kinol bistro	salmon steak, chicken steak, sirloin steak, tenderloin steak	lemon tea, milk coffee	
4.	kirana		milk tea, lemon tea	
4.	pavilion	banana stick, french fries, garlic bread, chicken wings, club sandwich, spaghetti bolognese	coffee latte, hazelnut latte, vanilla latte	
5.	lalito	spaghetti bolognese, french fries, chicken wings	lemon tea, banana cookie, strawberry banana, blueberry milkshake	
6.	the kafe	beancurd chicken, ginger chicken	lychee tea, mango tea, apple tea, strawberry tea	

7.	sweet studio	chicken steak	avocado coffee, choco berry, kiwi lime, orange lime, passion tea, jasmine tea, choco milkshake
8.	waroenk enjoy	chicken nugget, chicken wings, french fries	honeydew tea, lychee tea, mint tea, passion fruit tea, choco tiramisu, choco caramel, choco latte, cookies latte, strawberry latte, vanilla latte, chocolate milkshake
			vanilla milkshake
9.	weekend	clam chowder, mango chicken	lavender tea, avocado milkshake, papaya milkshake

CONCLUSION

The foods and drinks in the observed restaurants and cafes in Pondok, the Chinese Town, are varied. In terms of its syntactical structure, the name for food is more complex than that for drinks, ranging from simple to complex NP. In contrast, most drinks have simple NP constructions formed by a combination of two nouns or of an adjective and a noun. This is probably due to a wide range of ingredient and cooking style of food. However, the name of food and drinks are mostly in simple NP construction.

Considering the wide variety of NPs used for the food names, the finding implies that the owner of the observed restaurants have sufficient knowledge of English. This is particularly true as all the owners have experienced studying or living for quite long time in English speaking countries. Moreover, the result gives both negative and positive implications. The use of English might increase the modern image of a restaurant so that it might attract middle and upper class people to come. It also might give more benefit for the business. On the other side, from sociolinguistic perspective, the use of English shows the owners' negative perception toward the Indonesian or Minangkabau language. English is considered more capable or powerful in naming and describing the characteristics of the food and the drinks than the Indonesian.

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